

VOLUME

247



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

SUN

Attleboro, Mass.

JAN 1 1936

## ***Curley Speech Urges Biennials, Judges' Retirement, Rebuilding of Institutions, Higher Gas, Cigaret Tax***

### **Governor Takes Two Hours to Urge Abolition Of State Tax by Increasing Income Taxes, Doubling Truck Rates, Increasing Dog Track Fees and Licensing Slot Machines**

Boston, Jan. 1—In a two-hour inaugural at the second session of the 149th general court today, Gov. Curley recommended a variety of laws ranging from abolition of the house or senate with biennial sessions, to voluntary retirement of high court judges, to a two-cent tax on packs of cigarettes, to the rebuilding of 12 insane institutions, to annual registration of physicians.

He urged the abolition of the state tax by increasing income taxes, doubling motor truck rates, increasing dog track fees, licensing slot machines and increasing the three cent gasoline tax.

The governor began with an acknowledgement that his work and wages program lacked "complete fulfillment" but blamed it on the limited funds from the legislature. He called social security "the most important subject ever to confront the American people" and hinted at Townsend by saying that other plans would jeopardize this program.

The inaugural reviewed the working men's compensation amendments and urged that nurses in institutions get the protection of this law. He asked that the department of labor be merged with the industrial accident board. He asked a law to bar minors under 16 from working by raising the school age.

The governor said that for the first time the rising cost of auto insurance had been halted. He suggested that some of the 39,000 guest suits for auto damage were not valid and urged repeal of compulsory insurance unless the registry is given sufficient personnel to investigate all accidents immediately to check "racketeering."

Gov. Curley called for mortgage interest rates below 5 1-2 per cent, recommended a uniform law on installment sales through

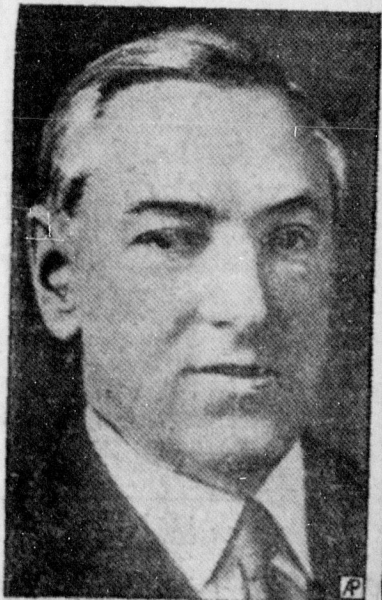
finance companies, called for "economic education" for adults, reported no federal funds granted for the model housing under the 1935 state law, asked that the state unemployment insurance law conform with the federal law and recommended that by agreement with nearby states the border lines be eliminated in criminal hunts.

The inaugural renews the biennial sessions and smaller membership recommendations made to the 1935 legislature but goes further to urge a constitutional amendment to abolish the house or senate just as Nebraska did. A larger pension to encourage voluntary retirement of aging judges in high courts.

Failure to appropriate \$1,750,000 for a hospital for criminal insane was characterized as "a low order of knavery without precedent in the history of the commonwealth." With 21,000 patients in insane hospitals built to hold 17,000, the governor urged that 12 hospitals be enlarged to hold 2000 each. Living quarters should be provided for 1500 more employees, he said. Another state school is needed and a \$1,750,000 appropriation to care for mentally ill at Norfolk. Failure to provide \$25,000 to equip the research building built at Wrentham in 1931 was scored.

Recording a \$2,000,000 yearly cut in electric rates, the governor urged a sliding scale to have rates keep pace with dividends. Find-

### **URGES CHANGES**



GOV. JAMES M. CURLEY

ing that 1000 unregistered doctors and surgeons are practising in the state, the inaugural asks jail terms for offenders with annual registration for all. A rebuilding of Rutland sanatorium and more housing for employees at Rutland and Pondville are asked.

A \$1,000,000 addition to the state capitol because of \$80,000 rent now paid for offices outside, abolition of the metropolitan planning division since the state

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JAN 1 1936

## Moran Remains as Head Of Senate; Less Business

Republican senators hostile to James G. Moran of Mansfield, president of the senate, yesterday abandoned their fight to deprive him of the chair today when the legislators assembled at the State House for the opening of the second session of the 149th General Court.

Anticipating a contest to retain the presidency, Moran obtained pledges of support from several of his Republican associates who last year cast their votes for former President Erland F. Fish of Brookline. That contest produced a sensational filibuster climaxed by Moran's election.

Abandonment of the plans to elect a successor to Moran meant that the House and Senate could organize in routine manner this morning, thus releasing the members of the two branches for attendance at the joint convention at noon where they listened to Gov. Curley read his message in the House chamber.

With three exceptions the membership of the two branches were the same as that which served last year. The new members are Sen. William H. McSweeney of Salem and Rep. Axel U. Sternlof of Worcester and William Stockwell of Maynard. McSweeney succeeded the late Sen. Albert Pierce, Sternlof took the seat of the late Rep. Victor Rolander while Stockwell was elected to succeed Postmaster Frank C. Sheridan of Maynard.

The political divisions of the two branches saw the Senate Republican by 21 to 19 and the House Republican by 125 to 115. Rep. Martin Hays of Boston continues to be Republican House floor leader while Sen. Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham resumed his duties as Republican floor leader of the Senate, a post he abandoned late in 1935 after a disagreement over policy with President Moran.

One of the important issues to come before the current session is the reapportionment of the House, Senate and council districts.

The legislators had filed less than 400 petitions of various description when the House and Senate clerks closed their offices yesterday afternoon but the expira-

tion date for filing measures is Jan. 11 and observers anticipated that the normal amount of business will be placed before the legislature by that time.

At present the number of pending petitions is more than 100 less than the number on file at this time last year.

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JOURNAL  
Augusta, Maine  
JAN 1 1936

Boston, Dec. 31.—(P)—Massachusetts 149th legislature convenes tomorrow for its second session to confront a score of pressing problems. House and Senate will assemble in joint session to hear the annual message of Governor James M. Curley and his recommendations for legislative action. Few committee appointments will be changed from the lists standing at the prorogation of the last session—long-out in the state's history—and the legislation may be expected to turn immediately to the business in hand without the necessity of organization. Both Houses are constituted politically much as they were last year. The Senate remains with 21 Republicans and 10 Democrats, with a coalition of Democrats and recalcitrant Republicans in control. The one new senator is William H. McSweeney (R) of Salem, elected to fill the seat of the late Albert Pierce, in a contest which Republicans construed as indicating loss of prestige and power by the governor.

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CHRONICLE

No. Attleboro, Mass.

JAN 1 1936

## GOV. CURLEY MAKES SUGGESTIONS FOR DISTRICT COURTS

In Message To Legislature Urges Law  
Forbidding Judges To Practice  
In Own Courts.

Governor James M. Curley in his inaugural message today made the following recommendations regarding recommendations regarding District Court reform:

"In my inaugural message I pointed out the necessity of making substantial changes in the organization of the district court so as to enable them to bear a substantial burden of the civil litigation which is now congesting the dockets of the Superior Court, and at the same time to abolish the custom now prevailing in those courts which permits an associate or special justice of a district court to appear as counsel in district courts before other justices.

"Due to the fact that more people come into contact with the district courts than any other courts of the Commonwealth, and obtain their views of the administration of justice from their experience in these courts, it is of primary importance that they should function efficiently and be so administered as to avoid the slightest suspicion that a litigant must employ a justice of the court as his attorney to assure the winning of his case. As the jurisdiction of these courts has been increased, so that in civil cases they now have concurrent jurisdiction with the Superior Court, it becomes increasingly important that they be so organized as to handle this increased business with efficiency and free from the abuse described.

*Continued*



TRANSCRIPT

North Adams, Mass.

JAN 1 1936

# Governor Curley Names Problems

## Relief of Real Estate Tax Payers and Increases in Capacity of State In- stitutions First on List.

### LEGISLATURE HEARS MESSAGE

"The Supreme Judicial Court has recently adopted a rule prohibiting district court justices and clerks from appearing as counsel in criminal cases in any of the courts of the Commonwealth. This action justifies the recommendation which I made repeatedly during the last session of the Legislature. I now urge you to carry the restriction a step farther and prohibit practice by the district court judges in civil cases in their own courts. I also renew my recommendation that the district courts be established on a circuit basis. Presiding justices should be given the option of sitting full time with adequate compensation, and appointments of presiding justices in the future should be made only on that basis. I further recommend that the present system of remuneration of special justices be abolished, and that special justices be paid on a per hour basis, as are auditors and masters. If the circuit system is established there will progressively be less need for so large a number of special justices, as the presiding justices become more and more full-time judges.

"Pursuant to the suggestion of my inaugural message, a recess commission was appointed by authority of the Legislature to study the district court system and other matters relating to the judicial system of the Commonwealth. That committee has held hearings and received recommendations of various organizations, including bar associations, dealing with the arrangement of the district courts in circuits, the assignment of a sufficient number of district court justices to full-time work to enable them to handle, without calling on special justices, the civil work which these courts perform, and the adoption on the civil side of the courts of the provision now in force on the criminal side, permitting the disposition of litigation pending in the Superior Court by district court justices assigned for that purpose and other matters—and its recommendations should be seriously considered in conjunction with these suggestions."

*Concluded*

Boston, Jan. 1—(AP)—The Massachusetts Legislature, the 149th Great and General Court, convened today for its second session to hear Governor James M. Curley report on his stewardship and detail and prescribe for the commonwealth's social, economic and legislative needs.

The governor told a joint session of the House and Senate the state's most pressing problems were relief of the real estate taxpayers; increases in the capacity of state institutions; further labor law reforms, and that many perennial, the mounting cost of compulsory automobile liability insurance.

He recommended legislation covering these and a multitude of lesser problems to an assemblage whose deliberations and actions this year promise to be a definite factor in the state and national elections, and in deciding the political complexion of Massachusetts and the procedure of state government for years to come.

It is in this session that the legislative, councillor and congressional districts must be redrawn, and in which a bitter fight will be waged on proposals to establish the General Court as a unicameral Legislature holding only biennial sessions.

These latter reforms were recommended today by the governor in his message, which as well as delineating legislation he desired, reviewed the accomplishments of his administration in the last legislative session, the longest in the state's history.

The governor recommended legislation:

Regulating installment selling through uniform sales contracts and standardization of methods of computing interest rates.

Amending the state housing authority act to permit cities and towns to appropriate funds for housing projects in collaboration with federal grants.

Permitting judges of the Supreme and Superior civil and criminal courts to retire voluntarily on full pay at the age of 70.

Requiring the registration of all physicians under pain of criminal punishment.

Authorizing demolition of present Rutland (tuberculosis) sanatorium buildings and construction of new quarters.

Appropriating \$1,000,000 for construction of an addition to the state capitol, succeeding quarters now rented.

Abolishing the metropolitan planning division, to avoid duplication of the functions of the state planning board created last year.

Extending provisions of the worker's compensation acts to nurses.

Reorganizing the department of labor and industries to include administration of the industrial accident board.

Raising the school-leaving age from 14 to 16.

Prohibiting district court justices to practice in civil cases in their own courts, and establishing the district courts on a circuit basis.

Authorizing the abandonment of the Charlestown state prison except as a receiving station for prisoners, and the construction of quarters for felons at the Norfolk prison colony.

Appropriating another \$100,000 to advertise recreational advantages of New England co-operatively with other states of the area.

Reducing mortgage interest rates from the prevailing 5½ per cent.

Promoting economic education in public schools.

#### Turns to Institutions

Governor Curley devoted a major share of his message to the problems of caring for mentally diseased persons, which, he adjured the legislature, demanded "serious consideration coupled with courageous action."

*continued*

Reporting that into the state's 13 institutions for the mentally ill, ordinarily accommodating 17,671 patients, were crowded 21,023 persons, Curley seconded departmental recommendations that the 13 units should be enlarged to accommodate 2,000 patients each, or a total of 24,000.

He depicted equally serious conditions of overcrowding in living quarters of institutional employees, and in the three state correctional schools, and urged the legislature to provide the necessary facilities without delay.

The governor caustically criticized the legislators for their handling of the problem last year, asserting bluntly:

"The duplicity practiced in 1935 through the authorization for the establishment of a hospital for the criminally insane at a cost of \$1,750,000 without making provision for the money, savors of a low order of knavery without precedent in the history of the commonwealth."

A similar situation decried by the chief executive was the legislature's failure to equip at a cost of \$12,000 a state school at Wrentham for research in the problem of the mentally defective, which has been built but now stands empty.

The vexatious compulsory insurance problem, the governor asserted required "immediate and drastic action." He suggested the increased registry personnel and more stringent regulations would reduce number of false claims, and if such a procedure did not, he said he could "see no alternative other than a repeal of the compulsory insurance law."

The governor also asked the legislators to consider a proposal to place speed regulators set at 30 miles an hour on cars of motor vehicle law violators as a condition of continued license.

On the general question of relief to realty tax payers, the governor, while noting its importance, suggested no specific remedies other than legislation affecting the "state tax" on cities and towns assessed by the commonwealth.

#### Urges Specific Taxes

As alternatives, sources of revenue, however, he recommended a number of specific taxes.

These were continuation of the 10 per cent surtax on individuals, estates and corporations, doubling of the fees for the operation of motor trucks, an excise of 40 cents a gallon on alcohol; and an increase to five per cent of the three and a half per cent share the state now receives from dog racing, and a tax of two cents a package on cigarettes.

Economy the governor dismissed with the statement that recommendations of department heads so far on this point were "scarcely worth considering," he expressed the hope the tax program he suggested would "prove a material factor in lowering the tax rate on the cities and towns."

He urged the legislature, however, to appoint a committee of six legislators, to co-operate with a committee of 10 representing business and real estate interests, "to study and report upon a program through which a reduction in the cost of operating the activities of the state may be possible."

#### Saltonstall Offers Plan

Boston, Jan. 1—(A.P.)—Solution of the unemployment problem by encouraging private industry, rather than by a constantly enlarging public works program, was urged today by Leverett Saltonstall, speaker of the Massachusetts House.

"Unemployment is still our major problem," Saltonstall said at the opening of the second session of the 149th general court.

The speaker said Massachusetts needed only such new laws in 1936 as would accelerate and not retard the "growing confidence that better times for all are ahead."

He urged that this session of the legislature be short.

"Our first session, last year, was the longest in the history of the state," he said, "to encourage industry and to increase the confidence of our people in their government, we should do our best to make this session the shortest."

He urged an acceptance of committee reports by the legislators, unless "there is a decided difference of opinion in the committee itself." He asked that there be no lengthy debate on small details. He sought cooperation of the solons in eliminating unnecessary roll calls.

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#### COMMERCIAL

Bangor, Me.

JAN 1 1936

#### Curley Takes Back Water On Goodwin Threat

Boston, Jan. 1—(AP)—Governor James M. Curley, who only last week gave his fiery registrar of motor vehicles, Frank A. Goodwin, a choice of retiring from labor activities or from his state post, found nothing incompatible with letting Goodwin continue both today.

As a result of week-old controversy ended and Goodwin was relieved of the threatened loss of his registry post and can continue as an unpaid adviser of the Brockton Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen. Representatives of a Haverhill shoe workers union protested to the Governor last week about Goodwin's entrance into a shoe workers controversy.

The Governor said yesterday he believed Goodwin was justified in continuing his labor efforts and that the question of ethics could well be waived "in view of the results that have been achieved in the preservation of an important basic Massachusetts industry."

During the two and one half years Goodwin has been interested in the operation of an organization of workers in the Brockton district, the Governor said, "there has been peace in the industry, the men have found steady employment with conditions satisfactory both as to wages and regulations and a real spirit of cooperation between employer and employee has been developed."

Governor Curley said the conditions obtained are in "striking contrast to conditions in the industry in other sections of the commonwealth, notably Lynn and Haverhill." He said he could see no justification for disrupting efforts which might bring good results in other shoe centers similar to what has been accomplished in Brockton.



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NEWS  
Bangor, Me.  
JAN 1 1936

## CURLEY CHANGES HIS "TUNE" IN GOODWIN'S CASE

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Times  
Hartford, Ct.  
JAN 1 1936

## CURLEY URGES CUT IN BURDEN ON TAXPAYERS

### Recommends Drastic Action to Reduce Cost Of Auto Insurance

Boston.—(AP)—The Massachusetts Legislature, the 149th general court, convened today for its second session to hear Governor James M. Curley report on his stewardship and detail and prescribe for the commonwealth's social, economic and legislative needs.

The governor told a joint session of the house and senate the state's most pressing problems were relief of the real estate taxpayers; increases in the capacity of state institutions; further labor law reforms; and the mounting cost of compulsory automobile liability insurance.

#### Bitter Fight Brewing

He recommended legislation covering these and a multitude of lesser problems.

It is in this session that a bitter fight will be waged on proposals to establish the general court as a unicameral legislature, holding only biennial sessions.

The governor recommended legislation:

Regulating installment selling through uniform sales contracts and standardization of methods of computing interest rates.

Instituting a sliding scale of utility rate-making.

Requiring registration of all physicians under pain of criminal punishment.

#### Wants Addition to Capitol

Appropriating one million dollars for construction of an addition to the state capitol.

Raising the school-leaving age from 14 to 16.

Authorizing abandonment of Charlestown State Prison except as a receiving station for prisoners, and construction of quarters for felons at Norfolk Prison Colony.

Reducing mortgage interest rates from the prevailing 5½ percent.

Promoting economic education in public schools.

#### Insurance Issue Stressed

The vexatious compulsory insurance problem, the governor asserted, required "immediate and drastic action." He suggested increased registry personnel and more stringent regulations would reduce the number of false

claims. If such a procedure did not, he said, he could "see no alternative other than a repeal of the compulsory insurance law."

The governor also asked the legislators to consider a proposal to place speed regulators set at 30 miles an hour on cars of motor vehicle law violators as a condition of continued license.

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Courant  
Hartford, Ct.  
JAN 1 1936

## Curley Lets Goodwin Stay In Both Jobs

### Withdraws Demand He Stop Labor Activity or Resign as Motor Vehicles Registrar

Boston, Dec. 31.—(AP).—Frank A. Goodwin will continue to be Massachusetts Registrar of Motor vehicles and furthermore will continue as an adviser of the Brockton Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen.

Governor James M. Curley today withdrew a demand that Goodwin retire either from labor activity or his state office, and voiced his approval of both activities.

A protest from the Boot and Shoe Workers Union of Haverhill had resulted in the Governor's ultimatum to the fiery registrar.

#### Registrar Criticized Union.

Goodwin, an unpaid adviser of the Brockton brotherhood, recently advised shoe workers in Haverhill to form an organization similar to the Brockton union. He criticized the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, which recently signed contracts with Haverhill manufacturers, as not truly representing the workers' interests. The Boot and Shoe Union assailed his utterances as "unethical" in view of his public office.

Goodwin, noted for his fiery statements, publicly responded to the Governor's ultimatum by saying he valued no job so highly that he would allow it to interfere with his rights of free speech and action.

Governor Curley said today, of Goodwin's activities, "after making a thorough investigation of his activities in the field of shoe manufacturing I am convinced that there is justification for the position he has taken."

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EAGLE

Lawrence, Mass.

JAN 1 1936

## MANY PROBLEMS CONFRONT MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE

House and Senate Will Assemble in Joint  
Session Today to Hear Gov. Curley's  
Annual Message

BOSTON, Dec. 31. (P)—Massachusetts 149th legislature convenes tomorrow for its second session to confront a score of pressing problems.

House and senate will assemble in joint session to hear the annual message of Gov. James M. Curley and his recommendations for legislative action.

Few committee appointments will be changed from the lists standing at the prorogation of the last session—longest in the state's history—and the legislation may be expected to turn immediately to the business in hand without the necessity of organization.

Both houses are constituted politically much as they were last year. The senate remains with 21 Republicans and 19 Democrats, with a coalition of Democrats and recalcitrant Republicans in control. The one new senator is William H. McSweeney (R) of Salem, elected to fill the seat of the late Albert Pierce, in a contest which Republicans construed as indicating loss of prestige and power by the governor.

There are two new representatives, Axel U. Sternlof of Worcester, and William Stockwell, of Maynard, both Republicans, who succeed to seats vacated by death or resignation.

The legislature has before it this year the problem of realigning the congressional, legislative and councillor districts, which will determine the political complexion of the state for a decade or more. It likely will be a difficult problem, of high explosive character politically.

Taxation, biennial sessions and compulsory automobile insurance laws are certain to be subjects of bitter debate and to occupy the legislatures for a considerable period.

The controversial Teachers' Oath act, which caused such pyrotechnical debate last year, also is certain to come up again, in view of announced plans of various educators to lead fights for repeal of the law.

Nearly all of the activities of the legislators will be colored somewhat in all likelihood, by the approaching state and national elections.

A last minute flood of bills was filed today, bringing to 375 the number of petitions so far submitted, somewhat fewer than usual. They will be assigned to committees for study and report.

Among bills filed late in the day was one which would prevent gas and electric companies from collecting more than five percent of the amount of an overdue bill as a penalty. Rep. Elmer C. Nelson of Milford was the sponsor.

A flat rate for compulsory automobile insurance was asked in a bill filed by Rep. Timothy J. Murphy of Boston.

Rep. John Philip White of Boston filed a petition for reinstatement in the classified civil service of state officers and employees who have been dropped through suspension, discharge or for any other cause except inability to work because of sickness. The measure would permit reinstatement of former Boston policemen who participated in the strike of 1919.

Senator Charles A. P. McAree of Haverhill offered a bill to make the emergency state milk control board a permanent state body. The board is scheduled to cease in June and McAree's measure would place it in the state department of agriculture, with appointments to be made by the commissioner of agriculture instead of the governor.

The Automobile Legal association filed a bill under which guest riders could recover damages only when gross negligence on the part of the driver could be proved. Protest against tripling the flat rate for guest coverage was coincidentally registered by Senator McAree with the commissioner of insurance, Francis J. De Celles.

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EAGLE

Lawrence, Mass.

JAN 1 1936

## GOV. CURLEY SEES PROSPERITY IN 1936

BOSTON, Dec. 31 (P)—Optimism bubbled tonight from Gov. James M. Curley's New Year's greeting to the people of Massachusetts.

"The year 1936," he said, "gives promise of opening in a more inviting manner than any year that America has known for the past six years. Not only the sunshine of heaven but the sunshine of prosperity appears to penetrate every portion of our country.

"The task that lies immediately ahead in the development of an economic and humanitarian program will unquestionable tax the talent and ingenuity of the American people but, animated by faith in God, in themselves and in our common country, we will succeed in solving our problems.

"We can, without fear, enter into the New Year firm in the belief that the blessings in store for the people of America will be more abundant than has ever previously been the lot of the American people."



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EAGLE  
Lawrence, Mass.  
JAN 1 1936

## MERRIMACK PROJECT TO BE PUSHED BY GOV. CURLEY

Governor Says He Will Seek Appropriations  
to Commit Federal Government to That  
and Other N. E. Developments

BOSTON, Dec. 31 (P)—Appropriations for development of the Connecticut, Blackstone and Merrimack rivers will be sought in Washington by Governor James M. Curley when he visits the capital to attend the Jackson Day dinner, he announced tonight.

"These projects are by no means dead," said the governor. "I want to get some appropriations as a commitment on the federal government's part. A million dollars on each river project would serve to start the improvements."

Governor Curley said that while in Washington he would also discuss the development of a national guard camp at Bourne, on Cape Cod.

The governor released a statement from William F. Callahan, commissioner of public works, indicating the state would take immediate steps to carry through the program for a new 40-foot ship channel for Boston harbor, for which \$1,000,000 was allotted from works progress administration funds.

Callahan said the state also was in a position to proceed with dredging of the channel at the Fore River bridge, Quincy, as soon as it was advisable for the work to start.

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JAN 1 1936

## PAROLE BOARD SHAKEUP RESTS WITH MASS. COUNCIL

DRASTIC ACTION, CURLEY  
SAYS, IF COUNCIL FEELS  
SAME AS HE DOES

Boston, Dec. 31—(P)—Removal of the present personnel of the State Board of Parole appeared tonight to be squarely in the hands of the Executive Council.

Gov. James M. Curley said today if the executive board felt as he did about the parole board "drastic action" would be taken. The parole board has been accused by several persons, including legislators, the governor said, of responsibility for unrest that has marked several penal institutions in Massachusetts recently.

James J. Brennan of the Executive Council said he would ask the board's removal because the present members had caused unrest among prisoners "by their arbitrary rulings" on petitions for release.

Many prisoners, he added, had been kept confined after they had served their minimum sentences, at which time, under ordinary procedure, they are eligible for parole.

Saying he had received several communications about the board, the Governor said: "The gist of all these letters has been that there is no incentive for the men to conform to all rules and regulations and become model prisoners."

"If a man does conform to the rules x x x the board just says the man is a wise fellow—a fox—and that he is just trying to deceive it."

2 Park Square  
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JAN 1 1936

## MASS. LEGISLATURE IN SESSION TODAY

Governor Curley to Make  
Recommendations at  
Joint Session

Highly Political Issues Con-  
front Solons; Compulsory In-  
surance Again to Be Debated

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**Boston**

**Mass.**

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**SUN**

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**JAN 1 1936**

## GOV. CURLEY ENDS TIFF WITH GOODWIN

**Reconciled to Goodwin  
Continuing as Shoe  
Union Adviser**

**Believes Question of Ethics Can  
Be Waived in View of the  
Results Obtained**

Boston, Dec. 31.—(P)—Governor Curley, who only last week gave his fiery Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Frank A. Goodwin, a choice of retiring from labor activities or from his State post, found nothing incompatible with letting Goodwin continue both tonight.

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Governor Curley said the conditions obtained in Brockton are in "striking contrast to conditions in the industry in other sections of the Commonwealth, notably Lynn and Haverhill." He said he could see no justification for disrupting efforts which might bring good results in other shoe centers similar to what has been accomplished in Brockton."

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**MASS.**

**JOURNAL**

**Lewiston, Me.**

**JAN 1 1936**

## CURLEY RECOMMENDS LAWS TO LEGISLATURE

**Real Estate Taxpayers Relief  
And Labor Law Reforms  
Among Issues**

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—(P)—The Massachusetts legislature, the 149th great and general court, convened today for its second session to hear Governor James M. Curley report on his stewardship and detail and prescribe for the commonwealth's social, economic and legislative needs.

The Governor told a joint session of the House and Senate the State's most pressing problems were relief of the real estate taxpayers; increases in the capacity of State institutions; further labor law reforms, and that many perennial, the mounting cost of compulsory automobile liability insurance.

He recommended legislation covering these and a multitude of lesser problems to an assemblage whose deliberations and actions this year promise to be a definite factor in the State and National elections, and in deciding the political complexion of Massachusetts and the procedure of State government for years to come.

It is in this session that the legislative, councillor and congressional districts must be redrawn, and in which a bitter fight will be waged on proposals to establish the general court as a unicameral legislature holding only biennial sessions.

These latter reforms were recommended today by the governor in his message, which as well as delineating legislation he desired, reviewed the accomplishments of his administration in the last legislative session, the longest in the State's history.

The Governor recommended legislation:

Regulating installment selling thru uniform sales contracts and standardization of methods of computing interest rates.

Amending the State housing authority act to permit cities and towns to appropriate funds for housing projects in collaboration with Federal grants.

Permitting judges of the supreme and superior civil and criminal courts to retire voluntarily on full pay at the age of 70.

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**MASS.**

**COURIER-CITIZEN**

**Lowell, Mass.**

**JAN 1 1936**

## GOODWIN PERMITTED HIS LABOR ACTIVITIES

**Curley Holds Registrar's  
Work Justified by Saving of  
Shoe Industry.**

BOSTON, Dec. 31. (P).—Governor James M. Curley, who only last week gave the fiery registrar of motor vehicles, Frank A. Goodwin, a choice of retiring from labor activities or from his state post, found nothing incompatible with letting Goodwin continue both tonight.

As a result of week-old controversy ended and Goodwin was relieved of the threatened loss of his registry post and can continue as an unpaid adviser of the Brockton Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen. Representatives of a Haverhill shoe workers union protested to the governor last week about Goodwin's entrance into a shoe workers' controversy.

The governor said today he believed Goodwin was justified in continuing his labor efforts and that the question of ethics could well be waived "in view of the results that have been achieved in the preservation of an important basic Massachusetts industry."

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Lowell, Mass.

JAN 1 1936

## LEGISLATORS TO CONVENE TODAY

**Governor Curley Will Deliver  
Annual Message at Joint  
Session — Committee Ap-  
pointments to Remain Un-  
changed — Political Setup  
Like That of Last Year.**

BOSTON, Dec. 31. (A).—Massachusetts 149th legislature convenes tomorrow for its second session to confront a score of pressing problems.

House and Senate will assemble in joint session to hear the annual message of Governor James M. Curley and his recommendations for legislative action.

### Few Committee Changes.

Few committee appointments will be changed from the lists standing at the prorogation of the last session—longest in the state's history—and the legislature may be expected to turn immediately to the business in hand without the necessity of organization.

Both houses are constituted politically much as they were last year. The Senate remains with 21 Republicans and 19 Democrats, with a coalition of Democrats and recalcitrant Republicans in control. The one new senator is William H. McSweeney (R.) of Salem, elected to fill the seat of the late Albert Pierce, in a contest which Republicans construed as indicating loss of prestige and power by the governor.

There are two new representatives, Axel U. Stern of Worcester, and William Stockwell of Maynard, both Republicans, who succeed to seats vacated by death or resignation.

### Must Realign Districts.

The legislature has before it this year the problem of realigning the congressional, legislative and councillor districts, which will determine the political complexion of the state for a decade or more. It likely will be a difficult problem of high explosive character politically.

Taxation, biennial sessions and compulsory automobile insurance laws are certain to be subjects of bitter debate and to occupy the legislators for a considerable period.

The controversial teachers' oath act, which caused such pyrotechnical debate last year, also is certain

to come up again, in view of announced plans of various educators to lead fights for repeal of the law.

Nearly all of the activities of the legislators will be colored somewhat in all likelihood, by the approaching state and national elections.

### Bills Fewer Than Usual.

A last minute flood of bills was filed today, bringing to 375 the number of petitions so far submitted, somewhat fewer than usual. They will be assigned to committees for study and report.

Among bills filed late in the day was one which would prevent gas and electric companies from collecting more than 5 per cent of the amount of an overdue bill as a penalty. Representative Elmer C. Nelson of Milford was the sponsor.

A flat rate for compulsory automobile insurance was asked in a bill filed by Representative Timothy J. Murphy of Boston.

Representative Philip White of Boston filed a petition for reinstatement in the classified civil service of state officers and employees who have been dropped through suspension, discharge or for any other cause except inability to work because of sickness. The measure would permit reinstatement of former Boston policemen who participated in the strike of 1919.

### To Prolong Milk Board.

Senator Charles A. P. McAree of Haverhill offered a bill to make the Emergency State Milk Control board a permanent state body. The board is scheduled to cease in June and McAree's measure would place it in the State Department of Agriculture, with appointments to be made by the commissioner of agriculture instead of the governor.

The Automobile Legal Association filed a bill under which guests riders could recover damages only when gross negligence on the part of the driver could be proved. Protest against tripling the flat rate for guest coverage was coincidentally registered by Senator McAree with the commissioner of insurance, Frances J. DeCelles.

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JAN 1 1936

## CURLEY OPTIMISTIC AS NEW YEAR OPENS

BOSTON, Dec. 31. (A).—Optimism bubbled tonight from Governor James M. Curley's new year's greeting to the people of Massachusetts.

"The year 1936," he said, "gives promise of opening in a more inviting manner than any year that America has known for the past six years. Not only the sunshine of heaven but the sunshine of prosperity appears to penetrate every portion of our country."

"The task that lies immediately ahead in the development of an economic and humanitarian program will unquestionably tax the talent and ingenuity of the American people but, animated by faith in God, in themselves and in our common country, we will succeed in solving our problems."

"We can, without fear, enter into the new year firm in the belief that the blessings in store for the people of America will be more abundant than has ever previously been the lot of the American people."

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JAN 1 1936

lifting the lid.

Except that one still has some regard for the reputation of poor old Massachusetts which used to be represented in the United States Senate by such men as Harrison Gray Otis, Charles Sumner, George Frisbie Hoar and Henry Cabot Lodge, it would be highly amusing were the campaign for Senator Coolidge's seat to come down to James Michael Curley, advocate of the Roosevelt social security plan, against Moses H. Gulesian, backed by the Townsend clubs. There would be, furthermore, very entertaining opportunities to twit some of our contemporaries who have thus far stood for Curley were the electorate to decide that it prefers an American Armenian business man who has fallen for Dr. Townsend's peculiar and fantastic vagaries. It must be hoped, of course, that a sensible and dignified candidate will appear who can nose out both these aspirants for a conspicuous national job.



COURIER-CITIZEN

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JAN 1 1936

Catchall

SO MANY of our folk having "vacationed" on Cape Ann in the good old summer time, and some few having enjoyed its relatively mild winters; I am glad to introduce for their special delectation my friend J. Elliot Enneking's sprightly essay on "Motif No. 1, Rockport." This concerns a wharf studio at the old granite town, where or near which, our General B. F. Butler formerly had a residence. It likewise gives me a chance to welcome anew to the column "Joe" Enneking, who is a born columnist as well as a worthy artist son of his artist-painter father, the late John J. Enneking. I think that when "Joe" was exhibiting at the Whistler House some years ago I may have quoted extracts from his lively correspondence. Since then, besides getting married and painting many pictures, he has written very many letters to editors. He is, indeed, a New England's Charles Hooper of Idaho—except that Joe is always amusing, whereas Charles is always portentously solemn. The one is an entertainer where the other is a moralist. But here I am, grabbing space which should be reserved for our exhibit A, from Rockport, Mass. Says our J. Elliot Enneking:

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"Since the depression there have been many people who do not care to sit down on the streamlined park benches and tell their hard luck stories to the other bench warmers, just because they are out of work, or else their stocks and bonds have shrunk in value to the size of a flannel shirt that has been carelessly washed by a nit wit in hot water. It would seem that the 'New Deal,' so-called, has not pulled prosperity out of the quagmire while stubbing its toe on a thousand and one projects which, the people believe, have placed the nation on the debit side of the ledger, and at the present moment it is still going rapidly into the red. Our chief executive (who wears the smile that won't rub off) as he tries to masticate a thousand and one projects placed on the White House table, has little success and the tax payers writhe in agony. Will the Captain of the Ship of State ever bring the craft safely through this turbulent sea?

\*\*\*

"Just pause and think of the deaths caused indirectly by the 'New Deal.' Many men of wealth could not stand the gaff, so they crashed the gate of publicity in an unbecoming manner by taking 'swan dives' from some of the cities' best buildings. Hasn't this country taken on an air of fearfulness during the present administration?

"But, thank God! All did not go quite nutty just because the wheel of fortune did not show up with a winning number. Many of these people who took a business beating found themselves with plenty of time left on their hands and so took up art in their leisure moments since the crash. One wonders if there were not quite a few vacationing in the art colonies who were shaking a mean 'Rubens' brush at their canvases as nature smiled gently on them in their pursuit of becoming painters. Perspiration came to their foreheads while inspiration oozed from their well loaded paint brushes.

\*\*\*

"Motif No. 1 in Rockport is the artists' one best bet, and this old fish house which has been allowed to mellow in the sun's rays has become one of the seven best sellers and may be seen at any well regulated art gallery; for artists must have one 'pot boiler' to serve their public either in etching, water color, pen and ink, pastel, or oil paint. This subject has taken the art patrons' fancy by storm. They seem to be gluttons for this subject and our marathon painters can bat out a mean motif No. 1 in good running time.

\*\*\*

"We have been told that a World war veteran owns or leases Motif No. 1 as a studio; and what a bully studio it makes on the end of a stone pier where fishing boats anchor at a small fee! If the artists had dropped one dollar into the hat every time this picturesque shack had been painted, the owner, no doubt, could retire and live happily ever after! We hope that the wintry winds will not blow this worth while subject from its high perch and that it will be intact for the next crop of artists to take a crack at next summer"

\*\*\*

Well, Joe, I am not sure but that your "Motif No. 1" is the very wharf studio in which relatives of mine nearly froze to death in the 100 per cent cold winter of 1933-34; but even so it sheds a warm glow in most of its painted apparitions. Long stand, then, Motif No. 1!

\*\*\*

Turning from painting to sculpture I find myself supposing that former Mayor (now Governor) Curley's Declaration of Independence for Boston, is after all, only 75 per cent Thomas Jefferson. Not that an incorrect and careless wording is to be charged to my earnest sculptor friend, John Paramino, who at Mr. Curley's request and behest, appended the entire Declaration as he had cribbed it from a book to his bas relief picture of the signing of the historic document. That was quite a job for a sculptor man who conscientiously designs every letter, every comma, as carefully as if it were a nose or an ear.

\*\*\*

As a patriotic lesson for all the world that walks along the Common mall, and perhaps also as a ringing warning to British tyrants, the then Mayor Curley several years ago demanded a rendition of the Declaration in bold faced type. My late and regretted friend, Walter Gilman Page, as chairman of the City of Boston commission on marking historic sites, thereupon commissioned

Mr. Paramino to do for Boston the charter of our American freedom. This now stands conspicuous where often I pause before it. Besides thinking of poor Page, who died from cancer of the stomach before his important work of marking the sites was complete, I think of my late classmate Harold Jefferson Coolidge, once introduced into this column through publication of his interesting letter about his great-great grandfather, Thomas Jefferson. That has relief on the common is thus one for me to sentimentalize over.

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I now learn for my first time that the wording which Sculptor Paramino followed faithfully is about 75 per cent Jefferson; the other 25 per cent was taken out of it or written into it by various individuals who wanted also to have a hand in throwing off the yoke of kings and potentates. This is I have on the authority of Philadelphia's "Girard," whose column delightfully tells me day by day things that I didn't know before. Of these he can generally print an eyeful. The one this time is about the original Declaration of Independence, which, just as young Th. Jefferson wrote it, is sacredly guarded at the rooms of the American Philosophical Society. It was given to that organization by Thomas Jefferson himself when he was elected its president.

\*\*\*

There is another and better known Declaration of Independence, of course. This is the one recited by school boys—as in by remembrance it was once impressively read by one L. E. MacBrayne at a high school graduation, this city. It is the Declaration, I presume, which Mayor Curley insisted must be copied entire for reproduction in bronze, for placing on Boston common. The Boston copy, I feel quite sure, follows the lines of the copy now guarded at Washington, D. C., as something even more precious, if that is possible, than the one belonging to the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia. The document which everybody thinks of, and no doubt rightly, as the true and authentic Declaration of American Independence, is the one which was formally adopted and ordered engrossed by the Congress after this body of gentlemen from 13 colonies had edited the paper prepared by Mr. Jefferson, of Virginia. What was left after editing is, so Girard informs me, 75 per cent Jefferson.

\*\*\*

I can fancy that Girard, as a loyal Philadelphian well might, regards the Jeffersonian first draft as in some way superior to the ultimate document, to which John Hancock et al. set their firm or trembling hands. His language concerning the regularly adopted product might seem to express a feeling that Congresses of then were about as moronic as we all now know them to be. He says rather contemptuously of the Declaration that is known to the school histories: "It was made after Congress had finished butchering what Jefferson had written and presented to Congress on July 4, 1776."

\*\*\*

Girard adds regarding the draft that is in Philadelphia: "Jefferson wrote like a lady—a beautiful clear

continued



hand, and as delicate as an engraving. Congress deleted about a quarter of the Declaration as Jefferson wrote it—Secretary Charles Thomson drawing his official quill through the rejected portions. Congress also added a few sentences of which Jefferson was not the author."

\*\*\*

Even after reading Girard, I don't know as much as I ought to know about the contents of the original draft for the revered Declaration; but I at least am not as historically illiterate as are some confreres of other sancta who persistently mention Thomas Jefferson as if he had something to do with writing the "Constitution." He had no part in that.

*Concluded*

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JAN 1 1936

## PAROLE BOARD'S FATE IN COUNCIL'S HANDS

**Governor Suggests "Drastic Action" Is Needed—Brennan for Removal.**

BOSTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Removal of the present personnel of the Board of Parole appeared tonight to be squarely in the hands of the Executive Council.

Governor James M. Curley said today if the executive board felt as he did about the Parole board "drastic action" would be taken. The Parole board has been accused by several persons, including legislators, the governor said, of responsibility for unrest that has marked several penal institutions in Massachusetts recently.

James J. Brennan of the Executive Council said he would ask the board's removal because the present members had caused unrest among prisoners "by their arbitrary rulings" on petitions for release.

Many prisoners, he added, had been kept confined after they had served their minimum sentences, at which time, under ordinary procedure, they are eligible for parole.

Saying he had received several communications about the board the governor said: "The gist of all these letters has been that there is no incentive for the men to conform to all rules and regulations and become model prisoners.

"If a man does conform to the rules . . . the board just says the man is a wise fellow—a fox—and that he is just trying to deceive it."

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Lowell, Mass.  
JAN 1 1936

## CURLEY TO PRESS RIVER PROJECTS

**Governor Hopes to Get Million for Merrimack River's Improvement.**

BOSTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Appropriations for development of the Connecticut, Blackstone and Merrimack rivers will be sought in Washington by Governor James M. Curley when he visits the capital to attend the Jackson day dinner, he announced tonight.

"These projects are by no means dead," said the governor. "I want to get some appropriations as a commitment on the federal government's part. A million dollars on each river project would serve to start the improvements."

Governor Curley said that while in Washington he would also discuss the development of a National Guard camp at Bourne, on Cape Cod.

The governor released a statement from William F. Callahan, commissioner of Public Works, indicating the state would take immediate steps to carry through the program for a new 40-foot ship channel for Boston harbor, for which \$1,000,000 was allotted from Works Progress Administration funds.

Callahan said the state also was in a position to proceed with dredging of the channel at the Fiore river bridge, Quincy, as soon as it was advisable for the work to start.

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**ARGUS**  
Montpelier, Vt.  
JAN 1 1936

## CURLEY BACKS DOWN

Boston, Jan. 1, (AP)—Frank A. Goodwin will continue to be Massachusetts registrar of motor vehicles and furthermore will continue as an adviser of the Brockton Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen. Governor James M. Curley withdrew a demand that Goodwin retire either from labor activity or his state office, and voiced his approval of both activities.

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**Herald**  
So. Manchester, Ct.  
JAN 1 1936

Date

## GOVERNOR CURLEY DELIVERS MESSAGE

**Tells Legislators Bay State's Most Pressing Problem Is Reduction of Taxes.**

Boston, Jan. 1.—(AP)—The Massachusetts Legislature, the 149th Great and General Court, convened today for its second session to hear Governor James M. Curley report on his stewardship and detail and prescribe for the Commonwealth's social, economic and legislative needs.

The governor told a joint session of the House and Senate the state's most pressing problems were relief of the real estate taxpayers; increases in the capacity of state institutions; further labor law reforms, and that perennial, the mounting cost of compulsory automobile liability insurance.

He recommended legislation covering these and a multitude of lesser problems to an assemblage whose deliberations and actions this year promise to be a definite factor in the state and national elections, and in deciding the political complexion of Massachusetts and the proceeds of state government for years to come.

### Expect Bitter Fights

It is in this session that the legislative, councillor and Congressional districts must be redrawn, and in which a bitter fight will be waged on proposals to establish the General Court as a unicameral Legislature holding only biennial sessions.

These latter reforms were recommended today by the governor in his message, which as well as delineating legislation he desired, reviewed the accomplishments of his administration in the last legislative session, the longest in the state's history.

Governor Curley devoted a major share of his message to the problems of caring for mentally diseased persons, which, he adjured the Legislature, demanded "serious consideration coupled with courageous action."



JAN 1 1936

# MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE IS IN SESSION

## Gov. Curley Reports to Second Session of Current General Court

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The governor recommended legislation:

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Permitting judges of the supreme and superior civil and criminal courts to retire voluntarily on full pay at the age of 70.

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Journal  
Meriden, Ct.

JAN 1 1936

## REAL ESTATE TAX RELIEF URGED BY GOV. J. M. CURLEY

### Pressing Problems Put Before Massachusetts Legislature

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REGISTER

New Haven, Ct.

JAN 1 1936

## CURLEY ASKS TAX REVISION IN BAY STATE

### Governor Points to Need of Relief for Real Estate Owners—Legislature Convenes

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#### Reforms Recommended

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MERCURY

New Bedford, Mass.

JAN 1 1936

## Scores of Problems Await Legislature, Opening Today

### Realigning of Representative Districts Holds Fireworks

BOSTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Massachusetts 149th Legislature convenes tomorrow for its second session to confront a score of pressing problems.

House and Senate will assemble in joint session to hear the annual message of Governor James M. Curley and his recommendations for legislative action.

Few committee appointments will be changed from the lists standing at the prorogation of the last session—longest in the state's history—and the Legislature may be expected to turn immediately to the business in hand without the necessity of organization.

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Instituting a sliding scale of utility rate-making.

Requiring the registration of all physicians under pain of criminal punishment.

Authorizing demolition of present Rutland (Tuberculosis) Sanatorium buildings and construction of new quarters.

Appropriating \$1,000,000 for construction of an addition to the state apitol, succeeding quarters now rented.

Abolishing the metropolitan planning division, to avoid duplication of the State planning board created last year.

Extending provisions of the worker's compensation acts to nurse.

Reorganizing the department of labor and industries to include administration of the industrial accident board.

Raising the school-leaving age from 14 to 16.

Prohibiting district court justices to practice in civil cases in their own courts, and establishing the district courts on a circuit basis.

the Charlestown State prison except

Authorizing the abandonment of as a receiving station for prisoners, and the construction of quarters for felons at the Norfolk Prison Colony.

Appropriating another \$100,000 to advertise recreational advantages of New England coloperatively with other States of the area.

Reducing mortgage interest rates from the prevailing 5½ per cent.

Promoting economic education in public schools.

Governor Curley devoted a major share of his message to the problems of caring for mentally diseased persons, which, he adjured the Legislature, demanded 'serious consideration coupled with courageous action.'

*concluded*

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JAN 1 1936

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TIMES  
Pawtucket, R. I.  
JAN 1 1936

## CURLEY TO LET GOODWIN STAY

### Governor Now Praises Registrar for Labor Activity

BOSTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Governor James M. Curley, who only last week gave his fiery registrar of motor vehicles, Frank A. Goodwin, a choice of retiring from labor activities or from his state post, found nothing incompatible with letting Goodwin continue both to-night.

As a result, a week-old controversy ended and Goodwin was relieved of the threatened loss of his registry post and can continue as an unpaid adviser of the Brockton Brotherhood of shoe and allied craftsmen. Representatives of a Haverhill shoe workers union protested to the governor last week about Goodwin's entrance into a shoe workers controversy.

The governor said today he believed Goodwin was justified in continuing his labor efforts and that the question of ethics could well be waived "in view of the results that have been achieved in the preservation of an important basic Massachusetts industry."

During the two and one half years Goodwin has been interested in the operation of an organization of workers in the Brockton district, the governor said, "there has been peace in the industry, the men have found steady employment with conditions satisfactory both as to wages and regulations and a real spirit of co-operation between employer and employee has been developed."

Governor Curley said the conditions obtained in Brockton are in "striking contrast to conditions in the industry in other sections of the Commonwealth, notably Lynn and Haverhill." He said he could see no justification for disrupting efforts which might bring good results in other shoe centers similar to what has been accomplished in Brockton.

## How New England Celebrated

(By the Associated Press.)

Restraint went out with the old year and Boston welcomed 1936 with its most hilarious celebration since the boom days of 1929.

Police estimated 500,000 jammed Boston's streets. Hotel men said reservations ran 25 per cent. higher than last year. Every one seemed to have an unending supply of money and apparently was bent on spending it.

Even the panhandlers held out a dime or a quarter from their "coffee money" to buy a tin horn or a hat. Unkempt, seedily dressed, homeless wanderers rubbed shoulders, shouted noisily and capered in the streets alongside top-hatted, evening clothed youths.

There was a bit of tragedy, too. A high school youth was killed in Newton, near Boston, as the automobile of a gay young party crashed into a tree. In Hartford Conn., three persons were killed in a trio of automobile accident

as the old year went out.

The top price for New Year's dinner and the fixings in Boston was \$20 and there was a waiting list for reservations. A majority of the hotels and night clubs ranged their prices from \$3.50 to \$6.

One of the swankiest of Boston's downtown hotels hired a troupe of wrestlers as bouncers—just in case the college boys got rough. They lounged around in their tuxedos with nothing to keep them busy.

Jack Sharkey, former heavy-weight boxing champion, and Mrs. Sharkey, celebrated at a Boston night club.

One Boston club trotted out 15 children in diapers as an opening for its floor show. They chased Father Time from the floor, then gave the spotlight over to their older "sisters."

A 7½-pound boy was perhaps Massachusetts' first New Year baby. He was born to Mr. and Mrs. Leo Fili of Lawrence, at Clover Hill Hospital at 25 seconds after midnight.

Rhode Island's first baby of the New Year was a girl, born to Mrs. Antone Ferrerra of East Providence, at 12:01 a. m.

Bernard Turin of the Roxbury district of Boston started the New Year badly. His 1936 automobile registration plates lay in the back of his machine. While in a South End store they were stolen.

The Budlong Post, G. A. R., of Westerly, R. I., passed from existence with the last day of the old year with the death of Horace G. Barber, its last surviving member.

Optimism bubbled from Governor James M. Curley's New Year's greeting to the people of Massachusetts.

"The year of 1936," he said, "gives promise of opening in a more inviting manner than any year America has known for the past six years."



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square

Boston Mass.

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TIMES

Pawtucket, R. I.

JAN 1 1936

## Bay State Tax Inquiry Urged

Governor Addresses Massachusetts Assembly as Political Fight Opens.

BOSTON, Jan. 1 (AP)—The Massachusetts Legislature, the 149th great and general court, convened today for its second session to hear Governor James M. Curley report on his stewardship and detail and prescribe for the commonwealth's social, economic and legislative needs.

The Governor told a joint session of the House and Senate the state's most pressing problems were relief of the real estate taxpayers; increases in the capacity of state institutions; further labor law reforms, and the perennial mounting cost of compulsory automobile liability insurance.

### POLITICAL FACTORS.

He recommended legislation covering these and a multitude of lesser problems to an assemblage whose deliberations and actions this year promise to be a definite factor in the state and national elections, and in deciding the political complexion of Massachusetts and the procedure of state government for years to come.

It is in this session that the legislative, councillor and congressional districts must be redrawn, and in which a bitter fight will be waged on proposals to establish the general court as a unicameral Legislature holding only biennial sessions.

These latter reforms were recommended today by the Governor in his message, which as well as delineating legislation he desired, reviewed the accomplishments of his administration in the last legislative session, the longest in the state's history.

The Governor recommended legislation:

Regulating installment selling through uniform sales contracts and standardization of methods of computing interest rates.

### JUDGESHIP CHANGES.

Amending the state housing authority act to permit cities and towns to appropriate funds for housing projects in collaboration with federal grants.

Permitting judges of the Supreme and Superior, Civil and Criminal Courts to retire voluntarily on full pay at the age of 70.

Instituting a sliding scale of utility rate-making.

Requiring the registration of all

physicians under pain of criminal punishment.

Authorizing demolition of present Rutland (Tuberculosis) Sanatorium buildings and construction of new quarters.

Appropriating \$1,000,000 for construction of an addition to the State Capitol, succeeding quarters now rented.

Abolishing the Metropolitan planning division, to avoid duplication of the functions of the state planning board created last year.

Extending provisions of the workers' compensation acts to nurses.

Reorganizing the Department of Labor and Industries to include administration of the industrial accident board.

Raising the school-leaving age from 14 to 16.

Prohibiting District Court justices to practise in civil cases in their own courts, and establishing the district courts on a circuit basis.

### ABANDON PRISON.

Authorizing the abandonment of the Charlestown state prison except as a receiving station for prisoners, and the construction of quarters for felons at the Norfolk prison colony.

Appropriating another \$100,000 to advertise recreational advantages of New England co-operatively with other states of the area.

Reducing mortgage interest rates from the prevailing 5½ per cent.

Promoting economic education in public schools.

Governor Curley devoted a major share of his message to the problems of caring for mentally diseased persons, which, he adjured the Legislature, demanded "serious consideration coupled with courageous action."

Reporting that into the state's 13 institutions for the mentally ill, ordinarily accommodating 17,671 patients, were crowded 21,023 persons, Curley seconded departmental recommendations that the 13 units should be enlarged to accommodate 2000 patients each, or a total of \$24,000.

He depicted equally serious conditions of overcrowding in living quarters of institutional employees, and in the three state correctional schools, and urged the Legislature to provide the necessary facilities without delay.

### FLAYS LEGISLATORS.

The governor caustically criticized the legislators for their handling of the problem last year, asserting bluntly:

"The duplicity practised in 1935 through the authorization for the establishment of a hospital for the criminally insane at a cost of \$1,750,000 without making provision for the money, savors of a low order of knavery without precedent in the history of the commonwealth."

A similar situation decried by the chief executive was the Legislature's failure to equip at a cost of \$12,000 a state school at Wrentham for research in the problem of the mentally defective, which now has been built but now stands empty.

The vexatious compulsory insurance problem, the Governor asserted, required "immediate and drastic action." He suggested the increased registry personnel and

more stringent regulations would reduce number of false claims, and if such a procedure did not, he said he could "see no alternative other than a repeal of the compulsory insurance law."

The Governor also asked the legislators to consider a proposal to place speed regulators set at 30 miles an hour on cars of motor vehicle law violators as a condition of continued license.

On the general question of relief to realty taxpayers, the Governor, while noting its importance, suggested no specific remedies other than legislation obliterating the "state tax" on cities and towns assessed by the commonwealth.

As alternatives, sources of revenue, however, he recommended a number of specific taxes.

These were continuation of the 10 per cent. surtax on individuals, estates and corporations, doubling of the fees for the operation of motor trucks, an excise of 40 cents a gallon alcohol; and an increase to 5 per cent. of the 3½ per cent. share the state now receives from dog racing, and a tax of two cents a package on cigarettes.

Economy the Governor dismissed with the statement that recommendations of department heads so far on this point were "scarcely worth considering." He expressed the hope the tax program he suggested would "prove a material factor in lowering the tax rate on the cities and towns."

He urged the Legislature, however, to appoint a committee of six legislators to co-operate with a committee of 10 representing business and real estate interests, "to study and report upon a program through which a reduction in the cost of operating the activities of the state may be possible."

## Saltonstall Gives Republican Views

BOSTON, Jan. 1 (AP)—Solution of the unemployment problem by encouraging private industry, rather than by a constantly enlarging public works program, was urged today by Leverett Saltonstall, speaker of the Massachusetts House.

"Unemployment is still our major problem," Saltonstall said at the opening of the second session of the 149th General Court.

The speaker said Massachusetts needed only such new laws in 1936 as would accelerate and not retard the "growing confidence that better times for all are ahead."

He urged that this session of the Legislature be short.

"Our first session, last year, was the longest in the history of the state," he said, "to encourage industry and to increase the confidence of our people in their government, we should do our best to make this session the shortest."

He urged an acceptance of committee reports by the legislators, unless "there is a decided difference of opinion in the committee itself." He asked that there be no lengthy debate on small details. He sought co-operation of the solons in eliminating unnecessary roll calls.

## Press Clipping Service

2 Park Square  
Boston Mass.

News Tribune  
Providence, R. I.  
JAN 1 1936

# CURLEY URGES MANY REFORMS IN BAY STATE

## 149th Session of Massachusetts Legislature Opens Today

Boston, Jan. 1.—(AP)—The Massachusetts legislature, the 149th great and general court, convened today for its second session.

Gov. James M. Curley told a joint session of the House and Senate the States' most pressing problems were relief of the real estate taxpayers; increases in the capacity of State institutions; further labor law reforms, and the mounting cost of compulsory automobile liability insurance.

It is in this session that the legislative, councillor and congressional districts must be redrawn, and in which a bitter fight will be waged on proposals to establish the general court as a unicameral legislature holding only biennial sessions.

### CURLEY'S RECOMMENDATIONS

The governor recommended legislation:

To regulate installment selling through uniform sales contracts and standardization of methods of computing interest rates.

To amend the State housing authority law to permit cities and towns to appropriate funds for housing projects in collaboration with Federal grants.

To institute a sliding scale of utility rate-making.

To require registration of all physicians under pain of criminal punishment.

For demolition of present Rutland (tuberculosis) sanatorium buildings and construction of new quarters.

Appropriating \$1,000,000 for construction of an addition to the State Capitol, succeeding quarters now rented.

To extend provisions of the workers' compensation law to nurses.

Raising the school-leaving age from 14 to 16.

### CHECK ON SPEEDERS

The governor also asked the legislators to consider a proposal to place speed regulators set at 30 miles an hour on cars of motor vehicle law violators as a condition of continued license.

As sources of revenue, he recommended a number of specific taxes.

These were continuation of the 10 per cent surtax on individuals, estates and corporations, doubling of the fees for operation of motor trucks, an excise of 40 cents a gallon on alcohol; an increase to 5 per cent of the 3-1-2 per cent share the State now receives from dog racing, and a tax of two cents a package on cigarettes.

## Press Clipping Service

2 Park Square  
Boston Mass.

Bulletin  
Providence, R. I.  
JAN 1 1936

# CURLEY PROPOSES NEW STATE TAXES

## Asks Board to Study Sources, in Message Urging Relief to Realtors.

Boston, Jan. 1.—(UP)—Raising of revenue from other sources to obviate necessity of laying a State tax on cities and towns was recommended today by Governor Curley in his annual message to the Legislature.

"No student of government today can fail to be impressed with the great complexity of the tax problem and the impossibility of properly approaching it without simultaneously considering the volume of expenditures," the Governor said. "I believe that the time has come to make a thorough study of the tax problems and the expenditure program."

"I therefore recommend the appointment of a commission of recognized authorities on taxation, including members of the Legislature, such commission to be given ample time for the work, and supplied with adequate funds for the employment of all needed expert assistance."

Taxes recommended by the Governor included: Continuance of the 10 per cent. surtax on individuals, estates and corporations; doubling of truck licensing fees; a 40 cent a gallon tax on alcohol; increase from 3½ to 5 per cent. in the "handle" of dog racing; a two cents a package on cigarettes and a corresponding rate upon other tobacco products; and a \$5 annual fee on slot machines.

Curley advocated legislation to enable judges of State courts to retire voluntarily at full salary at 70.

A building program for the Department of Mental Disease also was urged by the Governor.

### Would Relieve Realtors.

Boston, Jan. 1.—(AP)—The Massachusetts Legislature, the 149th Great and General Court, convened today for its second session to hear Governor James M. Curley report on his stewardship.

The Governor declared that among the State's most pressing problems was relief of the real estate taxpayers.

A bitter fight is predicted on proposals to establish the General Court as a unicameral Legislature holding only biennial sessions.

This reform was recommended by the Governor in his message, which as well as delineating legislation he desired, reviewed the accomplish-

ments of his administration in the last legislative session, the lowest in the State's history.

The Governor also recommended legislation:

Regulating installment selling through uniform sales contracts and standardization of methods of computing interest rates.

Amending the State Housing Authority act to permit cities and towns to appropriate funds for housing projects in collaboration with Federal grants.

Instituting a sliding scale of utility rate-making.

Requiring the registration of all physicians under pain of criminal punishment.

Authorizing demolition of present Rutland (Tuberculosis) Sanatorium buildings and construction of new quarters.

Appropriating \$1,000,000 for construction of an addition to the State Capitol, succeeding quarters now rented.

Abolishing the Metropolitan Planning division, to avoid duplication of the functions of the State Planning Board created last year.

Extending provisions of the Worker's Compensation Acts to nurses.

Raising the school-leaving age from 14 to 16.

Prohibiting District Court Justices to practice in civil cases in their own courts, and establishing the District Courts on a circuit basis.

Authorizing the abandonment of the Charlestown State Prison except as a receiving station for prisoners, and the construction of quarters for felons at the Norfolk Prison Colony.

Appropriating another \$100,000 to advertise recreational advantages of New England co-operatively with other States of the area.



**EAGLE**  
Pittsfield, Mass.  
JAN 1 1936

# Curley Lists Problems Before Joint Session Of 149th Legislature

**Governor in Message Says  
Relief of Real Estate  
Taxpayers Necessary**

## **RECOMMENDS FURTHER LABOR LAW REFORMS**

## **Biennial Sessions Question Promises Most Bitter Fight**

BOSTON, Jan. 1 (AP).—The Massachusetts Legislature, the 149th Great and General Court, convened today for its second session to hear Governor James M. Curley report on his stewardship and detail and prescribe for the Commonwealth's social, economic and legislative needs.

### **Tax Relief Pressure**

The Governor told a joint session of the House and Senate the State's most pressing problems were relief of the real estate taxpayers; increases in the capacity of State institutions; further labor law reforms, and that perennial, the mounting cost of compulsory automobile liability insurance.

He recommended legislation covering these and a multitude of lesser problems to an assemblage whose deliberations and actions this year promise to be a definite factor in the State and National elections, and in deciding the political complexion of Massachusetts and the procedure of State government for years to come.

It is in this session that the legislative, councillor and congressional districts must be redrawn, and in which a bitter fight will be waged on proposals to es-

tablish the general court as a unicameral legislature holding only biennial sessions.

These latter reforms were recommended today by the Governor in his message, which as well as delineating legislation he desired, reviewed the accomplishments of his administration in the last legislative session, the longest in the State's history.

### **Recommendations**

The Governor recommended legislation:

Regulating installment selling through uniform sales contracts and standardization of methods of computing interest rates.

Amending the State housing authority act to permit cities and towns to appropriate funds for housing projects in collaboration with Federal grants.

Permitting judges of the Supreme and Superior civil and criminal courts to retire voluntarily on full pay at the age of 70.

Institute a sliding scale of utility rate-making.

Requiring the registration of all physicians under pain of criminal punishment.

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Abolishing the metropolitan planning division, to avoid duplication of the functions of the State Planning Board created last year.

Extending provisions of the worker's compensation acts to nurses.

Reorganizing the Department of Labor and Industries to include administration of the Industrial Accident Board.

### **School Age Raised**

Raising the school-leaving age from 14 to 16.

Prohibiting district court justices to practice in civil cases in their own courts, and establishing the district courts on a circuit basis.

Authorizing the abandonment of the Charlestown State Prison ex-

cept as a receiving station for prisoners, and the construction of quarters for felons at the Norfolk Prison Colony.

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Promoting economic education in public schools.

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He depicted equally serious conditions of overcrowding in living quarters of institutional employees, and in the three State correctional schools, and urged the legislature to provide the necessary facilities without delay.

### **Legislature Criticized**

The Governor caustically criticized the Legislators for their handling of the problem last year, asserting bluntly:

"The duplicity practiced in 1935 through the authorization for the establishment of a hospital for the criminally insane at a cost of \$1,750,000 without making provision for the money, savors of a low order of knavery without precedent in the history of the Commonwealth."

A similar situation decried by the Chief Executive was the Legislature's failure to equip at a cost of \$12,000 a State school at Wrentham for research in the problem of the mentally defective, which now has been built but stands empty.

The vexatious compulsory insurance problem, the Governor asserted, required "immediate and drastic action." He suggested the increased Registry personnel and more stringent regulations would reduce number of false claims, and if such a procedure did not, he said he could "see no alternative other than a repeal of the compulsory insurance law."

The Governor also asked the legislators to consider a proposal to place speed regulators set at 30 miles an hour on cars of motor vehicle law violators as a condition of continued license.

On the general question of relief to realty tax payers, the Governor, while noting its importance, suggested no specific remedies other than legislation on the "State tax" on cities and towns assessed by the Commonwealth.

As alternatives, sources of revenue, however, he recommended a number of specific taxes.

These were continuation of the 10 per cent surtax on individuals, estates and corporations, doubling of the fees for the operation of

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motor trucks, an excise of 40 cents a gallon on alcohol; and an increase to five per cent of the three and a half per cent share the State now receives from dog racing, and a tax of two cents a package on cigarettes.

Economy the Governor dismissed with the statement that recommendations of department heads so far on this point were "scarcely worth considering," he expressed the hope the tax program he suggested would "prove a material factor in lowering the tax rate on the cities and towns."

He urged the Legislature, however, to appoint a committee of six Legislators, to cooperate with a committee of 10 representing business and real estate interests, "to study and report upon a program through which a reduction in the cost of operating the activities of the State may be possible."

## EAGLE

Pittsfield, Mass.

JAN 1 1936

# READY TO FIRE BOARD

## Gov. Curley To Act on Parole Body if Council Agrees

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—Abolition of the State Board of Parole appeared imminent yesterday when Governor Curley announced that if the views of the Executive Council coincided with his "drastic action" would be taken against the board.

Commenting on the statement of Councillor James J. Brennan of Somerville that he would ask the Council today to recommend that the Governor order removal of the Parole Board, the Chief Executive said that he had received no report from the Council as a result of its recent investigation of penal institutions but had received many letters complaining of the board's attitude on the release of prisoners.

"The gist of all these letters has been," Governor Curley declared, "that there is no incentive for the men to conform to all the rules and regulations and become model prisoners. If a man does conform to the rules and regulations and is a model prisoner, the Board of Parole just says that he is a wise fellow, a fox and that he is just trying to deceive them. That is a bad situation and there seems to be substantial basis for its existence."

"If the views of the Council coincide with mine, drastic action should be taken."

a tax of two cents a package on cigarettes.

PRESS CLIPPING SERVICE  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

## INDEPENDENT

Sandwich, Mass.

JAN 1 1936

## Gulesian To Be Candidate For Senator

Moses H. Gulesian of Chestnut Hill, for many years a Summer resident of Falmouth, who came to America as an immigrant Armenian boy and won and lost a fortune in Boston theatrical and real estate enterprises, has just announced his candidacy for the United States Senate "on the Townsend plan."

Declaring Gov. Curley, whom he will oppose, was still his very good friend, Mr. Gulesian abjured mudslinging. He said he felt the Townsend plan was practical, whereas the President's social security program, for which the Governor has been campaigning, was inadequate to cure depression, provide comfort for old persons or reduce unemployment.

Asked whether he had the backing of the Massachusetts Townsend clubs, which claim 30,000 members and 275,000 signers of a petition to Congress, Mr. Gulesian said he had no "definite agreement, but we have a certain amount of understanding."

Mr. Gulesian will not seek a party nomination, but will be an independent candidate.

## REPUBLICAN

Springfield, Mass.

JAN 1 1936

## GOV CURLEY PLANS TRIP TO WASHINGTON

From Our Special Reporter.

Boston, Dec. 31.—Gov. Curley is going to Washington, D. C., Tuesday and the next day will attend the Jefferson-day dinner. While at the Capitol he will press for appropriations for the Connecticut, Blackstone and Merrimac river projects, he said, adding they are by no means dead.

"I want to get some appropriation or a commitment on the federal government's part," he explained. "A million dollars on each river project would serve to start the improvements."

He will also take up with proper authorities the National guard camp site at Bourne. He conferred with Adjt-Gen William I. Rose today and Rose told him that some 400 men are now working clearing that site and by the end of the week the total will be increased to 700. The job is expected to last at least six months.



REPUBLICAN  
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 1 1936

## Legislature Opens Today; Important Matters Ahead

Gov Curley to Read Annual Message in House and Is  
Expected to Urge Improvements to State Build-  
ings—Highly-Controversial Measures Filed

From Our Special Reporter

Boston, Dec. 31—The second session of the 149th Great and General Court will get under way tomorrow morning at 11, and promises to be a lively and long-drawn-out affair.

Gov Curley will read his annual message to the assembled branches in the House auditorium soon after the convention assemblies and is expected to take about two hours and one-half in so doing.

Many measures have already been filed for consideration of the session, among them numerous highly-controversial matters. However, the drive for state projects to provide employment will not be done under the guise of "work and wages" but rather under the straight drive for additions and improvements to state buildings, it is indicated. That the governor will recommend many such projects in his message has been stated authoritatively.

### Vital Taxation Problems

The session will be confronted with the usual taxation problems, more vital at present because of the need for additional revenues in face of rising governmental costs due to the depression, and also because of Gov Curley's announced intention to strive to eliminate the state tax on municipalities each year, and meet the expenditures from the general fund of the commonwealth, which must be increased by eight to ten million dollars to bring this about. Naturally, this is going to mean additional taxes, if the chief executive has his way.

The drive for biennial sessions, favored by the governor, will occupy a great deal of attention, and will

hinge around the report of the special commission which reported in favor of such a change in the constitution by a one-vote majority. The state Grange is behind the original initiative petition that brought about an impasse in last year's session and caused the creation of the special study commission. There is opposition in the ranks of both major parties to the proposed change, and the battle promises to be hard-fought.

The horse and dog-racing problem also confronts, with an initiative petition to repeal the parimutuel law pending. The state receives large revenues from these sports during the past year, yet not as large as had been anticipated, and the failure of one big track will not enhance the position of the pro-racing enthusiasts. The probable outcome may be a higher share of the proceeds to accrue to the state than the present 3½ per cent; and it may be that, with veto of the initiative petition, its spon-

sors will obtain the additional signatures to put it on the ballot at the next election. In fact, that course suggests itself as the most probable outcome of the fight, as legislators are prone to let the people decide a question that might harm their chances when they seek reelection.

The problem of providing additional quarters at the State House for the many departments and divisions now housed elsewhere and costing the state heavy rentals, is another question that will come up. Information is that certain property adjacent to the State House has been acquired by certain shrewd real estate operators in anticipation of its taking by the commonwealth in eminent domain proceedings.

### Judiciary Problems

Another problem is the judiciary. Some complaint has been heard from legal circles that certain of the judges on the supreme and superior courts have long passed the age when they should have retired. Regardless of sentiment, there is sure to be a drive to enact a retirement law to permit the placing of new blood on these benches. The district court situation, studied by a special recess commission which has not yet reported, is going to be troublesome. Past attempts to eliminate certain of these courts, or to provide for a circuit court system, have been rebuffed, but this will not deter proponents from trying again. The supreme court's mandate forbidding certain district court officers from practicing on the criminal side of district courts was a severe blow to those who believed no such handicaps should be placed in the way of these officials. That further handicaps may be placed seems possible.

The social security program is going to receive plenty of attention. Massachusetts already has an unemployment insurance law, but it does not conform entirely to requirements of the new federal law on this subject, and will have to be changed to obtain federal financial benefits. The state unemployment insurance commission is organized and functioning, although it has no appropriation. It will have to be given a sizeable sum next year to make it a going proposition. This subject furnishes plenty of material for the legislators who are oratorically inclined.

Public welfare laws are uninteresting, but will have to receive consideration, as a special commission has studied them and will recommend quite a number of changes, among them to give local welfare authorities a lot more power than they now have

—power they used to have which was gradually taken from them and given to the state welfare department. The commission's report represents retrogression from what has been accepted as the trend in this particular sphere.

### Prison Legislation

Just how much consideration the Legislature will give to the prison problem is conjectural. The executive council already has started the ball rolling and the Legislature may let that body continue the play but it is more likely that the governor, seeking support for some of his ideas as to new prisons and insane hospitals, will ask for legislative mandates to further his program.

There will be, of course, plenty of local financial measures, because there are still numerous municipalities that continue to feel the pinch of the depression and need succor. This subject will come from them in many different forms, all bringing certain factions to bear and creating that dreaded vote-swapping that has come to play a major part in legislative deliberations.

The automobile insurance law necessarily will have to have attention, in view of the guest coverage wrangle that is going on. Insurance Commissioner F. J. DeCelles, urging before legislative committee on insurance last year the elimination of guest coverage from the compulsory law—a change the Legislature made—declared he would see to it that the cost of this extra coverage, if desired, would be kept down to \$3. When he announced the cost, it was \$3.25, plus \$1 for extraterritorial coverage. Then came the supreme court decision in the Gallagher case and the companies shot the guest coverage premium up 100 per cent or more. Whereupon, the commissioner declared he has nothing to do with

fixing such premiums as they are not within the compulsory law. He did not tell the insurance committee, of that fact last year; what that committee will say to him when he appears before it the coming session should provide interesting reading.

Conjecture is heard as to whether there will be attempts to elect new presiding officers in both legislative branches. One Boston Democratic senator has threatened to move for a different president than James G. Moran of Mansfield, whose election held up organization of the upper branch last year, and cast a cloud of suspicion on the inauguration of Gov Curley. Probably the threatening senator—Langone of the North end—has been persuaded by cooler heads to withhold his blast on Moran and let matters slide, since he uttered the threat.

Speaker Leverett Saltonstall has stated publicly that he feared an attempt would be made to displace him, but nothing has been heard of a basis for that fear. However, there are House members who are so close to the governor and so willing to do his bidding that anything can happen to mar the general procedure of a second-session opening. The speaker talked of dictaphones, but the only one ever reported found was a child's toy and that by the gardener in the governor's own palatial home on the Jamaica way, which provided the public with plenty of laughs.

There are some new faces in both branches, caused by elections to fill vacancies, which will mean some changes in committee assignments. More of these are expected to be made in the House than in the upper branch. It would not be surprising if the speaker were to displace some of the prominent Republicans now on important committees, because of their action in going over

*Continued*



UNION  
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 1 1936

## CURLEY MESSAGE TO LEGISLATURE DUE TOMORROW

House and Senate Will Join  
to Hear Recommendations  
Concerning Pressing  
Problems

## FEW COMMITTEE CHANGES LIKELY

Will Face Business in Hand  
at Once; Redrawing of  
Districts Is One Im-  
portant Task

BOSTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Massachusetts' 149th legislature convenes tomorrow for its second session to confront a score of pressing problems.

House and Senate will assemble in joint session to hear the annual message of Gov. James M. Curley and his recommendations for legislative action.

Few committee appointments will be changed from the lists standing at the prorogation of the last session—longest in the State's history—and the legislature may be expected to turn immediately to the business in hand without the necessity of organization.

### On Year's Program

The legislature has before it this year the problem of redrawing the congressional, legislative and councilor districts, which will determine the political complexion of the State for a decade or more. It likely will be a difficult problem fraught with high explosive possibilities.

Taxation, biennial sessions and compulsory automobile insurance laws are certain to be subjects of bitter debate and to occupy the legislators for a considerable period.

The controversial teachers' oath act, which caused such pyrotechnical debate last year, also is certain to come up again, in view of announced plans of various educators to lead fights for repeal of the law.

Nearly all of the activities of the legislators will be colored somewhat in all likelihood, by the approaching State and National elections.

Both houses are constituted politically much as they were last year. The Senate remains with 21 Republicans and 19 Democrats, with a coalition of Democrats and recalcitrant Republicans in control. The one new senator is William H. McSweeney (R) of Salem, elected to fill the seat of the late Albert Pierce (R), in a contest which Republicans construed as indicating loss of prestige and power by the Governor.

There are two new representatives, Axel U. Sternlof of Worcester, and William Stockwell of Maynard, both Republicans, who succeeded to seats vacated by death or resignation.

UNION  
Springfield, Mass.  
JAN 1 1936

## CURLEY RELAXES TO LET GOODWIN GIVE LABOR AID

Registrar Expected Change  
in Attitude on Knowing  
Facts; Makes Appeal  
to Motorists

(Special to The Springfield Union)  
BOSTON, Dec. 31—Frank A. Goodwin, State registrar of motor vehicles, commenting on the decision of Gov. Curley to permit him to indulge in labor activities and, at the same time to remain registrar, declared, "I knew that when His Excellency got all the facts he would change his mind. I appreciate his action very much."

Previous to today the Governor had stated that Goodwin must choose either his labor activities or the office of registrar.

Goodwin today urged motorists to give hospitals and undertakers a rest in asking for careful driving over the New Year's holiday. He appealed to motorists not to drive after drinking at this season "when a great many people drink too much liquor."

"We have just ended a year in which 795 persons were killed and more than 48,000 injured, causing endless suffering and sorrow, to say nothing of tremendous financial loss," said Goodwin. "Let us keep our highways free from mangled human beings."

## Decision Closes Week's Controversy

BOSTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Gov. James M. Curley, who only last week told fiery Motor Vehicles Registrar Frank A. Goodwin to quit either his labor activities or his State post, found nothing incompatible tonight with letting Goodwin continue both.

As a result, a week-old controversy ended and Goodwin, relieved of the threatened loss of his registry post, can continue as an unpaid adviser of the Brockton Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen.

Representatives of a Haverhill shoe workers' union protested to the Governor last week about Goodwin's entrance into a shoe workers' controversy there.

The Governor said today he believed Goodwin was justified in continuing his labor efforts and that the question of ethics could well be waived "in view of the results that have been achieved in the preservation of an important Massachusetts industry."

During the last two and one-half years Goodwin has been interested in the operation of the Brockton brotherhood, which he organized, and the Governor said, "There has been peace in the industry, the men have found steady employment with conditions satisfactory both as to wages and regulations and a real spirit of cooperation between employer and employee has been developed."

Gov. Curley said conditions which obtained in Brockton were in "striking contrast to conditions in the industry in other sections of the Commonwealth, notably Lynn and Haverhill."

He said he could see no justification for disrupting efforts which might bring good results in other shoe centers similar to what has been accomplished in Brockton.

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JAN 1 1936

## Curley Extends 1936 Greetings

Great Promise Is Seen as  
New Year Arrives,  
Governor Says

(Special to The Springfield Union)  
BOSTON, Dec. 31—Gov. James M. Curley today issued the following New Year's greeting to the citizens of the Commonwealth:

"The year 1936 gives promise of opening in a more inviting manner than any year that America has known for the past six years. Not only the sunshine of Heaven, but the sunshine of prosperity appears to penetrate every portion of our country.

"The task that lies immediately ahead in the development of an economic and humanitarian program will unquestionably tax the talent and ingenuity of the American people, but animated by faith in God, in themselves and in our common country, we will succeed in solving our problems. We can without fear enter into the New Year firm in the belief that the blessings in store for the people of America will be more abundant than has ever previously been the lot of the American people."

their union activity.

concluded



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JAN 1 1936

## CURLEY TO KEEP GOODWIN; GIVES HIM CLEAN BILL

**Says Motor Vehicle Registrar 'Has Achieved Preservation of Basic Massachusetts Industry'**

Boston, Dec. 31—Gov. Curley after conferring for 55 minutes with Motor Vehicles Registrar Frank A. Goodwin today, issued a statement giving Goodwin a clean bill of health in connection with his services to Haverhill shoe workers, and said there was no reason for him to remove Goodwin from the registry berth.

Goodwin, in speaking to Haverhill shoe workers, advised them not to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, but instead, to form their own shop unions as has been done in Brockton to the benefit of workers there.

After the conference, the governor issued this statement:

"I have conferred with Mr. Frank A. Goodwin today, after making a thorough investigation of his activities in the field of shoe manufacturing and I am convinced that there is justification for the position that he has taken.

"I am not swayed in this decision by the fact that his work is carried on during his own time and not during the time of the state, and I even believe that the question of ethics of the head of an important department interfering in matters of this character, may well be waived in view of the results that have been achieved in the preservation of an important basic Massachusetts industry.

"During the past two and one-half years of the operation of the organization of workers in which Mr. Goodwin has been interested in the Brockton district, there has been peace in the industry, the men have found steady employment with conditions satisfactory both as to wages and regulations, and a real spirit of cooperation between employer and employee has been developed. The conditions that obtain in Brockton are in striking contrast to conditions obtaining in the industry in other sections of the commonwealth, notably in Lynn and Haverhill. Provided the same happy results for the industry, for the employer and for the worker can be developed in other sections of Massachusetts, and that harmony can replace hatred and continuity of employment can replace strikes and lockouts and "red" agitation can be replaced by cooperation. There is no justification for any individual interested in the industrial life of the commonwealth or the welfare

of its people in taking any steps that would prevent a consummation of results in other shoe centers similar to what has been established in the Brockton area.

"Under the circumstances, with a realization of the valued services rendered by Mr. Goodwin as registrar of motor vehicles and the equally valuable services that he has been rendering an important basic industry, there is no way in which I could justify any course other than to continue him as registrar of motor vehicles."

Protest of Goodwin's advice to the Haverhill workers is understood to have come from high officials of the American Federation of Labor in this state.

When told of the governor's statement, Goodwin said: "I knew when his excellency got all the facts he would change his mind. I appreciate his action very much."

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JAN 1 1936

## CURLEY TO SEEK RIVER PROJECT MONEY TUESDAY

**Visit to Washington to Be  
in Interests of Conn.,  
Blackstone, Merrimack  
Waterways**

(Special to The Springfield Union)

BOSTON, Dec. 31—Gov. Curley will go to Washington Tuesday to seek appropriations for development of the Connecticut, Blackstone and Merrimack River projects.

"These projects are by no means dead," said the Governor. "I want to get some appropriations as Federal commitments. A million dollars on each river project would serve to start the needed improvements."

The Governor said that while in Washington he would also take up the question of appropriations for the Cape Cod camp site and would also attend the Jefferson dinner Wednesday.

The Governor also released a statement from Commissioner of Public Works Callahan in which the latter stated that in connection with the \$1,000,000 allotment of WPA funds for the dredging of a new 40-foot channel in Boston Harbor the State is taking immediate steps to cooperate. The funds for this State work may amount to \$250,000 and will be taken from bond issue money.

Callahan also stated that the State was in a position to proceed at any time with the dredging of the channel at the Fore River Bridge, Quincy, as soon as it is advisable for the work to start.

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**REPUBLICAN**  
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 1 1936

## HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS AT BOSTON FAVORED

From Our Special Reporter

Boston, Dec. 31—Culmination of a fight waged for more than 25 years by every organization and individual interested in the commercial future of New England is the characterization by Gov. Curley of the approval by Washington authorities of the initial expenditure of \$1,000,000 of the \$4,500,000 to be expended ultimately in improving Boston harbor.

Completion of the work will give Boston a channel from President's roads, or the outer harbor line, to the Boston navy yard at Charlestown, a distance of five miles, 500 feet wide and 40 feet deep at mean low water. Also, a turning base will be established, one mile in diameter, opposite the army base. These improvements will permit super-commerce carriers to operate without use of tugs or other agencies which represent great expense in the docking of such large steamships. It is estimated, the governor said, that docking of one of these carriers now represents an expenditure of \$10,000 to \$25,000, and saving of such sums will unquestionably make Boston more attractive to these carriers of the world.

**REPUBLICAN**  
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 1 1936

## OPTIMISTIC GREETING FROM GOV CURLEY

**Sees 'Sunshine of Prosperity'  
Ahead as He Wishes Happy New Year**

From Our Special Reporter

Boston, Dec. 31—Here's the New Year's greeting from Gov. Curley:—"The year 1936 gives promise of opening in a more inviting manner than any year that America has known for the past six years. Not only the sunshine of heaven but the sunshine of prosperity appears to penetrate every portion of our country.

"The task that lies immediately ahead in the development of an economic and humanitarian program will unquestionably tax the talent and ingenuity of the American people, but animated by faith in God, in themselves, and in our common country, we will succeed in solving our problems. We can without fear enter into the new year firm in the belief that the blessings in store for the people of America will be more abundant than has ever previously been the lot of the American people.

"In this spirit animated by this belief and sustained by this faith, it is an exceeding pleasure to extend a Happy New Year to the entire people of the commonwealth."

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JAN 1 1936

# **PETITIONS FILED IN HOUSE ARE 102 FEWER THIS YEAR**

**Total of 318 With Clerk to  
Date; Pierce Proposes  
Associate Taxation  
Commissioners**

(Special to The Springfield Union)  
BOSTON, Dec. 31 — Petitions filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives to date are 102 less than last year. The figures show for the incoming General Court 318 petitions filed to date, while last year 420 measures were filed.

Appointment of two associate commissioners in the Department of Corporations and taxation is sought in a bill filed by Rep. Frederick E. Pierce of Greenfield. One of the new commissioners would be appointed by the Governor with the approval of the Council for a term of two years, while the other would serve for three years.

The concurrence of the commissioner and the associate commissioner, the bill further provides, would be necessary in every official act of the department.

Rep. Frank M. Leonardi wants to reduce the interest charges on small loans from 3 to 1½ per cent per month.

An investigation by a special commission into the management of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company is sought in a resolve filed by Rep. John B. Wenzler of South Boston.

The same member would exempt from taxation property valued at \$3000 used for dwelling purposes by the owner if he is in needy circumstances.

Wycliffe C. Marshall, Watertown rate expert, would have the General Court establish the rates, prices and charges for local exchange telephone service and the retail prices of electricity for domestic and commercial service within the Commonwealth.

Marshall would also change the statutes relative to the establishment and operation of municipal electric plants by cities and towns of the Commonwealth.

**REPUBLICAN**  
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 1 1936

# **WANTS ADVERTISING OF NEW ENGLAND CONTINUED**

From Our Special Reporter  
Boston, Dec. 31—William A. Barron, chairman of the recreational development committee of the New England council, has appealed to Gov Curley for continued cooperation of Massachusetts in advertising New England as a recreational center, at the same time thanking him for his efforts which resulted in a large appropriation last year for such work. Barron's telegram to Curley follows:—

"Approximately one year ago you gave great impetus to the further development of New England's most important recreational industry when, in your inaugural and budget messages, you proposed that Massachusetts appropriate \$100,000 for advertising its own attractions and to participate with the other five states in an all-New England recreational advertising campaign. That both projects were realized is a matter of congratulation to you, to your state, and to New England. As a result, we have, in Massachusetts and New England, the highest degree of public

and commercial appreciation of our recreational industry and most intensive sales effort ever attained in this region.

"The 1935 recreational season returns in both Massachusetts and New England were best in five years. I wish to take advantage of this opportunity to thank you on behalf of the recreational industry for your interest and cooperation and to point out the necessity of Massachusetts and New England continuing their individual and cooperative activities in 1936 in order to maintain their competitive position in this important sector of our regional economy. Best wishes to you for the new year."

It is believed the Governor will deal with this subject in his inaugural message tomorrow.

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JAN 1 1936

# **GOV CURLEY HAS COMPLAINTS OF PAROLE BOARD**

**Says 'Drastic Action' Will  
Be Taken if Views of the  
Executive Council Coincide  
With His Own**

From Our Special Reporter

Boston, Dec. 31 — Abolition of the state board of parole appeared imminent today when Gov Curley announced that if the views of the executive council coincided with his own, "drastic action" would be taken against the board.

Commenting on the statement of Councilor James J. Brennan of Somerville that he would tomorrow ask the council to recommend to the governor the removal of the board members, Curley said he had received no report from the executive council on its investigation of penal institutions, but had received many letters complaining of the parole board's attitude on release of prisoners.

"The gist of all these letters has been," said the governor, "that there is no incentive for the men to conform to all rules and regulations and become model prisoners. If a man does conform to the rules and regulations and is a model prisoner, the board of parole just says that man is a wise fellow—a fox—and that he is just trying to deceive them. That is a bad situation and there seems to be substantial basis of its existence. If the views of the council coincide with mine, drastic action will be taken." In the meantime, the parole board members are "sitting tight" and saying nothing. That some of them may talk if "drastic action" confronts may be accepted as assured. Whether the board has been recommending certain pardons that have been given recently, and announced as based on such approval by the board, is now a question.



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JAN 1 1936

**State House Briefs**

By Donal F. MacPhee

**De Celles in Legion Job**  
BOSTON, Dec. 31—State Commissioner of Insurance Francis J. De Celles was today named director of the American Legion Highway Safety campaign by State Commander John H. Walsh. Commissioner De Celles accepted the appointment and began plans immediately for an intensive drive for February.

**Bills Filed**

Rep. Timothy J. Murphy of Dorchester has filed a House bill calling for a flat rate for compulsory automobile insurance throughout Massachusetts.

Rep. John Philip White of Boston has filed a petition for the reinstatement in the classified civil service of State officers and employees, separated from the civil service by suspension or discharge. This bill, if enacted, would permit the reinstatement of the former Boston policemen, who went out on strike in 1919.

A gas or electric company would not be permitted to collect from any customer, for failure to pay any amount due for gas or electricity, any penalty in excess of 5 per cent of the amount of the bill, under a petition offered by Rep. E. C. Nelson of Milford.

**Work at Bourne**

Gov. Curley was today informed that 400 men are at present employed in clearing of the camp-site on Cape Cod at Bourne and that by the end of the week the number will be increased to 700. There is every indication, said the Governor, that the job will last for six months. Due to the amount of Federal work being conducted in the Cape section, it has been necessary to secure a waiver to employ men from Fall River, New Bedford and Plymouth.

**Milk Board Situation**

Legislation to make the State Milk Control Board a permanent function is sought in a Senate bill filed by Senator Charles A. P. McAree of Haverhill. The board, an emergency body, goes out of existence next year if not continued by legislative act. The McAree bill would place the board under the supervision of the department of agriculture and would provide for the appointment of the board members by the commissioner of agriculture, instead of the Governor.

**Boom New England**

William A. Barron, chairman of the New England Council Recreation Development Committee, congratulating Gov. Curley on his work in securing funds to boost the recreational and industrial advantages of Massachusetts and New England, pointed out the necessity of the New England State, making similar appropriation in 1936 in order to maintain their competitive positions. Barron says that the recreational returns in both Massachusetts and New England in 1935 were the best in five years.

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Springfield, Mass.

JAN 1 1936

**STATE HOUSE NOTES**

**Eligibles for Clerk at Westfield**

From Our Special Reporter  
Boston, Dec. 31—Chairman Herder C. Wood of the Westfield board of assessors has received two names of eligibles, in answer to his request to the civil service department, from which to choose a temporary woman clerk-typist for three months at \$12 to \$15 a week. The names sent him are Elizabeth F. Lynch of 9 Hedges avenue, and Josephine M. Pietrzyk of 42 Chapel street, both in Westfield.

**Deerfield Project Approved**

Gov. Curley today approved a number of public works projects, previously approved by the Emergency Finance board, which include \$200,000 for sanitary sewers in the town of Deerfield, and \$255,000 for East road school construction in Southbridge.

**DeCelles Named Safety Director**

State Insurance Commissioner F. J. DeCelles was today named director of the American Legion highway safety campaign by State Comdr John H. Walsh. DeCelles began plans for an immediate intensive drive for February.

**Gov Curley Back at His Office**

Gov. Curley was at his office at the State House today, following a three days' confinement in bed suffering with a severe cold. His first act was to settle his controversy with Registrar Frank A. Goodwin over Goodwin's activities in the shoe manufacturing field.

**Mental Examination of Prisoners**

Gov. Curley has asked Correction Commissioner Arthur T. Lyman to have all prisoners in correction institutions examined mentally. His letter to the commissioner says that he desires such examination "so that insane prisoners may be housed in proper state institutions."

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JAN 1 1936

**GOV. CURLEY  
READY TO FIRE  
PAROLE BOARD**

**Drastic Action Will Be Taken  
if Executive Council's Views  
Coincide With His,  
He Says.**

BOSTON, Dec. 31—Abolition of the State Board of Parole appeared imminent today when Gov. Curley announced that if the views of the Executive Council coincided with his "drastic action" would be taken against the board.

Commenting on the statement of Councillor James J. Brennan of Somerville that he would ask the council tomorrow to recommend that the Governor order removal of the Parole Board, the Chief Executive said that he had received no report from the Council as a result of its recent investigation of penal institutions but had received many letters complaining of the board's attitude on the release of prisoners.

"The gist of all these letters has been," Gov. Curley declared, "that there is no incentive for the men to conform to all the rules and regulations and become model prisoners. If a man does conform to the rules and regulations and is a model prisoner, the Board of Parole just says that he is a wise fellow, a fox and that he is just trying to deceive them. That is a bad situation and there seems to be substantial basis for its existence."

"If the views of the council coincide with mine, drastic action should be taken."

## Press Clipping Service

2 Park Square  
Boston, Mass.

Sentinel

Waterville, Me.

JAN 1 1936

## Goodwin And Curley Continue The Fight

### Governor Finds Two Jobs Are Possible

BOSTON, Dec. 31. (AP)—Governor James M. Curley, who only last week gave his fiery registrar of motor vehicles, Frank A. Goodwin, a choice of retiring from labor activities or from his state post, found nothing incompatible with letting Goodwin continue both to-night.

As a result of the week-old controversy ended and Goodwin was relieved of the threatened loss of his registry post and can continue as an unpaid adviser of the Brockton Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen. Representatives of a Haverhill shoe workers union protested to the governor last week about Goodwin's entrance into a shoe workers controversy.

The governor said today he believed Goodwin was justified in continuing his labor efforts and that the question of ethics could well be waived, "in view of the results that have been achieved in the preservation of an important basic Massachusetts industry."

During the two and one half years

Goodwin has been interested in the operation of an organization of workers in the Brockton district, the governor said, "there has been peace in the industry, the men have found steady employment with conditions satisfactory both as to wages and regulations and a real spirit of co-operation between employer and employee has been developed."

Governor Curley said the conditions obtained in Brockton are in "striking contrast to conditions in the industry in other sections of the commonwealth, notably Lynn and Haverhill." He said he could see no justification for disrupting efforts which might bring good results in other shoe centers similar to what has been accomplished in Brockton.

## PRESS CLIPPING SERVICE 2 Park Square BOSTON MASS

### CALL

### Woonsocket, R. I.

JAN 1 1936

## Relief Of Realty Tax Burden Is Urged By Curley

### Labor Laws And Insurance Reforms Also Cited As Pressing Needs

## General Court Meets

### Deliberations Promise To Be Factor In State And National Elections

BOSTON, Jan. 1 (AP)—The Massachusetts Legislature, the 149th Great and General Court, convened today for its second session to hear Governor James M. Curley report on his stewardship and detail and prescribe for the commonwealth's social, economic and legislative needs.

The Governor told a joint session of the House and Senate the State's most pressing problems were relief of the real estate taxpayers; increases in the capacity of State institutions; further labor law reforms, and that perennial, the mounting cost of compulsory automobile liability insurance.

He recommended legislation covering these and a multitude of lesser problems to an assemblage whose deliberations and actions this year promise to be a definite factor in the State and National elections, and in deciding the political complexion of Massachusetts and the procedure of State government for years to come.

It is in this session that the legislative, councillor and congressional districts must be redrawn, and in which a bitter fight will be waged on proposals to establish the General Court as a unicameral legislature holding only biennial sessions.

These latter reformst were recommended today by the Governor in his message, which as well as delineating legislation he desired, reviewed the accomplishments of his administration in the last legislative session, the longest in the State's history.

### Legislative Program

The Governor recommended legislation:

Regulating installment selling through uniform sales contracts and standardization of methods of computing interest rates.

Amending the State Housing Authority Act to permit cities and towns to appropriate funds for housing projects in collaboration with Federal grants.

Permitting judges of the Supreme and Superior Civil and Criminal Courts to retire voluntarily on full pay at the age of 70. Instituting a sliding scale of utility rate-making.

Requiring the registration of all physicians under pain of criminal punishment.

Authorizing demolition of present Rutland (tuberculosis) Sanatorium buildings and construction of new quarters.

Appropriating \$1,000,000 for construction of an addition to the State Capitol, succeeding quarters now rented.

Abolishing the metropolitan planning division, to avoid duplication of the functions of the State Planning Board created last year.

Extending provisions of the Worker's Compensation Acts to nurses.

Reorganizing the Department of Labor and Industries to include administration of the Industrial Accident Board.

Raising the school-leaving age from 14 to 16.

Prohibiting district court justices to practice in civil cases in their own courts, and establishing the district courts on a circuit basis.

Authorizing the abandonment of the Charlestown State Prison except as a receiving station for prisoners, and the construction of quarters for felons at the Norfolk Prison Colony.

Appropriating another \$700,000 to advertise recreational advantages of New England cooperatively with other States of the area.

Reducing mortgage interest rates from the prevailing 5½ per cent.

Promoting economic education in public schools.

### State Institutions

Governor Curley devoted a major share of his message to the problems of caring for the mentally diseased persons, which, he adjured the Legislature, demanded "serious consideration coupled with courageous action."

Reporting that into the State's 13 institutions for the mentally ill, ordinarily accommodating 17,671 patients, were crowded 21,023 persons, Curley seconded departmental recommendations that the 13 units should be enlarged to accommodate 2,000 patients each, or a total of 24,000.

He depicted equally serious conditions of overcrowding in living quarters of institutional employes, and in the three State correctional schools, and urged the Legislature to provide the necessary facilities without delay.

The governor caustically criticized the legislators for their handling of the problem last year, asserting bluntly:

"The duplicity practiced in 1935 through the authorization for the establishment of a hospital for the criminally insane at a cost of \$1,750,000 without making provision for the money, savors of a low order of knavery without precedent

continued



in the history of the commonwealth."

A similar situation decried by the chief executive was the Legislature's failure to equip at a cost of \$12,000 a State school at Wrentham for research in the problem of the mentally defective, which now has been built but now stands empty.

The vexatious compulsory insurance problem, the governor asserted, required "immediate and drastic action." He suggested the increased registry personnel and more stringent regulations would reduce number of false claims, and if such a procedure did not, he said he could "see no alternative other than a repeal of the compulsory insurance law."

#### Alternative Taxes

The governor also asked the legislators to consider a proposal to place speed regulators set at 30 miles an hour on cars of motor vehicle law violators as a condition of continued license.

On the general question of relief to realty taxpayers, the governor, while noting its importance, suggested no specific remedies other than legislation obviating the "State tax" on cities and towns assessed by the Commonwealth.

As alternative sources of revenue, however, he recommended a number of specific taxes.

These were continuation of the 10 per cent surtax on individuals, estates and corporations, doubling of the fees for the operation of motor trucks, an excise of 40 cents a gallon on alcohol; and an increase to five per cent of the three and a half per cent share the State now receives from dog racing, and a tax of two cents a package on cigarettes.

Economy the governor dismissed with the statement that recommendations of department heads so far on this point were "scarcely worth considering". He expressed the hope the tax program he suggested would "prove a material factor in lowering the tax rate on the cities and towns."

He urged the Legislature, however, to appoint a committee of six legislators, to cooperate with a committee of 10 representing business and real estate interests, "to study and report upon a program through which a reduction in the cost of operating the activities of the State may be possible."

*concluded*

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CALL  
Woonsocket, R. I.  
JAN 1 1936

### Townsend Plan Would Jeopardize New Deal, Is Curley Intimation

BOSTON, Jan. 1 (AP)—The Townsend plan, Governor James M. Curley said in an oblique reference to it today in his annual message, may jeopardize the Roosevelt administration social security plan.

"Although many thousands of well-intended Americans believe that the social security program does not go far enough," he remarked, "in the judgment of competent authorities it is the one plan which the public are prepared to accept."

"Its acceptance, however, may be jeopardized by other plans, which while representing good intentions and a desire to solve a tremendous problem, may destroy the real objective sought, namely, the welfare of the entire people."

2 Park Square  
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GAZETTE  
Worcester, Mass.  
JAN 1 1936

### Gov. Curley Refers To Townsend Plan As Possible Threat

BOSTON, Jan. 1 (AP)—The Townsend Plan, Gov. James M. Curley said in an oblique reference to it today in his annual message, may jeopardize the Roosevelt Administration Social Security Plan.

"Although many thousands of well-intentioned Americans believe that the social security program does not go far enough," he remarked, "in the judgment of competent authorities it is the one plan which the public are prepared to accept."

"Its acceptance, however, may be jeopardized by other plans, which while representing good intentions and a desire to solve a tremendous problem, may destroy the real objective sought, namely, the welfare of the entire world."

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GAZETTE  
Worcester, Mass.  
JAN 1 1936

### If and When

BOSTON, Jan. 1 (INS)—If his tax plans are carried out by the Legislature every home owner in Massachusetts may expect a decrease of \$2 on his tax bill, Gov. James M. Curley remarked this afternoon during the reading of his annual message.

TELEGRAM  
Worcester, Mass.  
JAN 1 1936

## GOODWIN GIVEN CURLEY PRAISE

Governor Speaks of His  
'Stabilizing Contributions  
To Basic Industry'  
CONTROVERSY ENDS

Finds Registrar's Activities  
Ethical Now, Unethical  
Last Week

By Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—Pictured on the surface as a grim battle, adorned with ultimatums and blasts of defiance, the row between Governor Curley and Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin ended this afternoon with the registrar still on his job, amid kindly words of praise from the Governor for his "stabilizing contributions to a basic industry."

Only a few days ago the Governor called Goodwin to his office and told him to either quit activities in a Haverhill shoe union controversy or quit as registrar. Mr. Goodwin responded defiantly, asserted his rights and said the welfare of shoe workers meant more to him than his \$6000 a year job.

Today the Governor called Goodwin to his office and after an hour's conference issued a statement saying that the registrar would remain on the job, and in the same statement found Goodwin's union activities ethical where last week he had termed them unethical. He said Goodwin's activities in Brockton had been beneficial and that his later work had been a valuable service to a basic industry.

"I knew when His Excellency got all the facts he would change his mind," Goodwin said. "I appreciate his action very much."

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GAZETTE  
Worcester, Mass.  
JAN 1 1936

# 7 NEW TAXES IN CURLEY MESSAGE

*Britt, Troy  
Gangster, Given  
Release*

## GOVERNOR GIVES 50 RECOMMENDATIONS

Lengthy 13,000-Word Document Ranges All  
the Way From Income Source Problems  
to 30 M. P. H. Governors for Bay State  
Automobiles

7000-Word Abstract of  
Governor's Address, Page 12

*continued*

*continued*



By CLINTON P. ROWE

Gazette State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—Devoting approximately thirteen thousand words to the treatment of more than fifty recommendations, which range all the way from new forms of taxation to a suggestion for governors on automobiles to limit their speed to thirty miles an hour, Governor Curley today delivered his annual message to the second session of the 149th Legislature. He was heard by the House and Senate in joint session.

After speaking a half an hour the Governor began to be troubled with his cold. Several times he stopped to clear his throat or to use his handkerchief. At times spectators in the rear of the chambers were unable to hear the Chief Executive.

In his lengthy message, the Governor not only made recommendations involving additional taxes and public expenditures, but referred to portions of his last year's legislative program with satisfaction, whacked the 1935 Legislature in one or two instances for failure to pass favored legislation, dealt at some length with social security and concluded with a plea for a commission to study taxation and means of reducing governmental costs.

Seven new sources of revenue were recommended by the Governor, including a two-cent tax on cigarettes and a 40-cent tax on alcohol. His recommendation for accommodation for 24,000 patients in State Hospitals was, in effect, a renewal of his recommendation of last year for a public buildings bond issue program, although in his message he did not discuss a financing program.

Aside from his tax and revenue program, and his public buildings program, vague as to cost, but touching millions, the Governor dealt with changes in court procedure, retirement of judges on full pay at 70 years of age, and said that if additional personnel was not given the Registry of Motor Vehicles to check accidents that he saw no alternative but repeal of the compulsory automobile insurance law.

Evades Parole Issue

Buried far down in his address, with only scant mention, was the parole system, currently a subject of investigation by the Governor's Council, with some members launching a drive to oust the present membership or abolish the Parole Board altogether on the ground that it is arbitrary in its actions, thereby leading to prison unrest. Radical changes in the parole system should be taken immediately, the Governor said.

The Governor's recommended tax and revenue program, some sections of which he said, could be applied to reduction of the state tax, which he marked for abolishment or reduction, included continuation of the 10 per cent surtax on inheritance, income and corporation taxes. This tax was passed last year, effective one year only.

In the following paragraph a reference to the Townsend Plan, opposed by the Governor, was seen:

"Although many thousands of well-intentioned Americans believe that the Social Security program does not go far enough, in the judgment of competent authorities it is the one plan which the public

are prepared to accept. Its acceptance, however, may be jeopardized by other plans, which, while representing good intentions and a desire to solve a tremendous problem, may destroy the real objective sought, namely, the welfare of the entire people."

Piles Up Taxes

The Governor recommended a continuation for five years of the extra one cent on the gas tax, a doubled license fee for motor trucks, a 40 cent tax on each gallon of alcohol, an increase in the state's take on dog racing from 3½ to 5 per cent, a two cent tax on each package of cigarettes and a corresponding tax on other tobacco and a five dollar annual tax on slot machines.

A unicameral (one body instead of two) legislature, with the present membership of a House and Senate reduced, and biennial sessions were favored by the Governor as a step for economy and efficient methods of legislation. He favored biennial sessions in his previous messages.

Only twice did the Governor mention work and wages, a much used slogan last year, and that was to say that the legislature had provided funds "not only grudgingly, but in such limited amount as to make impossible the complete fulfillment of the pledge of work and wages." There was a fling at Federal agencies in this connection. After dealing with social justice to some extent, the Governor said that both state and Federal governments have their limitations and that private industry must be looked to for the ultimate transfer of the unemployed to employment.

New Rutland Buildings

Although he did not mention a bond issue as such, Governor Curley outlined an extensive list of needs in buildings in the Department of Mental Diseases, said new buildings should be built at the Rutland Sanatorium and outlined penal institution needs. While offering no suggestion as to financing, he termed the needs imperative.

Turning to the judiciary he recommended voluntary retirement of judges at the age of 70 at full pay, subject to call when required and if physically fit. He recommended that justices and clerks of District Courts be barred from practice on the civil side of their courts in addition to the restriction imposed by the Supreme Court that they cannot appear as counsel in criminal cases in any court.

Another group of proposals included demolition of the State Prison at Charlestown and erection of a receiving station on its site, additional facilities at the Norfolk Prison colony, living quarters for 1500 additional employees at state hospitals under the 48-hour week, a hospital for the criminal insane and an addition to the State House at a cost of one million dollars to

accommodate departments now paying an aggregate rent of \$80,000 a year for space outside the building.

Suggests Governors

Governor Curley recommended that the duties of the Industrial Accident Board be taken over by the Department of Labor and Industries and that institution nurses be included in provisions of the workmen's compensation act.

More inspectors in the Registry of Motor Vehicles to enforce a safety campaign, with the suggestion that installation of governors on automobiles to hold their speed at 30 miles an hour was worthy of thought were among the steps favored by the Governor.

He recommended that the compulsory school age be increased from 14 to 16 years.

A sliding scale rate for public utilities, with the Department of Public Utilities authorized to determine a fair rate return and base rate, along with additional employees to handle the matter, was another recommendation by Governor Curley to the Legislature.

He advocated a uniform installment sales law. Among his other recommendations were a commission to study the advisability of teaching economics in secondary schools and to adults, legislation to permit cities and towns to appropriate money for housing projects, with the State Board acting where local authorities do not and revision of state unemployment insurance laws to conform to the Federal act.

Would Advertise

Governor Curley recommended that the one hundred thousand dollar appropriation of last year to advertise the recreational and other facilities of the state be made again this year. He also favored a similar amount for the conservation of bird and fish life.

In his address the Governor argued that the cost of putting a car on the road, under insurance, had been decreased 84 per cent, including the factor of guest coverage

elimination under an act of the 1935 Legislature.

Renewal of a 1935 recommendation for a suitable war memorial, legislation to encourage banks to lend money to business and for home construction and a law to make it a criminal offense to practice medicine or surgery without proper credentials from the State Board of Registration in Medicine were other suggested measures in the lengthy list offered by the Governor.

"With faith in Almighty God and animated by the lesson fortitude and courage, a heritage decreed us by the Pilgrim Fathers, may we assay with high resolve the task confronting us, and may the fruit of our efforts reflect not only wisdom but service of an ennobling order for the people of the entire Commonwealth," the Governor said in closing his address.

*Concluded*



GAZETTE  
Worcester, Mass.

JAN 1 1936

# CURLEY BLAMES LEGISLATURE, U. S. FOR WORK AND WAGES

## FAILURE SUGGESTS ENTIRELY NEW SANATORIUM AT RUTLAND

Governor in Lengthy Address Says County Institution Has Outlived Usefulness—Would Replace Charlestown Prison and Clear All Slums

*A comprehensive abstract of Governor Curley's annual message to the General Court of Massachusetts delivered today at the State House where the Senate and House of Representatives met in joint session follows:*

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

The year 1936 should prove memorable in the annals of our country, marking as it will the end of the greatest depression ever visited upon the American people. In common with every American citizen, it was my belief, at the time of the assemblage of the Legislature in 1935, that a program of work and wages, both in the nation, the states, and subdivisions of the states, would be in full operation. I believed that New Year's day in 1936 would find the people of America transferred from welfare rolls to payrolls, and prosperity so general in the nation that no worthy individual seeking opportunity to employ the talents of brains and hand with which God had endowed him would be denied the opportunity.

In Massachusetts I advocated an independent course for the absorption of the unemployed, realizing the intricate and ponderous character of Federal government agencies and their inability to provide work and wages within a reasonable time.

In the Commonwealth this administration has discharged its portion of the obligation imposed by the Legislature, which provided funds not only grudgingly but in such limited amount as to make impossible the complete fulfillment of the pledge of work and wages.

### Social Justice Program

We are embarking upon a program of social justice that five years ago would have been regarded as the quintessence of socialism.

The adoption by the 1935 Legislature of a State Unemployment Compensation law as the state's contribution to the social welfare program represents the most forward step undertaken for the welfare of humanity in the history of the nation. The adoption of the program in its entirety is today taxing the thought and ingenuity of the ablest minds in the land.

The operation of the program for social justice should represent the dawn of a new day and a new era in the life of the nation.

Against its adoption will be found arrayed the same reactionary elements that have opposed every great reform in the history of the nation, actuated in large measure either by personal selfishness or by fear of confiscation of property, which not infrequently has been accumulated through the sweating of the wasted bodies of women and children in industry. It is unfortunate that this element of American society overlooks the all-important fact that we leave this world as we enter it; that the only thing we leave behind when we depart this life is the record of service and sacrifice to God and fellow-man that we ourselves write while here.

Although many thousands of well-intentioned Americans believe that the Social Security program does not go far enough, in the judgment of competent authorities it is the one plan which the public are prepared to accept. Its acceptance, however, may be jeopardized by other plans, which, while representing good intentions and a desire to solve a tremendous problem, may destroy the real objective sought, namely, the welfare of the entire people.

### Puts Blame on Legislature

The failure of the Legislature to act promptly, coupled with the tardy adoption of a program by the Federal government, has wrought great hardship to countless thousands of the citizens who have been unable to comprehend the delay, and in many cases the inaction of both Federal and State agencies. With the funds that have been made available through legislative action in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, employment has been furnished, and men and women have been transferred from welfare rolls to pay rolls, but it is accepted by every forward-looking intelligent individual that both the Federal and State governments have their limitations and that in the last analysis it is to private industry that we must look for the ultimate transfer of the unemployed to employment.

The legislative session of 1935 was notable not alone for the fact that it was the longest session in the history of the commonwealth, but for the additional fact that it marked the enactment of more progressive and humane legislation than any previous session.

### Workmen's Compensation Act

Among the measures of prime importance enacted were those dealing with workmen's compensation, which marked the end of the atrocious practice of discontinuing payments to persons permanently incapacitated at the end of five years and the making of provision for payment during the lifetime of the individual. Equally important from the standpoint of the worker was the amendment to the law defining the "average weekly wage," thereby ending the vicious practice of payment to a worker suffering injury in his employment insufficient to provide for even the most meager of his needs.

Dependents of the workers are no longer subject to privation because of the penalties imposed by money lenders in the matter of the attachment of wages to an extent which rendered the borrower helpless, resulting in privation to his dependents.

### Reorganization of Department of Labor and Industries and Industrial Accident Board

Many fundamental changes must be made here in Massachusetts to translate the principle of economic justice into law.

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Reorganization of the Department of Labor and Industries is essential if the interests of employer, employee and taxpayer alike are to be served. This department will not fulfill the functions necessary under modern conditions until it combines an adequate and reliable reporting of our current trade and industry with the competent planning of a state-wide program.

Legislation is necessary to permit the Department of Labor and Industries to take over the Industrial Accident Board's duties, and I trust it will be authorized promptly.

#### Employment of Minors

With the excess unemployed adults seeking work and wages for the maintenance of themselves and their families, I renew the recommendations of last year, since no excuse seems to exist for a continuance of the employment of boys and girls under the age of 16.

If the years of employment are to be shortened, it is much easier to keep these children in school, at least until they are 16, so that they may more aptly earn their way when they do start. Good citizenship as well as personal opportunity necessitates the raising of the school-leaving age from 14 to 16.

#### INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC

##### Compulsory Insurance

For the first time since the law has been in effect a definite halt has been made in the steadily increasing cost of placing a car on the road. The cost of compulsory insurance is based upon claim payment, and all of our efforts in the field of accident prevention will be nullified unless we can keep down the cost of claim payments.

A definite forward step has been taken in this matter in the elimination of the guest from compulsory insurance.

Now that the guest has been eliminated from this law we should turn public attention to another weak spot — the occupant of the non-negligent car. While we have the greatest sympathy for any one who is riding in a car and is injured by the negligence of some one else, we must, nevertheless, realize that claims in this class have grown from 14,000 in 1927 to 39,000 in 1934. The remarkable part of the picture is that 32,000 out of the 39,000, in 1934, represent claims for less than \$100.

In the same period of time there has been no appreciable increase in the claims made and paid for death and injury of pedestrians on the highways of the Commonwealth, so that it must be apparent to every thoughtful individual that there is serious question as to the validity of the large number of the 39,000 claims by occupants of automobiles that were made in 1934 and an equally large if not larger number for the year 1935.

I renew my recommendation of a year ago that additional inspectors be authorized in the Registry of Motor Vehicles, and that the law relating to report of accidents be strengthened. In addition it is worthy of your consideration whether violators of the automobile laws may not be required to install governors on their cars, limiting operation to 30 miles per hour as a condition of continued license.

## WAR MEMORIAL IN STATE ON GOVERNOR'S PROGRAM

He Would Raise Taxes on Slot Machines and Racing, Double Truck Levies and Retire Judges on Full Pay

## Delivers Annual Message



GOVERNOR CURLEY

#### Mortgage Interest Rates

The reduction in mortgage interest rates from 6 per cent to 5½ per cent, which it has been estimated represents a saving to the people of the Commonwealth of approximately \$12,000,000, has been a contributing factor in the lightening of the burden of the home owner, but in view of the plenteousness of money and the low interest rates paid by the fiduciary institutions, there is, in my opinion, need for further reduction.

#### Instalment Buying

One of the additional measures essential to the further protection of the public, both from exploiters and from themselves, is a uniform instalment sales law. With that need in mind, I appointed last Spring, from the membership of the Governor's Advisory Committee, a subcommittee known as the

Committee on Consumer Credit, to which I assigned the difficult task of drafting a uniform instalment sales law that would guarantee protection and a square deal to the public, and at the same time re-establish the confidence in instalment buying that is essential to the protection of this important industry.

The commission has filed its report, together with a recommended bill. The Committee on Consumer Credit fully agrees with the findings of the commission and favors the passage of the proposed bill.

The report shows that many sellers of many different commodities are now charging, on unpaid balances, rates well above 100 per cent per annum. It is my conviction that few, if any, merchants would charge the exorbitant rates cited in the report of the commis-

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sion, if all instalment sellers were required by law to hand each buyer, at the time of sale, a simple contract in which the total carrying charge was stated as a true per cent, per month on the unpaid balance.

The law proposed by the commission would help, and it should be passed. The law fails to reach, however, a majority of the cases of reprehensible instalment sales, for the law regulates only the finance companies. It provides no control over dealers. The commission rightly urges that consideration be given to a feasible and just means of regulating all instalment sales. With this opinion, the Committee on Consumer Credit concurs, and has drafted a bill designed to accomplish that purpose.

#### Economic Education

An electorate well-grounded in the principles of economic democracy and committed to its objectives will not be easily deceived. The need for economic education, I submit, is imperative.

I renew, accordingly, my recommendation that steps be taken to promote economic education, not only in the secondary schools, but among the adult population. I accordingly now recommend, specifically, that a commission be organized to study the situation and report its findings and recommendations.

#### Housing

The return of prosperity which has definitely begun should mark an end of the custom that has obtained during the past five years of two or more families sharing a home, or an apartment, thereby causing a demand for homes, and making necessary a building construction program.

Last year the Legislature, in accordance with my recommendation, enacted legislation providing for the establishment of "housing authorities," with power to enter upon slum clearance and low-cost housing projects. The statute then enacted provided for the receipt by housing authorities of aid from the federal government. Three housing authorities have been organized under the act, but no grants of federal funds have been made as anticipated, for the federal officers have now taken the position that no grants will be made to local housing authorities unless the state or the municipality in which the project is located makes a substantial contribution to the cost of the project.

I therefore recommend that the housing authority act enacted last year be amended so as to authorize cities and towns to raise and appropriate money and to pay it over to housing authorities within their limits in order to assist in the prosecution of slum clearance and low-cost housing projects. Such appropriations should be optional with the cities and towns, and the amount to be appropriated should be limited to the capitalized value of the annual loss sustained by the cities in the maintenance of the sub-standard area to be cleared.

In many instances where there is need of slum clearance and low-cost housing, the municipal authorities prove unwilling to take the initiative, and in each case, however great the need, the State Board of Housing under existing legislation is without authority to take any steps to relieve the situation. I recommend, therefore, that in cities

and towns in which no housing authority exists, or in which such authority as exists is inactive, the State Board of Housing be authorized to proceed under proper limitations with a low-cost housing project, whether it relates to new houses or the rehabilitation of sound but obsolete existing structures, and that State funds be appropriated to meet the cost of such projects.

#### Unemployment Insurance

One of the outstanding achievements of the year 1935 was the creation of the Unemployment Compensation Commission.

The law was enacted prior to its adoption by the Federal government, and that maximum compensation under the Federal program may not be denied the Commonwealth I respectfully urge the adoption of such amendments to the existing law as may be necessary, to the end that it conforms to the provisions of the Federal act.

#### LAW ENFORCEMENT

##### Public Safety

The advantages enjoyed by organized crime through speedy motor vehicles, the radio, able attorneys and other agencies cannot be successfully combated until such time as a portion of the fetters with which legal restrictions bind law-enforcing agencies have been removed. The Seventy-third Congress enacted an interstate compact permitting co-operative efforts, through agreements between two or more States, through which the haven of refuge ever in the past open to the criminal world, known as the border line between States, may be eliminated, and the law-enforcing officials of one State permitted to pursue law violators into another State.

I accordingly recommend the enactment of such legislation as will permit of the immediate adoption of the provisions now permissible in consequence of Federal legislation recently enacted.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

##### Unicameral Legislature

In my inaugural message I recommended that the size of the Legislature be reduced by diminishing the number of members of the two branches, and with sessions held biennially.

The chief advantage of these changes would be an obvious economy, a saving for our hard-pressed taxpayers. I not only adhere to this belief at the present time, but I am convinced that still further economies might be achieved through the adoption of the unicameral Legislature similar to the system now in operation in Nebraska.

There is no need for two chambers today. Historically, the Senate, or "upper" house, was to act as an aristocratic check on the more democratic "lower" house, similar to the English Lords-Commons relationship. Yet the progress of political democracy has emasculated the House of Lords, and in our own state has fortunately made both our Senate and our House of Representatives truly democratic bodies.

##### Avoids Committees

One great advantage in the unicameral Legislature is that it does away with the conference commit-

tee that exists to reconcile the differences in a measure passed by both houses, and that often ends by producing a bill that is satisfactory to nobody. These secret meetings of conference committees are undemocratic, uneconomic, undesirable—yet absolutely necessary under our present two-house system.

Furthermore, the unicameral system enables us to place responsibility, and to conduct the business of government efficiently and economically.

I therefore recommend the adoption of a constitutional amendment to make the unicameral Legislature possible, a reduction in membership, and biennial sessions.

#### Retirement of Judges

Our system of judicial selection and tenure has preserved the independence, and consequently the impartiality, of our judiciary, and has attracted to the service of the Commonwealth judges who have ranked among the best in this country or abroad. The defect in our system has been the absence of a workable provision for the retirement of judges who, because of age, can no longer meet completely the requirements of the office.

Accordingly I recommended the enactment of legislation permitting a judge of any of the three courts of State-wide jurisdiction, upon reaching the age of seventy, to retire voluntarily at full salary from full active service, just as Federal judges now may do. Present judges of greater age should be given a reasonable time in which to elect to retire on the same terms. Judges so retired should remain bound, as they are not bound under the Federal system, to perform such service as permit, upon request of the Chief Justice of the court. There is always need of such additional service. The Supreme Judicial Court has long been overworked, and the Superior Court has long been unable to keep up with its business. Retired judges could be very useful.

#### ADMINISTRATION

##### Mental Diseases

The problem of the proper care of mental defectives demands serious consideration coupled with courageous action by the Legislature.

The Department of Mental Diseases supervises 16 State institutions, 13 for the care of the mentally ill and three for the feeble-minded. The working capacity of the State hospitals caring for the former was 17,671 as of Nov. 1, 1935. Into this space were crowded 21,023 patients. This figure shows 3200 (or, roughly, 17 per cent) patients more than the working capacity of the hospitals justifies, thus making difficult proper segregation, retarding recovery, and making very uncomfortable the living conditions of permanent patients.

The department believes that a unit caring for not more than two thousand patients is the maximum for efficient administration. Before adding greater housing facilities to existing institutions the money allowed this department from the bond issue of 1933 and the PWA has been largely spent for renewing outmoded and inefficient service accommodations, and enlarging those possible of en-

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largement. The institutions for the mentally ill should be enlarged to accommodate two thousand patients each as speedily as possible. This would mean the enlargement of twelve state institutions, providing for a total of twenty-four hundred mental patients, and for an average annual increase of four hundred and fifty patients for several years to come. The department is prepared to put such a program into operation at short notice.

#### Says Service Improved

The new forty-eight hour legislation for State Hospital employees has given greatly improved service, but there remain thirteen hundred

and twenty-four additional employees who have no facilities for living in the institution buildings as the department believes they should do. Plus those employees whose living quarters are undesirable, there should be new living quarters provided for at least fifteen hundred.

The three state schools under this department are taking care of five hundred and fifty-one patients where the rated working capacity is three thousand eight hundred and ninety-three—an overcrowding of about thirty per cent. There are thirty-two hundred applications on file for patients for whom there are no possible accommodations.

If these schools were brought up to a two thousand working capacity apiece, the existing crowding would be remedied and about one thousand could be taken off the waiting list. To provide for the whole waiting list would need an additional school of two thousand capacity. Obviously an extra school is greatly needed.

#### Discusses Bridgewater

In the Bridgewater State Hospital for the criminally insane there are at present eight hundred and ninety-seven patients. Sixty-five per cent of them are ordinary mental cases who are at Bridgewater because of a previous conflict with the law. Only 35 per cent need more secure care than the civil State Hospital usually provides. The present State Hospital for the criminally insane is under the Department of Correction, whereas I believe that the greater number of patients there do not need correctional treatment so much as mental care and treatment by the Department of Mental Diseases.

Because this is generally believed to be advisable the Legislature of 1936 passed an act enabling the establishment of a state hospital for the mentally ill at Norfolk, to be under the control of the Department of Mental Diseases. But the Legislature provided no funds for its building. To build this institution will require about one and three quarters million dollars. This appropriation is urgently needed.

At Bridgewater also are five hundred defective delinquents on indeterminate sentence. They are not natural criminals but get into trouble because of their feeble-mindedness. There are not sufficient accommodations for them at present. A new hospital for the criminally insane would release proper facilities for them at Bridgewater.

#### Care of Mental Cases

In 1935 the question of providing proper accommodations for the mental defectives of the Common-

wealth was considered solely from the standpoint of politics, and the needs of the unfortunate charges were disregarded.

The neglect of state wards, and more particularly the mental defectives represents the most drab and sordid chapter possible of recording in the annals of the Commonwealth.

The overcrowding of the institutions for mental defectives today is 17 per cent in excess of the bed capacity, or some 4200 more patients than can properly be accommodated in the institutions of this department. Attempt to gloss over this situation upon the plea of overburdening the taxpayer should no longer be tolerated, and we should meet a condition and a situation, the further disregarding of which should stamp the law-making bodies of Massachusetts as both unworthy and unfit.

#### Public Utilities

The reduction in the rates for electric power in the homes, which was put in operation in April of 1935, will represent during the twelve-month period a saving in excess of two billion dollars to users of electricity, and the commission designated to perfect a sliding scale arrangement is confident that the adoption of a plan upon which they have been working with industry and fidelity during the past year should ultimately result in a further substantial saving in the charges for electricity.

I recommend the following:

That the Department of Public Utilities be authorized to determine by agreement with the companies, or otherwise, first, a fair rate of return; second, a fair rate base; and third, the basis of participation by the public and companies in excess earnings of public utilities engaged in the distribution of gas and electricity in the Commonwealth.

That to accomplish this end, the staff of the Department of Public Utilities be re-enforced to adequately supervise, regulate, and administer such a plan, if adopted.

#### Norfolk State Hospital

The 1935 session of the General Court enacted a bill authorizing the establishment of the Norfolk State Hospital for the criminally insane, the same to be under the jurisdiction of the Department of Mental Diseases. It is rather fortunate that the authorization was made without provision for the necessary funds to cover the cost of construction, estimated at one million, seven hundred fifty thousand dollars, since there is no way in which to justify the placing of the care of mental defectives under the control and supervision of the Department of Correction.

The existing structures at the Bridgewater State Hospital for the care of the criminally insane are not only inadequate but totally unsuited for the purpose intended. I accordingly recommend an appropriation in the sum of one million, seven hundred fifty thousand dollars for the erection at Norfolk of a hospital for the criminally insane, to be under the supervision of the Department of Mental Diseases.

#### Public Health

I respectfully recommend the enactment of legislation making it a criminal offense, punishable by a fine and imprisonment, for any individual to practice as a physician

or surgeon without the required annual registration issued in conformity with such provisions as may be deemed necessary by the Board of Registration in Medicine.

The Rutland State Sanatorium, which was the first institution of its kind to be established in the country, and which is nationally famous for the successful treatment of tuberculosis, has long outlived its usefulness. The structures at present in use were erected nearly a half century ago, when the ward rather than a single room method of housing patients was in operation. This method is today regarded as neither desirable nor beneficial for the modern treatment of tuberculosis; and further, the buildings are fire hazards, being constructed almost wholly of wood, and should be razed and replaced with modern construction. Sufficient land is available to provide for the erection of new structures without in any way impairing the operation of the present hospitalization facilities.

Additional accommodations for employees added to the department force here and at the Pondville Cancer Hospital are necessary, and provision should be made for the same during the present year.

#### State House Building

The annual expenditure for quarters leased for the use of departments of the state today is in excess of eighty thousand dollars, notwithstanding the fact that sufficient land owned by the state is available upon which to erect a structure where departments of the state could be housed that are now so located as to prove expensive and retard efficiency in the conduct of the business of the state.

I accordingly recommend that an appropriation in the sum of one million dollars be made available for the erection of an addition to the state capitol.

#### State Planning Board

The creation of a State Planning Board, and the acceptance of membership without compensation by the outstanding authorities on planning in the Commonwealth, is a most noteworthy accomplishment.

The State Planning Board has been conducting an intensive study, since its creation, of a master plan co-ordinating the many projects for the development of the natural and human resources of the Commonwealth. Included among these are the improvement of marketing facilities for farm and dairy products; the promotion of navigation and sanitation upon the three important waterways—the Connecticut, the Merrimac, and the Blackstone rivers; and the arrangement of interstate compacts with our neighboring states for the better handling of this work and of other matters of mutual interest.

In view of the fact that a State Planning Board has been created, there appears to be no valid reason for the continuance of the Metropolitan Planning Division, and I accordingly recommend its abolition, since its continuance would represent a duplication of effort and expense.

#### Finance

The borrowing of money both by the state and the cities and towns renders necessary recourse to banks outside Massachusetts. A change in the law to permit larger



deposits of state, city and town funds in banks outside of the Commonwealth is essential. It is recommended that legislation be passed which will encourage the lending of money by our financial institutions for business enterprises and home construction as a means of developing property values in Massachusetts.

It is gratifying to me, and I am quite certain most pleasing to the citizenship, to know that the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1935, found the state treasury not only with a free cash balance in the general fund, but also the largest free cash balance during the last five years in the amount of \$2,486,043.34. In addition to this balance in the general fund there was also free cash in the highway fund in the amount of \$371,085.05.

The Supreme Judicial Court has recently adopted a rule prohibiting District Court justices and clerks from appearing as counsel in criminal cases in any of the courts of the commonwealth. This action justifies the recommendation which I made repeatedly during the last session of the Legislature. I now urge you to carry the restriction a step farther and prohibit practice by the District Court judges in civil cases in their own courts. I also renew my recommendation that the District Courts be established on a circuit basis. Presiding justices should be given the option of sitting full time with adequate compensation, and appointments of presiding justices in the future should be made only on that basis. I further recommend that the present system of remuneration of special justices be abolished, and that special justices be paid on a per hour basis, as are auditors and masters.

## PENAL INSTITUTIONS

### Prisons

I renew my recommendations with reference to the abandonment of the State Prison at Charlestown and the utilization of the site as a receiving station, and the adoption of legislation making provision in a sufficient amount for suitable prison quarters at Norfolk for persons convicted of felonies.

An amendment to the existing law, making provision for the imprisonment of first offenders only at Concord Reformatory, should prove a material contributing factor in the correction of existing abuses, and in the conduct in our prison institutions of what has been justly termed a "college of crime."

The necessity for a change in the placing out of state wards and the segregation of prisoners, both male and female, also the establishment of an institution for the care and treatment of persons afflicted with social diseases, and radical changes in the parole system, represent in my opinion important steps that should be undertaken as speedily as possible.

### Revenue and Retrenchment

The Special Commission, established under authority of Chapter 63 of the Resolves of 1935 to investigate and study the taxation of tangible and intangible property and related matters brought forth a report as complete as the limited time and limited resources of the commission permitted.

The members of the commission themselves do not appear to be in agreement with all of the recommendations proposed, however, and this difference of opinion is appar-

ently reflected and emphasized in the public mind. The one and only point upon which there is unanimity of opinion is that relief is needed. How best to bring about that relief is controversial in the extreme.

I believe that the time has come to make a thorough study of the tax problem and the expenditure problem of our state and local governments, and to prepare a comprehensive tax and expenditure program. The entire thought and effort of public officials has been directed solely to ways and means of increasing revenue, with rarely any attention given to the more important subject, namely, the development of a program for the reduction in the cost of government.

I therefore recommend the appointment of a commission of recognized authorities on taxation, including members of the Legislature, such commission to be given ample time for the work and supplied with adequate funds for the employment of all needed expert assistance.

### Would Balance Budget

The problem of commanding reliable revenue sources to meet the expenditure requirements in maintaining the standard of government established in Massachusetts continues to demand our best thought and effort in securing the necessary funds without bearing too heavily upon the home owners in our taxing program.

The state budget should be balanced by revenue definitely identified in an amount sufficient to balance the expenditures proposed. Present conditions prevent any appreciable addition to the revenue flowing from certain established tax sources, but those sources that can contribute without injury should be required to furnish additional revenue to balance the budget in caring for the essential expenditures of the state.

I recommend that legislation be passed having for its objective the securing of revenue sufficient in amount to obviate the necessity of laying any "state tax" upon the cities and towns, as a means of relieving real estate of the inequitable burden that it is now required to bear. The taxpayers obligated to contribute to the support of government under the provisions of the personal income tax law have experienced no added burdens by an increase in the rates, as those applied to income received have not changed since the enactment of the law effective as of Jan. 1, 1917. This group of taxpayers, while including many who are also the possessors of real estate, is represented by a much larger proportion who do not contribute at all in the form of direct tax on property. This is also true of corporations and certain other taxpayers. The 10 per cent assessment levied under existing law for 1935 upon the tax against individuals, estates and corporations should be continued by a re-enactment for the current year as one source of revenue which will tend

to eliminate the state tax and thus help to reduce the burden on the home owner.

In recognition of the principle that a tax structure should in some of its aspects have a broad base, continuation for a period of five years is recommended for the imposition of an additional tax on the sale and use of gasoline. Massachusetts with a 3-cent tax on each gallon of gasoline is one of

the few states with a rate well below the average for the states of the union, which is said to approximate 5 1-3 cents.

With the thought of increasing revenue where sorely needed and without hardship, it is recommended that the fees for the operation of motor trucks in Massachusetts be doubled so that they will be more nearly like the rates charged by adjoining states for such common carriers.

The Social Security program, established to bring within its scope the many humanitarian activities that Massachusetts has long practiced, makes unnecessary the earmarking of revenue from the tax on alcoholic beverages for the purposes which now are included in the Social Security program.

It is recommended that the sum now available in the state treasury over and above that which is required to reimburse the cities and towns for old age assistance and subsequent revenue from these sources be appropriated to the general fund. In addition to this, I recommend that a tax of 40 cents on each proof gallon as defined in the alcoholic beverage act be established on alcohol, which having been freed from taxation has deprived the Commonwealth of necessary revenue, and is operating to allow unfair competition with others engaged in the alcoholic beverage business.

### Would Boost Race Levies

The total receipts collected by the State Racing Commission for the year 1935 was \$1,614,981.89.

The revenue from dog racing for the year 1935 received by the State Racing Commission was \$704,156.73 divided as follows: 3½ per cent handle, \$541,032.70; breakage, \$117,816.03; Association license fees, \$5308. An increase in the handle to be taken by the State Racing Commission from the present schedule of 3½ per cent to 5 per cent would, in my opinion, work no very great hardship upon the operators of dog racing, and should prove beneficial to the Commonwealth, resulting, as it would, provided the basis of 1935 was maintained in 1936, in an increase in revenue approximating one quarter of a million dollars, and I accordingly recommend legislation making provision for the increase as herein set forth. This additional revenue will be credited to the General Fund and will assist in the elimination of the State Tax and in aiding the home owner.

A majority of the States of the Union have for a number of years made a tax on cigarettes and tobacco products a part of their tax structure. This form of taxation lays a very light hand upon the shoulders of the taxpayers. It is recommended that a tax of 2 cents be laid upon each package of cigarettes and a corresponding rate upon other tobacco products, for the purpose of increasing the General Fund and thus relieving the state of the necessity of assessing a state tax upon the cities and towns.

The smaller merchants of the state have long suffered competition with slot machines which do not contribute materially to the support of government, and as these devices tend to care more and more for the small articles of trade, it is recommended a fee of at least \$5 per year be placed on every slot machine, the receipts of which shall be credited to the General Fund.

*Continued*



#### Recreational Development

Co-operation upon the part of the New England States is directing the attention of the public to the recreational advantages and the benefits to be derived from a sojourn in New England proved so beneficial, both financially and otherwise, in 1935 as to justify a continuance of the appropriation for 1936. Even more important than the increased revenue received was the recognition upon the part of government officials of the New England States as to the importance of joint action upon major problems affecting the industrial and commercial interests of the six States.

#### Harvard College Tercentenary

I recommend the adoption by your honorable bodies, the Senate of Massachusetts and the House of Representatives, of a joint resolution making provision for the appointment of a committee to represent the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the exercises to be held upon the tercentenary of the establishment of Harvard College, September 18, 1936.

#### War Memorial

Gratitude for the services rendered by the citizens of Massachusetts who served during the period of the World War can best be expressed through the erection of a memorial structure of sufficient size to provide accommodations for veterans of all wars. I accordingly recommend for your consideration the early authorization of an appropriation for the erection of such a memorial.

#### Conclusion

The necessity for increased economy in the departments of the State government as a means of reducing the burden borne by the home owners and by industry is a subject that is engrossing the attention of every citizen of the Commonwealth at the present time.

I accordingly recommend the appointment of a committee, consisting of members of the two branches of the Legislature, not to exceed six in the aggregate, with a committee of ten representing the real estate and business interests of the Commonwealth, to study and report upon a program through which a reduction in the cost of operating the activities of the state may be possible.

*Concluded*

#### TELEGRAM

Worcester, Mass.

JAN 1 1936

#### CURLEY WITH COUNCIL

By Telegram State House Reporter  
BOSTON, Dec. 31.—Governor Curley aligned himself with a Governor's Council group today in a drive against the State Board of Parole. Discussing a move by Councilor James J. Brennan of Somerville to bring ouster proceedings against the board through charges by the Governor, Mr. Curley said if Council views agreed with his drastic action would be taken. Councilor Brennan and other councilors who have visited State Prison and the Concord Reformatory allege that the Parole Board arbitrarily refuses to parole prisoners who have served two-thirds of their sentence and that this action is responsible for prison unrest.

#### GAZETTE

Worcester, Mass.

JAN 1 1936

2 Park Square

BOSTON MASS.

#### GAZETTE

Worcester, Mass.

JAN 1 1936

### Governor Chides Legislature for "Grudging" Funds

BOSTON, Jan. 1 (AP)—Gov. James M. Curley made only one reference in his annual message today to his "work and wages" program, upon which he campaigned in 1934.

The reference was a chiding one to the assembled Legislature, which, he said "provided funds not only grudgingly, but in such limited amount as to make impossible the complete fulfillment of the pledge of work and wages."

## Major Proposals in Gov. Curley's Message

**S**EVEN sources of revenue or taxation proposed, including two-cent tax on cigarettes and corresponding tax on other tobaccos, continuation of the extra one-cent gas tax, continuation of 10 per cent surtax, a 40-cent tax per gallon on alcohol, \$5 tax on slot machines, increased take on dog racing and doubled motor truck fees.

Abolishment or reduction of state tax through application of some of the recommended revenues or taxation.

A unicameral (one-body) Legislature, with membership reduced, to hold biennial sessions, as a matter of economy and improved legislative procedure.

Voluntary retirement of judges on full pay at the age of 70, but subject to recall for duty if physically fit, to help relieve congested court dockets.

Justices and clerks of District Courts barred from practice on the civil side of their own courts, with special justices to be paid by the hour, like auditors and masters.

An extensive program of public building construction, including new buildings at the Rutland Sanatorium, a 24,000 increase in patient capacity of state hospitals, a million-dollar State House addition, demolition of the State Prison at Charlestown and erection of a receiving station on the site.

Additional motor vehicle inspectors to cut down accidents and possible repeal of the compulsory automobile insurance law if accidents are not reduced.

A sliding scale rate for public utilities, with the Department of Public Utilities fixing a fair return and a fair base rate.

Merger of the Industrial Accident Board with the State Department of Labor and Industries.

Creation of a commission to study economic education in the secondary schools and among the adult population.

A commission to study taxation matters, state expenditures and methods of reducing governmental costs.

JAN 1 1936

## Nearly Everything But Economy

Compared with his first message to the Legislature, a year ago, Governor Curley's recommendations today seem little more than routine proposals. Reform was still in the air, when he took office, and it seemed natural enough for him to suggest a general revamping of the state administration.

Now his tone is quite changed. The year 1936, he assures us, will mark the end of the depression. No very radical reforms are urged. To be sure, in repeating his proposal for biennial sessions of the Legislature, he suggests the elimination of the Senate, and the merging of all legislative functions in a single chamber.

Last year, he wanted to have the Executive Council abolished. Now that he dominates that body, he seems willing to have it retained. He repeats his previous proposals for allowing Superior Court judges to retire at the age of seventy, and for placing district court judges on a circuit basis, which in time would give us full-time district judges, and would eliminate the special justices.

These are constructive measures which have been too long delayed. The same may be said of the Governor's repeated demand for the abolition of the old Charlestown State Prison as a custodial institution. But, as he would transfer the convicts to Norfolk, this would pretty definitely end what remains of the experimental beginnings of prison reform which were started years ago by Sanford Bates and carried through by Dr. A. Warren Stearns.

Last year's attempt to scrap the compulsory automobile insurance law was blocked in the Legislature. The Governor approves the elimination of guest coverage from the law, which was done last year, and he makes a guarded attack upon the law itself. Unless more highway inspectors are provided, he implies, the compulsory insurance act will have to be abandoned. This, to put it frankly, is nonsense. But he does suggest a curb on speed through applying governors to the cars of drivers convicted of speeding.

The program of "work and wages," on which he campaigned for election, has plainly failed to realize the promise he held out for it. This he blames upon the Legislature, which cut down his bonding proposals, and blames also, in part, upon the slow-moving federal machinery at Washington. In any event, he feels that he has discharged his part of the obligation he assumed on taking office.

A large portion of the present message is devoted to a discussion of the broad question of social justice, which he sees threatened by selfish

and reactionary interests. He would strengthen the workmen's compensation law and the unemployment and old age insurance laws, and would raise the school age to sixteen years, as an aid to labor.

The state hospitals are overcrowded, and he calls attention to the fact that a new hospital for mental patients was authorized at Norfolk, but no funds were provided for building it. He would have this hospital constructed, at a cost of \$1,750,000, would build a million-dollar addition to the State House, and would spend perhaps as much more in erecting quarters for the attendants at state institutions who were added under his forty-eight-hour law, and in putting up other state buildings.

While this is a more moderate spending program than his "work and wages" plan, it brings up the inevitable question of revenue. The Governor has heard the widespread demand for economy, but he would refer this question to a special committee for study—and postponement. Meanwhile he wants to wipe out the state tax on real estate by finding new sources of revenue. His specific suggestions are to double the fees on trucks, while keeping the present three-cent gasoline tax, to place a tax of forty cents a gallon on alcohol, take more from the dog racing game, and put a two cent tax on cigarettes and tobacco, already overtaxed, and a five dollar tax on slot machines.

It is clear from all this that, if he seriously intends to make any reduction in the burden on real estate, he must do it by shifting part of the present state tax onto incomes, as was done last year. And there is no assurance that, in making the shift, he would not swell the revenue to provide for increased spending. The one thing which evidently has not sufficiently impressed the Governor is that the only way to relieve real estate is to reduce state expenditures. This message offers small hope of economy. If the program of spending is to be stopped, the public must look to the Legislature to stop it.



**Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
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**POST**

**Worcester, Mass.**

**JAN 1 1936**

**Curley Stresses  
Aid to Realty in  
Annual Message**

**Calls on Legislature for  
Elimination of  
State Tax**

**ECONOMY KEYNOTE**

**New Revenue Program  
Would Increase Gasoline Levy**

*(Special to The Post)*

STATE HOUSE, Boston, Jan. 1—With elimination of the state tax as a means of directly relieving the burden on real estate and the need for economy in government as the keynote of his message, Gov. James M. Curley, addressing a joint convention of the Senate and House of Representatives, in the first meeting of the 1936 legislative session, outlined a new tax program and proposed a study which would put the Commonwealth's budget system on a real debit and credit standard.

To raise sufficient new revenue to make it possible to wipe out the present \$10,000,000 state tax now assessed on the cities and towns of the Commonwealth, Governor Curley recommended the following new tax plan:

1. Continuation of the 10 percent surtax on individuals, estates and corporations.
2. An increase in the three-cent per gallon tax on gasoline for a five-year period.
3. Doubling of the fee assessed on motor trucks operating in the state.
4. Transfer to the general fund of receipts from the tax on intoxicating beverages not used for old age assistance.
5. Forty cents per gallon tax on each proof gallon of alcohol.
6. Two cent per package tax on cigarettes and corresponding tax on tobacco products.
7. Five dollar tax on slot machines.
8. Increase of from three and a half to five percent in the state's share of the handle at dog racing tracks.

To bring about economy in state government the Governor recommends the appointment of a committee consisting of six legislators and 10 persons representing the real estate and business interests of the Commonwealth. Another study which the Governor stressed as essential is

that of the appointment of a commission of recognized authorities on taxation, including members of the Legislature, enforced with ample funds to employ every possible expert assistance, to revise the tax system of the Commonwealth.

**End of Depression**

Governor Curley opened his address with the unqualified prediction that the new year will mark "the end of the greatest depression ever visited upon the American people." He devoted a great deal of time discussing social security legislation and promised that the operation of the program for social justice would represent the dawn of a new day and a new era in the life of the acceptance of the plan "may be jeopardized by other plans, which, while representing good intentions and a desire to solve a tremendous problem, may destroy the real objective sought, namely, the welfare of the entire people."

As to "work and wages," Governor Curley had the following to say: "With the funds that have been made available through legislative action in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, employment has been furnished, and men and women have been transferred from welfare rolls to pay rolls, but it is accepted by every forward looking, intelligent individual that both the Federal and state governments have their limitations and that in the last analysis it is private industry that we must look for the ultimate transfer of the unemployed to employment."

One of the Governor's first recommendations for new legislation was the proposal for an expansion of the Workmen's Compensation Act to provide coverage for nurses employed in institutions. "The work of these men and women is equally as hazardous as persons in the law enforcing or fire protection branches of the public service, since they are constantly exposed to the danger of disease and death, and, in my opinion, are entitled to protection," the Governor declared.

Stressing the need for reorganization of the state Department of Labor and Industries as essential if the interests of employer, employee and taxpayer alike are to be served, the chief executive renewed his recommendation for legislation to permit the Department of Labor to take over the duties of the state Industrial Accident Board. Still another labor recommendation made by the chief executive was the renewal of his proposal of raising the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years.

**Halt in Cost**

"For the first time since the law has been in effect a definite halt has been made in the steadily increasing cost of placing a car on the road," the Governor said in discussing the compulsory automobile insurance statute. "A definite forward step has been taken in this matter in the elimination of the guest from compulsory insurance." He added that the costs can only be lowered by reducing the number of claims and maintained this result could be accomplished by increasing the personnel of the registry of motor vehicles.

Unless such provision is made, he asserted, "I can see no alternative other than a repeal of the compulsory insurance law." He therefore renews his recommendation for more motor vehicle inspectors, declaring there is need for immediate and drastic action. "Racketeering upon spurious claims by venal attorneys in col-

lusion with doctors and professional claimants must be stopped," he warned. "A great industry which is threatened with destruction through criminal exploitation must be conserved." He also suggested consideration of whether law violators should be required to install governors on their cars limiting operation to 30 miles per hour as a condition of continued license.

The reduction in mortgage interest rate from six to 5½ percent has lightened the burden on home owners, but the chief executive expressed the opinion that in the view of the plentitude of money a further reduction might well be made.

Support is given by the Governor, in another recommendation, to the report of the special recess commission which studied the subject of consumer credit. The commission favored the enactment of a uniform instalment sales law.

**Economic Education**

Still another recommendation which the Governor renewed in his second message to the Legislature is that steps be taken to promote economic education not only in the secondary schools, but among the adult population. He maintained that it would be advisable to appoint a commission to study the subject.

He favored expansion of the so-called housing authority act to the end that cities and towns be authorized to raise and appropriate money and to pay it over to the housing authorities to assist in the prosecution of slum clearance and low cost housing projects.

"The unemployment insurance act," the Governor informed the legislators, "should ultimately prove a panacea for industrial depressions through maintaining within the ranks of the consumers the unemployed men and women of the nation, as well as the aged, who, without legislation of this character, would be without the funds necessary not only for the maintenance of their families, but would be unable to aid private industry, through the absence of purchasing power."

To insure the public safety, the Governor recommended that immediate legislative steps be taken, in accordance with recent Federal legislation, to allow law enforcing officials of one state to pursue law violators into another state. "The advantages enjoyed by organized crime through speedy motor vehicles, the radio, able attorneys and other agencies cannot be successfully combatted until such time as a portion of the fetters with which legal restrictions bind law enforcing agencies have been removed," the Governor declared in making this recommendation.

As another means of reducing the cost of the state government, the chief executive recommended the adoption of a constitutional amendment to "make the unicameral Legislature possible, a reduction in membership and biennial sessions." "There is no need for two chambers today," the Governor declared.

**Retire Judges**

With a view to relieving the anxieties of aging judges and to improve the judicial service of the Commonwealth, the Governor recommended legislation permitting a judge of any of the three courts of state-wide jurisdiction, upon reaching the age of 70, to retire voluntarily at full salary. Such a provision is now in force with respect to Federal justices, the chief executive reminded the law-makers.

The Legislature was bitterly denounced by the Governor for its



ure to provide the necessary funds to construct a new hospital for the criminally insane. "The duplicity practiced in 1935 through the authorization for the establishment of a hospital for the criminally insane at a cost of \$1,750,000 without making provision for the money savors of a low order of knavery without precedent in the history of the Commonwealth," the Governor declared. He recommended that the institution be constructed at Norfolk and be supervised by the Mental Diseases Department.

"The institutions for the mentally ill should be enlarged to accommodate 2000 patients each as speedily as possible," the Governor asserted. "This would mean the enlargement of 12 state institutions, providing for a total of 24,000 mental patients." He also favored the construction of a new state school for feeble-minded children. Referring to the delay in the necessary mental diseases building program the Governor stated that "attempts to gloss over this situation upon the plea of overburdening the taxpayer should no longer be tolerated, and we should meet a condition and a situation, the further disregarding of which should stamp the law-making bodies of Massachusetts as both unworthy and unfit."

#### Lower Rates

Indicating that the special state commission on sliding scales is preparing a plan which it believes will materially reduce the gas and electric rates throughout the state, Governor Curley sponsored the enactment of a so-called contract law by which the Public Utilities Department, by agreement with the companies, or otherwise, could fix a fair rate of return, a fair rate base and the basis of participation by the public and companies in excess earnings of public utilities engaged in the distribution of gas and electricity.

Because of the recent report that there are more than 1000 persons who are not qualified in either medicine or surgery conducting business in Massachusetts as physicians or surgeons, the Governor asked the General Court to pass a statute to require such professional men to pass a test and pay an annual registration fee before being allowed to practice in Massachusetts. Other health measures recommended by the Governor were the abandonment of the Rutland State Hospital and the construction of a new institution there and provide additional accommodations for employees at the Pondville Cancer Hospital.

As another part of his public buildings program the Commonwealth's chief executive called upon the Legislature to appropriate \$1,000,000 for the construction of an addition to the State Capitol. He reminded the law-makers that the state is paying \$80,000 annually to house offices of state functions.

With the creation of the State Planning Board the need for the Metropolitan Planning Division ceases to exist, the Governor declared, favoring abolition of the division. There is no valid reason for the continuance of the division.

#### Court Changes

Numerous changes in the District Court system were outlined to the senators and representatives by the Governor. They include: Prohibit practice by the District Court justices in civil cases in their own courts; establishment of District Courts on a circuit basis; give presiding justices the option of sitting full time with adequate compensation

and appointments of presiding justices should be made on that basis in the future; remuneration of special justices on an hourly basis.

Referring to the Commonwealth's penal institutions, the Governor renewed his recommendation for the abandonment of the state prison at Charlestown and the housing of felons at Norfolk. He also suggested the appointment of a committee to study the placing of state wards, the segregation of prisoners, establishment of an institution for the care and treatment of persons afflicted with social diseases and radical changes in the parole system of the state.

"I believe the time has come to make a thorough study of the tax problem and the expenditure problem of our state and local governments, and to prepare a comprehensive tax and expenditure program," the Governor declared in stressing the point that insufficient attention has been given the subject.

"I recommend that legislation be passed having for its objective the securing of revenue sufficient in amount to obviate the necessity of laying any 'state tax' upon the cities and towns, as a means of relieving real estate of the inequitable burden that it is now required to bear."

He said the 10 percent surtax "will tend to eliminate the state tax and thus help to reduce the burden on the home owner." The increase in the gasoline tax would be in accordance with the recognized policy of broadening the tax base, he declared. Doubling of the motor truck fees would, the Governor asserted, provide revenue where sorely needed and without hardship. Taxation of proof alcohol would remove this product's unfair competitive advantage over those engaged in the alcoholic beverages business, the Governor stated.

#### No Hardship

The proposed increase state share on dog racing would work no hardship to the operators and would prove beneficial to the Commonwealth through increasing the revenue approximately \$250,000, the chief executive reminded the legislators. His suggested tax on tobacco, the Governor maintained, would not fall heavily on any individual, while the tax on slot machines would aid the smaller merchants of the Commonwealth.

Governor Curley renewed his recommendations for the appropriation of \$100,000 to advertise the recreational advantages of the state and a lake amount for the conservation of bird and fish life. He asked that steps be taken to erect a war memorial and suggested the appointment of a committee to represent the state at the Harvard College Tercentenary exercises.

In conclusion, the Governor declared that his tax program represents only a portion of what is possible, provided the question of ways and means of economizing, and at the same time more efficient conducting of the departments of the state is answered. He closed with the recommendation for the appointment of a committee to study economy in government.

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#### GAZETTE

Worcester, Mass.

JAN 1 1936

## HEARING FRIDAY ON PAROLE BOARD

Governor's Council to Consider Policies of State Group

By Gazette State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—The administration and policies of the State Board of Parole, together with alleged unrest and conditions in correctional institutions, will be considered at a public hearing of the Governor's Council on Friday, according to information given out during a recess of the council today.

The council met today to consider information secured during recent trips to penal institutions and resulting in a move by Councillor James J. Brennan to ask the council to request Governor Curley to prefer ouster charges against the parole board, Richard Olney, P. Emmett Gavin and Matthew W. Bullock, all of Boston.

Prior to the council meeting today it was indicated that Councillor Brennan would move for action against the board, whose policies some members claim have been so arbitrary in refusing paroles as to be responsible for widespread prison unrest.

The council inquiry has been based largely on breaks at the State Prison and at the Concord Reformatory.

The council recessed while Governor Curley was delivering his annual message to the Legislature. It will resume this afternoon.



**Press Clipping Service**  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

**TELEGRAM**

Worcester, Mass.

JAN 1 1936

## LEGISLATURE TO CONVENE TODAY

### Joint Session Will Hear Curley Message Today

By CLINTON P. ROWE  
Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—Headed into what legislative observers feel may be a protracted and fighting session, the second annual meeting of the 149th Legislature will convene at 11 o'clock tomorrow forenoon. The House and Senate, meeting briefly, will resolve themselves into a joint session to hear Governor James M. Curley deliver his annual message of recommendations.

While many members of the Legislature would prefer a short session with a minimum of squabbling—1936 is an election year and there are some breached fences to be repaired—they are not over-confident than any such session will be forthcoming as they look back upon the record breaker of 1935 that ran to the middle of August.

Although the Governor's recommendations will not be known until he delivers them to the joint assembly tomorrow, he already has indicated that he would discuss public buildings needs, favor biennial legislative sessions and wants to see the state tax of ten million dollars abolished or reduced.

#### Taxation Issue

It is already indicated that questions of taxation will have a prominent part in legislative deliberations, with the special taxation commission report, favoring a seventeen million dollar expansion in the tax base, offering opportunities for unlimited debate and battle.

Aside from taxation, which probably will be considered under a number of bills and petitions, the question of horse and dog racing will be up again, with the chief attention centered possibly on dog racing. There is already an initiative movement for repeal of racing on which the Legislature must act.

#### And Social Security

It is likely that social security measures will be up for consideration in liberal number. Although the number of bills and petitions thus far filed is small in comparison with the total through which the Legislature waded last year, it is expected that the next week will develop a rush.

Some attention centers on the organization of the House and Senate. Speaker Leverett Saltonstall of the House and President James G. Moran of the Senate were elect-

ed last year and by custom would serve for the biennial period.

#### Floor Leader?

It has been reported that Sen. Joseph A. Langone of Boston would rise and demand election of a new Senate president. On the other hand, there has been a movement among some Republicans to have Sen. Donald W. Nicholson resume floor leadership and Republicans who resigned from the Rules Committee to return. They withdrew in protest against Moran's vote breaking a tie to pass the Curley 48-hour bill for state institution employees. Under the plan, Moran was to be unmolested in the presidency to which he was elected largely through Democratic votes.

There are said to have been some slight hitches in the plan, but those leaning toward peace were still hopeful.

**Press Clipping Service**  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

**TELEGRAM**

Worcester, Mass.

JAN 1 1936

## State House

### Briefs

By Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long delved into his records tonight and came forth with the information that in 1935, 49,425,479 gallons of malt beverages were taxed in Massachusetts as compared with 42,076,957 in 1934.

The 1935 figures on liquors were 4,206,736 gallons and 1,093,209 gallons of wine. For 1934 taxes were paid on 3,274,224 gallons of liquor and 814,735 gallons of wine.

The taxes collected in 1935 amounted to \$3,386,385 as compared with \$2,748,484 last year.

Governor Curley returned to his desk today after being at his home several days with a severe cold.

One of the Governor's first acts was a conference with Adj. Gen. William I. Rose, who, he said, told him that four hundred men are now employed in clearing the National Guard campsite on Cape Cod.

Civil Service Commissioner Thomas H. Green today certified to Dr. William A. Bryan, superintendent of Worcester State Hospital, three names from which an appointment of a storekeeper at a \$1080 yearly salary may be made. The names are those of Arthur W. Murdock of Clinton, Joseph T. Twohig of Melrose and Francis A. McDermott of Watertown.

**Press Clipping Service**

2 Park Square  
Boston Mass.

Globe

Boston, Mass.

JAN 1 1936

## CURLEY CHANGES MIND ON GOODWIN

### Decides to Let Registrar Continue Union Work

### Decision Influenced by Good Accomplished at Brockton

The latest of the biennial Curley-Goodwin rows, this one concerned with Registrar Frank A. Goodwin's right to serve the state as motor vehicle head and the shoe workers' unions as an unpaid adviser, has come to a peaceful conclusion with Gov Curley pulling in his horns and giving his benediction to Frank.

One week ago it was "Resign, or drop the outside activities," with the registrar permitted a choice of jobs. Yesterday the Governor decided after an interview with the Registrar that the latter should be free to continue his labor work in view of the immense amount of good that had been accomplished for the unions by Goodwin. Goodwin had been backing workers who are not affiliated with the A. F. of L.

"I believe that the question of the ethics of the head of a department in matters of this character may well be waived in view of the results that have been achieved in the preservation of an important basic Massachusetts industry," the Governor said.

Representative Phil Bowker of Brookline, who shouted "fake" last week when the battle was on, claimed that it was the forerunner to an "act" in which Goodwin would appear as a candidate to split Republican votes and insure Curley's election this Fall.

Apprised of the Governor's statement Registrar Goodwin said:

"I knew when His Excellency got all the facts he would change his mind. I appreciate his action very much."

# EVE NOISIEST, WETTEST IN YEARS

## BABY '36 GETS WARM CHEERS

Vast Crowds Prove  
Gay But Orderly

All Hotels, Theatres  
Reap Harvest

Swank Hostelry Employees  
Bouncers—Joy Supreme

By JOHN BARRY

A town gone mad for a night, dancing hilariously in the streets, trailing delicate evening gowns in the gutters, blowing a cacophony on tin horns to deafen all ears, welcomed the New Year to Boston in one of the wildest celebrations the staid old city of 305 Winters has ever known.

A crowd as oblivious to red lights, traffic signals and their own safety as was the mob on the original Armistice night; a crowd as enthusiastic over the simple process of tearing a leaf from the calendar as it was over a Dewey, a Smith, a Lindbergh; a crowd seemingly as thoroughly convinced that depression days were over and happy days are here again as an aspiring politician with a works program could wish for, brought 1936 to the city.

### All Places Are Jammed

Hotels, night clubs, cafes, taverns, bars, restaurants and theatres were inaccessible as early as 10 last night. Crowds such as had been termed large in other years would have dwindled in comparison to the early-evening throngs on Washington and Tremont sts. A

force of 1150 police officers on the streets had but to look on and hope for the best. They would have been powerless to control the movement of a mob.

The crescendo of goofiness was reached at midnight, but swung along with little diminution for another hour. The traffic jam in the theatrical districts, where for once the pedestrian took over the movement of vehicular flow and directed it with red, white and blue horns to his own amusement, was so tangled at midnight that not even the toughest charioteer of the taxi nighthawks could budge it.

### Noise Heaviest Ever

Police were deaf before 11, as would any man be, standing on the sidelines with the horrible din being blown in his ears. Not only horns, but cowbells, rubber contraptions in imitation of the well-known Bronx cheer, rattles and snapping balloons, which sounded like shots added to the turmoil, but police were good-natured about it all. The traffic could not be speeded and the crowd wouldn't get off the streets. The world must wait until 1936 was safely delivered and given the accolade of Mother Earth and all her children.

Comparative years were brought to mind, the boom year celebrations of the Coolidge era, the last night of prohibition, the first of repeal . . . they had most of the factors of last night—excepting the noise.

Thousands there were on the streets who might not have had the 50 cents needed for a show, nor the \$5 needed for a night club table, but everyone seemed to have a dime or a quarter for a horn. Not a street corner or alleyway but what had its hawkers and vendors of the tin noise makers. Hot cakes—the proverbial fast-moving sales product, for which no known resistance in the buyer has been found—could not have kept pace with the horn business.

*Continued*



### Hoodlums Get Nowhere

The horn hawkers met the incoming celebrators at subways and trains, blew samples for miles and by the time the crowds reached the bright lights sector, the parades were on the march. One impromptu band leader carried a drum which closely resembled a hotel garbage pail. The drum major had a broom baton and his band—growing every stride—were horn tooters and bell ringers.

Down the center of Washington st the parade marched, against the traffic and in charge of it. That was the picture throughout down-town Boston. Store windows were not boarded up as is done in Times sq, but many of the larger stores with expensive displays had special officers stationed at the windows to ward off the careless or mischievous.

The hoodlum element, as always, was present in sections and to these the officers devoted their attention, usually handling their uprisings in a way which bespoke no sparing of the rod. But for the greater part the crowd was well behaved albeit jovial to the extreme.

### Bouncers at Swank Hotel

Off the streets the celebrations were as noisy, aided by ballroom acoustics and probably a greater flow of the dynamic and cheering nectar.

One of the most amusing sights at probably the swankiest hotel in the city was the array of bouncers, just in case the college boys decided to get rough. Who were they? None others than members of Paul Bowser's troupe of beefy, bicep bulging wrestlers, more or less artistically encased in tuxedos and puffing about for someone to throw an arm lock or a strangle hold at. For no more than calling a piccolo player by his right name a fellow could be tossed right out onto the pavement by a world's champion... well, a contender, at least.

A world's champion with ambitions to repeat was found enjoying the New Year quietly with his wife at the Cocoanut Grove—Jack Sharkey and Mrs Sharkey. Jack was not bouncing, however, not the Squire of Chestnut Hill, with his roll tucked away in the depression years, far from the wolves of the money marts.

### Paper Hats Back in Favor

Tableaux at the night clubs and hotels were of the tried and true nature, nothing flashy, you understand, but the kind that people understand, as Benny Ginsberg, head man of the Mayfair, described his. He just had a chorus line of 15 little girls in diapers and old Father Time with his banana knife and the little girl sang "Happy New Year to You," and then chased Father Time away and then the real chorus strutted their stuff.

Favors in most of the higher priced hotels were keeping with the tariff, for example, the Copley-Plaza gave the men cigarette lighters and the women, small silver measuring cups.

The paper hat industry came back into its own after a couple of years tough sledding and the gruffest old walrus of State st could be found, his bald dome graced with a baby blue creation trimmed with pink spangles and dangling tassels of puce and green.

### Reverent Note at Midnight

Special menu cards of a souvenir nature were handed out at all places

and it was noted that while turkey is the Christmas and Thanksgiving bird, the old duck is the piece de resistance for New Year's.

Any estimate of the moving crowds outside the theatres, clubs and hotels would be futile. Streets and sidewalks were well nigh impassable and indoor capacity was the rule. Most of the parties got under way about 10 and some of them haven't ended yet. It was a night for all classes, men of trade and men of chance, women of the register and of the demi-monde to rub elbows good-naturedly and drink a toast.

Barfenders worked themselves into veritable lathers and any man who could shake a drink, even if it were only to agitate a jug or bathrub of gin, had a job last night behind the mahogany.

In the midst of all the merry making and hilarity came a solemn note at midnight as Catholic churches opened their doors to mark a holyday in the church calendar and reverent congregations greeted the New Year as masses were celebrated throughout the archdiocese.

### Friars' Party \$20 a Plate

Downtown churches holding midnight masses and 3:30 services were St Joseph's in the West End, St Stephen's in the North End, St James' on Harrison av and the Cathedral of the Holy Cross in the South End. Tops in prices for the evening's celebration was the Friars' Frolic at the Statler where the cover was \$20 a plate. Some 600 jammed the Statler ballroom for their Frolic and outside in the manner of Hollywood openings flood lights played on the hotel.

Gov Curley had reservations for a party of 20 at the Copley Plaza but cancelled during the evening due to his severe cold, preferring to conserve his energy for the opening of the Legislature today.

### Dull Care Is Forgotten

From the shadowy waterfront, where masts and stacks were silhouetted against the dawn of the New Year, to the Back Bay, where in top-hatted gaiety and various stages of hilarity ranging from the crisp to tight stages, Boston worked up a glow during the night which was up to her best—or worst, take your choice—efforts.

Looking forward to a new order as well as to a New Year, the cycle of 1935 like dull care was left behind with the bang which alcoholic escape generally provides. It was definitely a wet celebration—the wettest since repeal, wetter than the boom year eve of 1929, when the hypocrisy of prohibition got the most thorough drowning it knew in 13 years. Not so much money was spent during the evening as in 1929 or in recent years, however, for prices for celebrations were a bitter lower.

### \$6 General Top Price

Hotel covers ranged from around \$3.50 to \$6 plus the tax that Uncle Sam collects for all forms of amusement, not excepting a rare old binge on New Year's. Added to the covers were, of course, the prices of libations and toasts to the pink little babe, being greeted as the hope of all lives; the babe symbolical of the year it was hoped would bring naught but good and happiness and prosperity and kindness and peace.

Forgotten were the moments of happiness of the Old Year as they always are on the eve of the new; forgotten the past which has shown that the future will hear many-a-one

refer to 1935 as "The good old days." No, not last night. Last night, 1935, was just a stretch of drudgery and disaster, of war and social and political experiments, of death to the great and to loved ones, death to a King, death to a humorist a world loved and rapidly forgets. As a Jesuit poet in his rhyming once wrote, "O, Death is brief, and so is grief."

Certainly the grief over 1935 was shortlived, not beyond the first cock-tail at anyrate. Eyes were bright with hopes and minds strong with resolutions which would last the full 366 days—yes, it is Leap Year and 29 hath February.

*Concluded*

Globe  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 1 1936

## CURLEY ALSO FOE OF PAROLE BOARD

### Supports His Councilors Who Favor Ouster

### Brennan to Present Demands Today—Members to Fight

It was intimated by Gov Curley yesterday that he was in accord with certain members of his Council who have demanded the removal of the present Board of Paroles, and he stated that if the Council held an opinion similar to his own, "drastic action may well be taken tomorrow."

Councilor James J. Brennan of Somerville has already stated that he would demand the board's removal when the Governor and Council meet today. Parole Board members have privately said that they would demand a hearing, if removed by the Council, and that they would charge politics and political pressure were responsible for their removal.

The Parole Board, its critics charge, is responsible for current prison unrest and two recent breaks at Concord and Charlestown, because it refuses to recommend for parole all who become eligible at the end of two-thirds of their minimum sentences, insisting on its right to consider past offences of a prisoner when weighing him as a parole risk.

The board, it is learned, will defend its refusal to parole prisoners whom they consider bad risks, or who have no decent home and job waiting for them. The same source said that the board will also defend its refusal of paroles for criminals who have acted as "stool pigeons" for prison officials.

The board will also insist that politicians are responsible for the drive being pushed against it.

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JAN 1 1936

### NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL HEAD THANKS CURLEY FOR EFFORTS

Chairman William A. Barron of the New England Council, Recreational Development Committee, has sent a telegram to Gov Curley, expressing appreciation of the Governor's interest and efforts in developing New England's recreational industry. The telegram says that the appropriation of \$100,000 for advertising Massachusetts' attractions was most successful and that the 1935 season was the best in five years.

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## Press Clipping Service

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JAN 1 1936

### PARTY LEADERS TO PLAN FOR JACKSON DAY DINNER

Gov Curley will be the principal speaker at a meeting at the Hotel Bellevue at 2:30 this afternoon of the Democratic Senators and Representatives and the members of the state, city and town committees, as well as the Young Democrats of Massachusetts.

Plans will be discussed for the Jackson Day dinner, which will be held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel on Jan 8. Other speakers today will be Lieut Gov Joseph L. Hurley, State Treas Charles F. Hurley, Auditor Thomas H. Buckley, Atty Gen Paul A. Dever and Joseph McGrath, chairman of the state committee.

Rexford G. Tugwell will deliver an address at the Jackson Day dinner and at least one other representative of the national Administration will speak. The price of the dinner will be \$3 a plate.

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JAN 1 1936

### CURLEY WANTS PRISONERS GIVEN MENTAL TESTS

Commissioner Arthur T. Lyman of the State Department of Correction received notification from Gov Curley yesterday that the Governor is desirous that the commissioner "consider the advisability of conducting a mental examination of all prisoners in correctional institutions so that insane prisoners may be housed in proper state institutions."

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JAN 1 1936

### PERMITTED TO TAKE CONNOR DEPOSITION

Counsel in Dolan Case Say  
She Plans to Leave

Attorneys Robert G. Dodge and George F. Farnum, special counsel in the city of Boston's suit against Edmund L. Dolan, former city treasurer during the Curley administration, went before Judge Edward P. Pierce of the Supreme Judicial Court yesterday and received permission from him to take the testimony of Winifred A. Connor of Brookline in the form of a deposition.

The city's special counsel informed the court that they believed the testimony of Mrs Connor was essential to the presentation of their case against Dolan, and told the judge that she is ill and is about to leave the jurisdiction of the court.

Fearing that she might not return to Massachusetts in time for the trial of the case, the two attorneys told the court, they wished to get her evidence in writing before she left.

Mrs Connor, before her marriage Winifred A. White, was treasurer of the Legal Securities Corporation, of which Mr Dolan became the head and it is alleged in documents filed in court on behalf of the city that she resigned so that a man chosen by Mr Dolan could take the position.

Mr Farnum would not discuss the reason for seeking the evidence of Mrs Connor and he declined to give any information about her.

## NEW YEAR'S ON THE AIR

### MORNING

- 10:30-WMEX—Running description of Philadelphia's Mummers' parade and band music.  
11:00-WBZ—One hundred foreign students, representing 80 countries, in greetings to their native lands; Chinese mixed octet; tribal songs of Natal, Africa.  
11:45-WBZ—Gov Curley's annual message to the General Court of Massachusetts.  
12:00-WEEI—Willem Hendrick van Loon in greetings to foreign lands.

### AFTERNOON

- 2:30-WNAC—Kansas City Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra.  
3:00-WBZ—Rochester Civic Orchestra, directed by Guy Fraser Harrison.  
3:30-WNAC—"Twelve Crowded Months," dramatizations of the highlights of 1935.

### EVENING

- 8:00-WNAC—"Declaration of Independence," dramatization, with background music by Harold Levey's Orchestra.  
8:30-WEEI—Schubert Musical Club of Malden.  
8:30-WBZ—Band concert under the direction of Frank Simon.  
9:00-WNAC—Lily Pons, soprano; Andre Kostelanetz' Orchestra and chorus.  
9:00-WEEI—Town Hall Tonight with Fred Allen and his cast; William Reid, Negro baritone and astrologist, heading the amateurs.  
9:30-WBZ—"Clancy's Cow," prison drama, presented by Warden Lawes.  
10:00-WNAC—Sandy MacFarlane in a program of rollicking Scotch songs with Charlie Frank's Orchestra.  
10:00-WBZ—John Charles Thomas, baritone; Elsie Janis, guest soloist; Frank Tours' Orchestra.  
10:00-WEEI—"El Caballera," Spanish operetta; orchestra, under the direction of Cesare Sodero.  
10:30-WEEI—Gordon String Quartet, featuring Jacobi's "String Quartet No. 2."

### FOOTBALL TODAY

- 2:15-WEEI—Sugar Bowl game: Texas Christian-Louisiana State.  
2:30-WAAB—Marblehead High-Jacksonville All Stars.  
5:00-WBZ—Rose Bowl game: Southern Methodist-Stanford.

### DANCE MUSIC

- |                |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 9:00 P M—WAAB  | 11:15 P M—WMEX | 11:30 P M—WBZ  |
| 9:30 P M—WBZ   | 11:15 P M—WNAC | 12:00 P M—WAAB |
| 10:00 P M—WMEX | 11:30 P M—WMEX | 12:08 A M—WBZ  |
| 11:00 P M—WAAB | 11:30 P M—WEEI | 12:30 A M—WNAC |



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JAN 1 1936

# 1935—YEAR OF GRAVE DANGERS AND HIGH HOPES—1935

Marching Soldiers in Europe,  
War in Ethiopia and Massed  
Fleets of Sea and Air Boded  
Ill For Peace, But in America  
Prosperity Seemed Return-  
ing—And Scientific Progress  
Continued, Despite Great  
Disasters

By WILLIAM ALCOTT

Librarian, the Boston Globe

Prospects of a reviving industrial activity brought a sense of optimism to the nation in the closing days of 1935. The volume of Christmas trade was substantially larger. Postal receipts gained 10 percent. Bank clearings were the largest in four years. Residential construction nearly doubled that of 1934. Automobile production gained 45 percent and exceeded \$2,000,000,000, while 50,000,000 tires were shipped. Federal disbursements of billions of dollars placed money where of late it had been rarely seen.

Yet this prospect of prosperity was somewhat darkened by the European situation. With actual war in Africa, and with Italy's determination to push its program to the end, the world seemed to be approaching a situation like that of early 1914. The British fleet mobilized in the Mediterranean, the Italian fleet maneuvered in the Red Sea, and the League of Nations faced the problems of applying sanctions and enforcing them.

While Ethiopia was considered the world's powder keg, Germany defied the world and, in disregard of the Treaty of Versailles, rearmed. The censure of the League of Nations was ignored. Her treatment of Jews and other non-Aryan peoples within her own borders caused the resignation of the League of Nations' high commissioner for refugees coming from Germany. By a plebiscite Germany regained possession of the Saar.

*continued*

Japan made larger conquests of Chinese territory. France and Russia signed a defensive alliance. Greece abandoned a republican form of government and recalled her King. Stanley Baldwin became Prime Minister of England. Sir Samuel Hoare, British Foreign Secretary, for his part in the Ethiopian peace plan, was forced to resign. Russia reached agreement on its debt to the United States. The President of Czecho-Slovakia, Thomas G. Masaryk, resigned.

In America the Supreme Court appeared more prominently than ever before, as it declared unconstitutional one act after another of the present Administration. In one of the most important cases, however, that of the power of Congress to devalue the dollar, the Government was sustained. The court declared the N. R. A. (the mightiest of the administration's projects) to be unconstitutional. So also was the decision on the "Hot Oil" Control act, and the Railway Pension act.

In disappointment the President commented on the N. R. A. decision that it took the nation back to the "horse and buggy" age. But when the court upheld the Gold act, Justice McReynolds declared, "The Constitution is dead!"

President Roosevelt recommended that the United States adhere to the World Court. This brought forth such a protest from Rev Fr Coughlin that thousands of persons all over the country wired to their Senators to oppose such action, and the recommendation was killed. The President vetoed the Patman bonus for veterans, and his act was saved by a small margin in the Senate. The chief item in the year's appropriation bill was one of \$4,800,000,000 for work relief.

\* \* \*

It was a year of many disasters. Dust storms in the West caused damage of \$30,000,000. Then floods devastated other western states, doing damage of \$25,000,000. Montana experienced hundreds of earth shocks. In India earthquakes took 40,000 lives.

A southern hurricane brought death to 400 on the Florida keys, and drove the steamship Dixie ashore. The steamer Mohawk burned off the New Jersey coast with a loss of 45 lives. The U. S. N. dirigible Macon was destroyed off the California coast.

Not in numbers, but in the sense of personal loss, the most poignant tragedy of the air was the deaths of Will Rogers and Wiley Post in Alaska. Late in the year two other famous aviators—Lincoln Ellsworth in Antarctica and Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith in the Indian Ocean—disappeared and neither was further heard from.

Bruno Richard Hauptmann was found guilty of the murder of the Lindbergh baby. The testimony of the Government's wood expert became an epic in criminal jurisprudence. Before the year was over the Lindbergh family, in order to escape from the pitiless publicity of yellow journalism and the threats of the cranks and criminally-minded, forsook the United States for England.

On land, Sir Malcolm Campbell rode 301 miles an hour. The \$40,000,000 French liner Normandie crossed the Atlantic in 4 days, 3 hours and 13 minutes. A stream-lined train crossed the continent in 40 hours. Scientists measured the movement of glaciers as two feet in 24 hours on a sunny day.

\* \* \*

Aviation made new records. The stratosphere was pierced to an elevation of nearly 14 miles, the highest man has ever ascended. Air-mail and passenger service to China was established. The Key brothers remained aloft 27 days and 5 hours, another new record.

Joe Louis, Detroit Negro, experienced a meteoric career in the pugilistic world, and in 14 bouts won every one and established an unprecedented record.

People in New England states spent in betting on horses and dogs the sum of \$76,386,347.

Three notable weddings were the third son of King George V, the Duke of Gloucester, to Lady Alice Montague-Douglas-Scott; John Boettiger to Mrs Anna Roosevelt Dall; Senator William Gibbs McAdoo of California, aged 71, to his nurse, Doris I. Cross, aged 26.

In the movie world at least 15 pictures were produced which cost over \$1,000,000 each.

Harvard University received two liberal gifts in the closing days of the year. One was for \$2,000,000 to endow a chair in public administration, and the other was for \$500,000 to endow a chair of political economy.

*Continued*



# Some of the Many Noted Persons Who Passed Away



JELlicoe



PUPIN



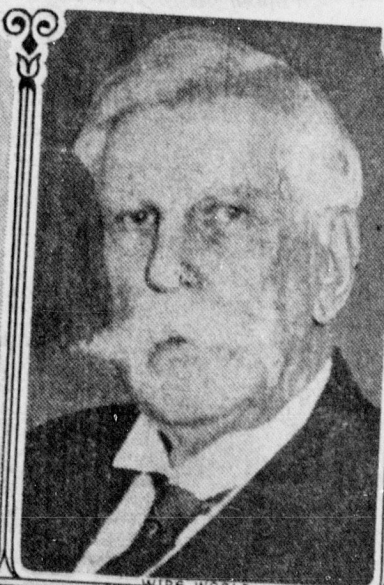
ASTRID



ADDAMS



SUNDAY



HOLMES

## JANUARY

Jan 1—Wage cut restored to 1,000,000 railroad employees.  
Jan 2—Rhode Island Democrats seized control of state government.  
Jan 2—Trial of Richard Hauptmann for Lindberg kidnaping opened.  
Jan 2—Joseph Byrns of Tennessee elected Speaker of National House.  
Jan 2—Steamer Lexington of Colonial Line sank in East River, N Y.  
Jan 4—James M. Curley took oath of office as Governor of Massachusetts from Secretary of State.  
Jan 7—Supreme Court declared parts of oil control law invalid.  
Jan 9—American-Canadian Com-

mission awarded Canada \$50,666 and an apology for sinking of rum runner "Im Alone."  
Jan 10—Mary Pickford divorced Douglas Fairbanks.  
Jan 13—People of Saar Basin voted to return to Germany.  
Jan 14—Tolls in Sumner Tunnel reduced.  
Jan 16—President Roosevelt urged adherence to World Court.  
Jan 17—Official announcement of 19,500,000 on relief rolls.  
Jan 18—Anna Roosevelt Dall, President's daughter, married to John Boettiger.  
Jan 18—Raymond Delmotte, French aviator, registered 248 kilometers (314.325 miles) in a landplane, a new record.

Jan 23—Winter's heaviest snow-storm blocked traffic.  
Jan 24—Steamer Mohawk sank after collision off Sea Girt, N J, with loss of 45 lives.  
Jan 28—Pennsylvania Railroad electric train made run of 102 miles an hour between Washington and Philadelphia.  
Jan 28—Five degrees below zero.

## FEBRUARY

Feb 1—Gate of Boulder Dam lowered to form world's largest artificial lake.  
Feb 2—Iceland ended prohibition after 20 years' trial.  
Feb 3—Eclipse of sun seen in New England.



Feb 6—Admiral Byrd's second Antarctic expedition started homeward.

Feb 11—Crew of schooner Seth Parker rescued in Pacific by British cruiser.

Feb 11—Premier Mussolini called 250,000 soldiers to arms.

Feb 12—United States naval airship Macc. exploded and sank off California coast.

Feb 12—Emperor of Ethiopia denied Italy's charge of aggression.

Feb 13—Bruno Richard Hauptmann was sentenced to death for kidnapping of Lindbergh baby.

Feb 17—Michael Staksrud, 28, of Norway, won world's speed-skating championship.

Feb 18—Supreme Court ruled that Congress had power to nullify promises to pay in gold in private contracts.

Feb 21—Eugene M. McSweeney appointed Boston Police Commissioner.

Feb 21—Massachusetts House rejected child labor amendment to Federal Constitution.

Feb 23—President Roosevelt visited Boston to witness son's initiation into Harvard's Fly Club.

Feb 23—Paraguay resigned from League of Nations.

Feb 25—Chicago dedicated 11½-mile water tunnel.

Feb 26—Mussolini notified all "it may concern" that he was ready for any eventuality.

## MARCH

March 2—Emergency Relief Campaign in Boston closed with gifts of \$3,012,640.

March 3—Revolution broke out in Greece.

March 4—President Roosevelt asked for ship subsidies.

March 4—Unusual and successful operation performed on Alice J. McHenry for upside-down stomach.

March 7—Prince Ananda, who once lived in Cambridge, elevated to the throne of Siam.

March 8—Archbishop Diaz of Mexico arrested for violating religious laws.

March 9—Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes' will gave \$250,000 to his country's Government.

March 10—State of siege proclaimed in Havana.

March 11—Cotton prices sustained greatest break in seven years.

March 11—Chicago courts declared Samuel Insull not guilty of embezzlement.

March 16—Glenn Cunningham made new 1000-yard record, 2:10.1.

March 17—Hitler launched program for military conscription.

March 18—England protested Germany's rearmament.

March 21—Donald R. Richberg made head of N. R. A.

March 22—Massachusetts Legislature approved bill for Sunday hockey.

March 23—Body of Dr George H. Bigelow, missing hospital superintendent, found in Framingham reservoir.

March 24—Government dropped all air mail prosecutions.

## APRIL

April 1—Boston's season of Metropolitan opera opened.

April 7—Tornadoes in Gulf states killed 27 and injured 150.

April 8—President Roosevelt signed relief bill carrying \$4,880,000,000.

April 10—President Roosevelt increased silver price to 71 cents an ounce.

April 10—Terrific dust storms in western prairie states closed schools and stores and forced abandonment of many farms; money loss, \$30,000,000.

April 12—Price of silver touched highest point in eight years.

April 14—France, Italy and England issued statement on Stresa agreement to maintain peace within the framework of League of Nations.

April 17—League of Nations censured Germany for rearming.

April 19—California courts denied habeas corpus to Tom Mooney, alleged bomber.

April 19—John A. Kelley of Arlington won B. A. Marathon.

April 22—Earthquakes in Formosa took 3000 lives.

April 22—Boston Latin School observed tercentenary.

April 24—Ounce price of silver boosted to 77.57 cents.

April 25—Pres Walter Gifford of American Telephone Company sent his voice around the world, 23,000 miles, over the longest telephone circuit ever established.

April 27—Temperature rose to 84.

April 30—Twin-motored passenger plane flew from Pacific Coast to New York in new record of 11 hours 5 minutes.

## MAY

May 2—Tercentenary celebration of Boston Common began.

May 2—Gov Curley dropped effort to remove Eugene C. Hultman as Metropolitan District Commissioner.

May 4—Omaha won Kentucky Derby.

May 5—Barbara Hutton, divorced on May 3, married to Count Court von Haugwitz-Reventlow.

May 6—Supreme Court declared railway pension act unconstitutional.

May 6—Senator Bronson Cutting of New Mexico killed in airplane accident.

May 6—Harry L. Hopkins appointed to head \$4,000,000,000 works program.

May 8—Chain letter craze sweeping over western states.

May 8—Amelia Earhart ate breakfast in Mexico City and supper in New York, with an interval of 14 hours and 18 minutes.

May 8—Fleet of 46 American fighting planes took off for Honolulu.

May 10—Florida adopted 90-day divorce law.

May 11—Admiral Richard E. Byrd returned from Antarctica and was received by President Roosevelt in Washington.

May 13—Italy consented to conciliation in Ethiopian dispute.

May 13—Gov Curley signed bill to require pupils to salute the flag.

May 15—Filipinos approved constitution for the Philippine Commonwealth.

May 15—New England's horse racing season opened at Salem, N. H.

May 16—Boston welcomed home Admiral Richard E. Byrd.

May 18—The Maxim Gorky, world's largest airplane, crashed over Moscow and killed 49.

May 18—Tomlinson and Bartles made nine new air records in three days, averaging 190.9 miles an hour, with load of two tons.

May 22—President Roosevelt vetoed Patman bonus bill; House overruled it; Senate sustained it.

May 21—Hitler promised adherence to all but military sections of the Versailles treaty.

May 21—State Legislature killed lottery bill.

May 23—Six men killed in naval maneuvers of Honolulu.

May 27—Supreme Court declared N. R. A. to be unconstitutional.

May 30—Kelly Petillo of California made new automobile speed record at Indianapolis, 106.24 miles an hour.

May 31—Three tremendous earthquake shocks near Karachi, India, took 40,000 lives.

## JUNE

June 1—President Roosevelt ordered all N. R. A. prosecutions stopped.

June 2—Keith Spalding Brown of Yale made new world vault pole record, 14ft 5½in.

June 3—Western prairie state floods took 200 lives and caused loss of \$25,000,000.

June 3—French line steamer Normand crossed Atlantic in new record time, 4 days 11 hours 42 minutes.

June 3—Babe Ruth came to the Boston Braves.

June 7—Stanley Baldwin succeeded Ramsay MacDonald as England's Prime Minister.

June 8—Two Millen brothers and Abraham Faber electrocuted for Needham robbery and murders.

June 8—Mary Curley, Governor's daughter, married to Lieut Col Edward C. Donnelly.

June 13—Max Baer dethroned by Jimmy Braddock at Madison Square Garden.

June 14—Samuel Insull Jr cleared of all charges at Chicago.

June 19—Robert Russell Ames and two sons, of Wayland, lost at sea from yacht Hamrah.

June 20—Harvard conferred honorary degree upon Albert Einstein.

June 21—Bourne Bridges over Cape Cod Canal opened.

June 21—Kidnaper of George Weyerhauser Jr, aged 9, of Tacoma, sentenced to 45 years in prison.

June 25—Joe Louis, Detroit Negro, defeated Primo Carnera in six rounds.

June 26—Gov Curley signed Teachers' Oath bill.

June 26—National Youth Administration created with \$50,000,000 fund.

June 29—Threatened soft coal strike called off.

## JULY

July 1—England offered Ethiopia outlet to sea for cession of territory to Italy.

July 1—Key brothers brought airplane, Ole Miss, to land after endurance flight of 27 days 5 hours and 24 minutes.

July 4—Ethiopia asked United States to intervene in Italy's aggression.

July 4—Bank clearings reached highest point in four years.

July 4—Quoddy tidal power project started by Vice President Garner.

July 6—President signed Wagner Labor bill.

July 6—Helen Wills Moody reclaimed world's feminine tennis crown.

July 7—Floods in New York State drowned 40, made 3000 homeless and caused damage of \$15,000,000.

July 7—Dikes on Yuen River, Hunan Province, China, broke and 10,000 lives were lost.

July 10—Suffolk Downs race track opened with 35,000 spectators.

July 11—Italian press made bitter attack on England.

July 12—Boston's hottest day—92.

July 13—United States-Soviet trade agreement signed.

July 13—Dead letter office in Washington jammed with 2,000,000 chain letters.

*continued*



July 13—Edwin T. McKnight, president of defunct Medford Trust Company, died, three days after being pardoned.

July 15—Total eclipse of the moon obscured in New England.

July 17—United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Boston declared A. A. processing tax unconstitutional.

July 22—Carl Rettich and his gang sentenced to 25 years in Federal prison for Fall River mail robbery of \$129,000.

July 25—England banned munitions exports to Italy and Ethiopia.

July 27—Record crowd at Suffolk Downs made bets of \$645,604.

## AUGUST

Aug 1—Boston Regional Produce Market opened in Cambridge.

Aug 3—Boston Athletic Association shut up its clubhouse and ended its long career.

Aug 6—Rhode Island Republicans elected their candidate to Congress, Charles F. Risk.

Aug 11—Bets at Suffolk Downs race track reached \$10,000,000 in first month.

Aug 12—Stock market had most active day for a year.

Aug 12—Rev Fr Charles E. Coughlin of Detroit visited Gov. Curley at State House.

Aug 13—Bursting of a dam in Ovada, Italy, caused 600 deaths.

Aug 13—Bill to restore Spanish War pensions was signed.

Aug 14—Social Security bill became a law.

Aug 14—Edmund Cote, Republican, resigned from Executive Council.

Aug 15—Massachusetts Legislature prorogued after longest session in its history.

Aug 16—Will Rogers and Wiley Post killed near Point Barrow, Alaska, in airplane accident.

Aug 17—Racing season in Massachusetts showed betting of \$21,961,333, of which state's share was \$3,095,725.

Aug 23—England moved warships to defend Suez Canal.

Aug 23—Bank Control act became a law.

Aug 25—Texas repealed its constitutional liquor prohibition clause.

Aug 25—United States protested Soviet's Communistic activities in this country.

Aug 26—Soviet Ambassador protested against anti-Soviet campaigns in this country.

Aug 27—Public Utility Holding Company bill became law.

Aug 28—President signed bill to prohibit gold clause suits after end of year.

Aug 29—Queen Astrid of the Belgians killed in motor accident in Switzerland.

Aug 30—Guffey Coal Control act became a law.

Aug 30—Emperor of Ethiopia deeded half his Empire to Anglo-American oil company for development.

Aug 31—Mrs Harold Ickes, wife of Secretary of the Interior, killed in Santa Fe, N M., by hit-run driver.

Aug 31—President signed Neutral-ity act.

## SEPTEMBER

Sept 2—Betting at Narragansett oval broke all records, with 55,000 bets for \$868,487 for the day.

Sept 3—Standard Oil Company withdrew from oil concession granted by Emperor of Ethiopia.

Sept 3—Florida keys swept by hurricane, with over 100 deaths, and the steamer Dixie, with 400 aboard, thrown upon reef.

Sept 4—Boston Elevated wage conference board recommended wage increase.

Sept 4—Sir Malcolm Campbell exceeded 300 miles an hour over Bonneville salt flats in Utah.

Sept 5—Italy's delegates walked out of League of Nations Council.

Sept 7—President Roosevelt promised a "breathing spell" to business.

Sept 7—H. M. S. York visited Boston Harbor.

Sept 8—United States Senator Huey Long of Louisiana assassinated in State Capitol at Baton Rouge.

Sept 10—Nazi officials barred Jewish children from Germany's public schools.

Sept 11—Executive Council became Democratic through confirmation of successor to Edmond Cote.

Sept 12—Bernard W. Trafford became president of First National Bank of Boston.

Sept 13—United States Senator William G. McAdoo of California, 71, married his nurse, aged 26.

Sept 13—Howard Hughes flew 353 miles per hour, an unofficial world record.

Sept 14—England concentrated her fleet in Mediterranean.

Sept 15—Maj. Alexander P. De Seversky made new amphibian air record of 227,733 miles an hour at Detroit.

Sept 15—Germany passed law forbidding intermarriage of Jews with non-Jews.

Sept 16—Italy divided its war fleet to protect both its coasts.

Sept 17—Vermont dropped from Federal dole list.

Sept 17—Manuel Quezon elected first president of the Philippine Commonwealth.

Sept 19—Ethelbert V. Grabill superseded as reporter of decisions of Supreme Judicial Court.

Sept 24—Joe Louis knocked out Max Baer in four rounds before 90,000 at the Yankee Stadium.

Sept 26—President Roosevelt began transcontinental and Panama Canal trip.

Sept 26—Henry Ford, riding in an automobile at Schenectady, conversed with Buenos Ayres.

Sept 30—Gov. Curley began his vacation trip to Hawaii.

## OCTOBER

Oct 1—Indiana and Alabama went off work relief list.

Oct 1—New York city inaugurated antinoise crusade.

Oct 2—Maj Gen Malin Craig, U. S. A., became chief of staff.

Oct 3—League of Nations declared war existed in Ethiopia.

Oct 3—Harvard faculty members revolted against taking teachers' oath.

Oct 4—Peter F. Tague appointed postmaster at Boston.

Oct 5—President Roosevelt withdrew protection to American citizens traveling on ships of warring nations.

Oct 6—Italy raised its flag over captured Aduwa in Ethiopia.

Oct 7—Air liner crashed into Wyoming mountain and killed 12.

Oct 7—Detroit Tigers won world's baseball championship.

Oct 8—Lynn School Committee expelled Carlton B. Nichols, aged 8, for refusal to salute flag.

Oct 9—New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals upheld death sentence on Bruno Richard Hauptmann.

Oct 9—Son born to Duchess of Kent became seventh in line of succession to British throne.

Oct 10—Greece abandoned Republican form of government.

Oct 11—Exiled King George invited to return to throne of Greece.

Oct 11—League of Nations approved sanctions against Italy.

Oct 11—Cardinal O'Connell acquired new church of the Redemption (Universalist) in Back Bay for Catholic use.

Oct 14—Andrew W. Mellon of Pittsburg gave \$10,000,000 for art gallery in Washington.

Oct 14—Canadian Liberals swept into office by decisive vote.

Oct 15—Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts ended business of many collection agencies.

Oct 15—United States naval sea-plane made new nonstop record of 3387 miles.

Oct 18—First of more than 100 earthquake shocks rocked Helena, Mont.

Oct 19—League of Nations declared boycott on Italian goods.

Oct 21—Textile strike in Salem and Peabody ended.

Oct 23—New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad filed petition in bankruptcy.

Oct 23—Saugus school committee expelled seven pupils for refusing to salute the flag.

Oct 23—Stock market reached level of 1931.

Oct 24—England called naval parley with France, Japan and United States.

Oct 24—Fires in Pacific Coast forests did damage of \$8,000,000.

Oct 25—New Jersey repealed its sales tax law.

Oct 27—Floods and hurricanes took 2000 lives in Haiti.

Oct 29—Vice President Garner received by Emperor of Japan.

Oct 30—Announcement made that Frank W. Stearns, Boston merchant, had embraced the Catholic faith.

Oct 31—Ex-Mayor "Jimmy" (James J.) Walker welcomed back to New York.

## NOVEMBER

Nov 1—Earthquake shocks felt throughout New England.

Nov 3—Gipsy Smith, evangelist, opened campaign in Boston.

Nov 5—Temperature of 71 made new high record for date.

Nov 5—Hurricane in southern Florida caused damage of \$3,000,000.

Nov 6—Duke of Gloucester, third son of Britain's monarchs, married to Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott.

Nov 7—William Randolph Hearst said he would give up California residence because of high income tax.

Nov 8—First clipper airship for transpacific mails started from California.

Nov 8—Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith, aviator, started from England for Australia. Believed lost in Indian Ocean storm.

Nov 11—Italy protested to 50 nations against sanctions.

Nov 11—President Roosevelt announced Canadian trade agreement.

Nov 11—Stratosphere flyers reached height of nearly 14 miles (72,395 feet).

Nov 14—John D. Rockefeller announced he would make no more denominational gifts.

Nov 14—Executive Council confirmed J. Arthur Baker as judge, and the vacancy in the Council was filled by another Democrat.

Nov 15—Germany stripped Jews of all political rights, and forbade them to marry Gentiles.

Nov 15—General election in Great Britain sustained Stanley Baldwin.

Nov 15—Manuel Quezon inaugurated as President of Philippine Commonwealth.

Continued



Nov 16—Former President Hoover enunciated 11-point program for fiscal reform.

Nov 18—Mussolini declared national holiday in Italy to prepare for resistance against sanctions.

Nov 17—President Roosevelt enunciated "hands off" policy in Mexico's religious matters.

Nov 17—Rev Fr Coughlin declared complete break with Administration in matters of money, labor and agriculture.

Nov 18—Gales of intense fury lashed New England.

Nov 21—Lincoln Ellsworth discovered new mountain range in Antarctica.

Nov 22—Air mail service across the Pacific inaugurated.

Nov 23—John L. Lewis resigned as vice president of A. F. of L.

Nov 25—Brazil placed under martial law.

Nov 30—Special commission suggested new taxes for Massachusetts to bring in \$17,000,000 new money. Big protest.

## DECEMBER

Dec 2—Trade treaty with Brazil announced.

Dec 3—Five prisoners broke out of State Prison and three deaths resulted.

Dec 5—Federal Reserve Banks held 40 percent of world's gold.

Dec 5—Transpacific seaplane, China Clipper, returned from first airmail trip to Philippines.

Dec 6—Italian airplanes bombed Emperor's headquarters in Ethiopia.

Dec 8—Amateur Athletic Union voted to participate in 1936 Olympic games in Germany.

Dec 9—Supreme Court denied Hauptmann's appeal for a new trial.

Dec 11—Ethiopia refused land cession to Italy.

Dec 11—Gift of \$2,000,000 to Harvard for School of Public Administration by Lucius Littauer, '78, announced.

Dec 13—Bruno Richard Hauptmann sentenced to die for murder of Lindbergh baby.

Dec 13—Joe Louis knocked out Paulino Uzcudun in four rounds.

Dec 14—President Thomas G. Masaryk of Czechoslovakia resigned.

Dec 14—City of Boston brought suit against Edmund L. Dolan, former city treasurer, for \$250,000.

Dec 15—Finland only nation to make payment on debt to United States.

Dec 18—Edouard Benes elected president of Czechoslovakia.

Dec 18—Sir Samuel Hoare resigned as British Foreign Secretary.

Dec 19—League of Nations rejected Anglo-French peace plan.

Dec 19—Executive Council rejected appointment of Payson Smith as Commissioner of Education.

Dec 19—People of Italy contributed \$100,000,000 in gold rings and jewels to war chest.

Dec 20—France, Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia promised collective action in case of Italian attack on any nation.

Dec 20—Manley O. Hudson of Cambridge nominated for place on World Court.

Dec 20—Boston lightship rammed by British freighter.

Dec 22—Twelve passengers drowned when bus went through open draw in Virginia.

Dec 22—Anthony Eden appointed British Foreign Secretary.

Dec 23—Col Charles A. Lindbergh and family left America to live in England.

## LAWRENCE OF ARABIA



Dec 25—Boston's Christmas mail largest on record.

Dec 26—Thomas W. Lamont gave \$500,000 to Harvard for chair of political economy.

Dec 28—French Chamber of Deputies gave Premier Laval vote of confidence.

Dec 28—Steamship Belfast made final run in Boston-Belfast service after 112 years.

Dec 29—James G. McDonald resigned as high commissioner for refugees from Germany because of Germany's persecution of Jews.

Dec 31—Suffolk Grand Jury received evidence on graft for Boston school appointments.

BYNG, Viscount, of Vimy, British Field Marshal, died June 6, aged 72.

CAMBON, Jules, French statesman, died Sept 19, aged 90.

CHIDWICK, Rev Msgr John P., chaplain on U. S. S. Maine, died Jan 13, aged 71.

CHILD, Richard W., author and diplomat, died Jan 31, aged 54.

COY, Edward H. (Ted), former Yale athlete, died Sept 8, aged 47.

CUTTING, Bronson, United States Senator, died May 6, aged 57.

DAY, Holman, poet and playwright, died Feb 20, aged 69.

DeWOLF, DeWitt C., Commissioner of Labor, died Nov 13, aged 71.

DOHENY, Edward L., oil magnate, died Sept 8, aged 79.

DORR, Frank I., merchant, died Dec 27, aged 71.

DOWLING, Dr John J., superintendent Boston City Hospital, died July 10, aged 64.

DOWNS, Jere A., banker, died Dec 30, aged 63.

DREYFUS, Capt Alfred, French army officer, died June 12, aged 75.

GAILOR, Rt Rev Thomas F., Episcopal Bishop, died Oct 3, aged 79.

GILLET, Frederick H., former United States Senator, died July 31, aged 83.

GILMAN, Charlotte Perkins, author and suffragist, died Aug 17, aged 75.

GOMEZ, Gen Juan Vicente, dictator of Venezuela, died Dec 19, aged 78.

GREELY, Adolphus W., Arctic explorer, died Oct 20, aged 91.

HASSAM, Childe, artist, died Aug 27, aged 76.

HENDERSON, Arthur, British statesman, died Oct 20, aged 72.

## DEATH'S SHINING MARKS

The death roll for 1935 was long, and calls to mind the words of the English poet, Edward Young: "Death loves a shining mark." The partial list:

ABBOTT, T. Grafton, Boston Y. M. C. A. president, died Oct 24, aged 58.

ADDAMS, Jane, social worker, died May 21, aged 74.

ASTRID, Queen of Belgium, died Aug 29, aged 29.

ATTERBURY, William W., Pennsylvania railroad executive, died Sept 20, aged 69.

BAKER, George P., dramatist, died Jan 6, aged 68.

BARBUSSE, Henri, French author, died Aug 30, aged 61.

BREASTED, James H., Egyptologist, died Dec 2, aged 70.

*continued*



HITCHCOCK, Frank H., former postmaster general, died Aug 5, aged 66.

HOLMES, Oliver Wendell, former Justice of the Supreme Court, died March 6, aged 94.

HOPPER, DeWolf, actor, died Sept 23, aged 77.

JELlicoe, Lord, British admiral, died Nov 20, aged 76.

JUNKERS, Hugo, maker of metal planes, died Feb 3, aged 76.

KEATING, Patrick M., Justice of Superior Court, died April 24, aged 75.

KENDALL, Dame Madge, actress, died Sept 14, aged 86.

KING, Theophilus, philanthropist, died Feb 1, aged 90.

LAWRENCE, Col T. E. (of Arabia), British soldier, died May 19, aged 46.

LIGGETT, Lieut Gen Hunter A., U. S. A., died Dec 30, aged 78.

LITTLE, Arthur D., chemical engineer, died Aug 1, aged 72.

MacLEOD, Frederick J., judge of Superior Court, died Oct 18, aged 65.

MURLIN, Lemuel H., college president, died June 20, aged 73.

NAVIN, Frank J., baseball magnate, died Nov 13, aged 64.

OCHS, Adolph S., publisher of the New York Times, died April 8, aged 77.

PAYNE, John Barton, head of American Red Cross, died Jan 24, aged 80.

PHOTIUS II, Pope of Greek Orthodox Church, died Dec 29, aged 62.

PILSUDSKI, Joseph, Poland's military and political leader, died May 12, aged 67.

POST, Wiley, aviator, died Aug 16, aged 34.

PUPIN, Michael I., inventor and physicist, died March 12, aged 76.

READING, Lord (Rufus Daniel Isaacs), financier and diplomat, died Dec 30, aged 75.

ROBBINS, Warren D., United States Minister to Canada, died April 7, aged 50.

ROBINSON, Edward A., poet, died April 6, aged 66.

ROCHE, Arthur S., novelist, died Feb 17, aged 51.

ROGERS, Will, humorist and philosopher, died Aug 16, aged 56.

ROSS, Denman W., art connoisseur, died Sept 11, aged 82.

RUSSELL, George William (A. E.), Irish poet, died July 17, aged 68.

SCHALL, Thomas D., United States Senator from Minnesota, died Dec 22, aged 58.

SEDGWICK, Anne Douglas, novelist, died July 22, aged 62.

SEMBRICH, Marcella, prima donna, died Jan 11, aged 76.

SMITH, Sidney, newspaper cartoonist, died Oct 20, aged 58.

SUNDAY, Rev William A. (Billy), evangelist, died Nov 6, aged 72.

TODD, Percy R., railroad president, died Oct 23, aged 75.

VAN SWERINGEN, Mantis J., railroad magnate, died Dec 12, aged 54.

WAIT, William C., justice of Supreme Judicial Court, died Jan 28, aged 75.

WATTERS, William F., Boston merchant, died Feb 1, aged 76.

WILEY, Louis, business manager New York Times, died March 20, aged 65.

WILLIAMS, Walter, college president, died July 30, aged 71.

WILLYS, John N., automobile manufacturer and diplomat, died Aug 26, aged 61.

WILSON, Francis, comedian, died Oct 7, aged 81.

## TWELVE LEADING NEWS STORIES OF 1935

Editors of leading newspapers and news associations, numbering 183, voted on the 12 greatest stories of 1935, and the result of their votes is here given:

- 1—Supreme Court rulings affecting New Deal policy.....183
- 2—Italo-Ethiopian War .....152
- 3—Trial and conviction of Bruno Richard Hauptmann .....127
- 4—Death of Will Rogers and Wiley Post .....126
- 5—Assassination of Huey P. Long.....123
- 6—Inauguration of transpacific airmail and passenger service .....89
- 7—Florida hurricane and wreck of the S. S. Dixie.....76
- 8—Stratosphere balloon record flight .....61
- 9—Joe Louis' championship.....50
- 10—Destruction of the dirigible Macon .....44
- 11—Rearmament of Germany.....42
- 12—Kidnaping of George Weyerhaeuser .....40

*concluded*

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JAN 1 1936

## New Year's Greetings From Gov Curley

Gov Curley's New Year's greetings to the people of Massachusetts are as follows:

"The year 1936 gives promise of opening in a more inviting manner than any year that America has known for the past six years. Not only the sunshine of Heaven but the sunshine of prosperity appears to penetrate every portion of our country.

"The task that lies immediately ahead in the development of an economic and humanitarian program will unquestionably tax the talent and ingenuity of the American people, but animated by faith in God, in themselves and in our common country, we will succeed in solving our problems. We can without fear enter into the New Year firm in the belief that the blessings in store for the people of America will be more abundant than has ever previously been the lot of the American people.

"In this spirit, animated by this belief and sustained by this faith, it is an exceeding pleasure to extend a Happy New Year to the entire people of the Commonwealth."

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JAN 1 1936

## STATE TO PRESS WORK IN HARBOR

Has \$1,300,000 Available as Share, Says Curley

Governor Going to Washington for River Projects Funds

The state will proceed at once to cooperate with the Federal Government in undertaking improvements to Boston Harbor, according to Gov Curley, who said yesterday the Commonwealth has made available \$1,300,000 for its share of this work, for which the Government allotted an initial \$1,000,000 on Monday.

At the same time the Governor announced he will go to Washington Tuesday to press for initial appropriations for the Connecticut-Blackstone River projects. He said he would stay in the Capitol for the Jefferson Day dinner, there.

"I want to get some appropriations as a commitment on the Federal Government's part," the Governor said of the river projects. "An initial allotment of \$1,000,000 for each would be sufficient to start the work." While in Washington Gov Curley will also seek to find out what has happened to the long promised Federal grant for construction of the new National Guard camp at Bourne.

About 400 men are now employed in Bourne, but they are being paid out of W. P. A. funds and are doing preliminary land clearing and road building work.

## End of 25-Year Fight

Discussing the harbor projects, Gov Curley said approval by Washington of the initial expenditure of \$1,000,000 was the successful culmination of a 25-year fight, and a step which will make Boston one of the leading ports of the world.

The \$1,000,000 allotment, the Governor said, is but part of the \$4,500,000 to be expended on the harbor. "The State has made available the sum of \$1,300,000, of which \$800,000 will be expended for the foundation of Commonwealth Pier, contract for which has already been awarded," he said.

"The remainder will be spent for development and improvement of contiguous waterways, including the



dredging of upper Fore River Channel. Now that the Federal Government has made available its share of the sum originally agreed on, the State will proceed with its portion of the work at once," the Governor stated.

### Callahan's Statement

State Commissioner of Public Works William F. Callahan yesterday released the following statement:

"In connection with the \$1,000,000 allotment of W. P. A. funds which Gov Curley recently was instrumental in obtaining for the dredging of a new 40-foot ship channel for Boston Harbor, I am pleased to announce today that the Commonwealth is taking immediate steps to cooperate.

"The State will undertake at once to dredge approach channels in the inner harbor, starting from Commonwealth Pier No. 5 in South Boston and at the Boston & Albany piers in East Boston, and continuing out to meet the proposed new Federal 40-foot channel.

"The funds for this work will total between \$200,000 and \$250,000, and will be taken from the bond issue money. Our approach channels will be of the same 40-foot depth as the main ship channel. Our plans and specifications for our end of the work are practically completed. Bids will be called for at approximately the same time planned for the Federal bids.

"The Massachusetts Department of Public Works is thoroughly appreciative of the importance of obtaining for Boston Harbor a modern ship channel which may help to bring new business to the Port. The Governor and the department are also aiding the Port in many other ways, including providing from the bond issue funds a 55 percent share in the recently announced plan of the Federal and State Governments to spend more than \$718,000 in repairing Commonwealth Pier.

"The State is also fully prepared to commence work on the channel under the Fore River Bridge."

Gov Curley said the new channel will accommodate the largest ships and save shipping lines hundreds of thousands of dollars in tugboat expenses, which will be cut to a minimum here. The Governor estimated docking of a super commerce carrier at the present time represents an expenditure of between \$10,000 and \$25,000, and that this saving would make the harbor more attractive.

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JAN 1 1936

## FIN COM LASHES AT DR WASHBURN

### 60-Year-Old Beds Bought at \$4 Special Target

The Boston Finance Commission sent to Gov Curley yesterday a report, signed by all the members of that body, sharply criticizing Dr Frederick A. Washburn, Institution Commissioner for the city of Boston, because he recently paid the Massachusetts General Hospital \$4 each for 60 very old, second-hand beds, for use in his department.

The commission says that each of these beds, at least 100 years old, actually cost the city \$7.98, which sum includes cartage, painting and an extra mattress which had to be bought because the beds had no springs.

### Other Purchases Assailed

The commission states that new, modern beds, with springs, could have been bought from the state Department of Correction for \$6 each.

The commission also censures Dr Washburn for the purchase of a 20-year-old second-hand institution kitchen stove from the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital. The city, it is stated, paid \$50 for the stove and then was compelled to spend \$50 additional for repairs. Another point raised against Dr Washburn is his purchase of stainless steel cooking utensils at a cost said to be \$1000 more than would have been necessary if he had followed the recommendation of several experts and bought aluminum utensils.

### Points to Age of Beds

The communication of the Finance Commission attacking Dr Washburn's administration on the points mentioned follows in part:

"On Dec 17, 1935, Your Excellency brought to the attention of the Finance Commission the fact that the institution commissioner for the city of Boston, Dr Frederic A. Washburn, had purchased from the Massachusetts General Hospital, with which he had been formerly connected, two lots of used second-hand beds for the use of the sick and infirm inmates of the Long Island Hospital, the city almshouse. In compliance with the request made by Your Excellency, the commission has investigated the

facts of this and another purchase of second-hand material by Dr Washburn and begs leave to report as follows:

"For a period, which Dr Washburn has estimated was at least 100 years and may have been 150, the Massachusetts General Hospital has had in use or in its storerooms a very old-fashioned type of bed known as a 'blacksmith's bed.' Unlike the modern bed which is easily movable on four casters and made in joints, so that its parts can be raised and lowered to suit the occupant's convenience, this blacksmith's bed is of solid material with high back and low front, its parts welded or riveted together,

with only two casters, and on the other legs a jack arrangement with a lever by which the head of the bed must be raised if the bed is to be moved from one locus to another.

"Its sides are connected by rigid bands of steel and these rigid bands are located in the same relative position as would contain the spring in a modern bed. There is no spring to these bands on the blacksmith's bed, however, and no spring can be placed upon them conveniently.

### Refutes Economy Claim

"To make up as far as possible for the loss of a spring, the hospital authorities have found it necessary to put an extra mattress on these beds, and for this purpose have purchased a mattress composed of a substance like excelsior or straw.

"These particular beds are scattered through the institution, some being in a basement dormitory occupied by inmates not at present classified as hospital patients, and others of the beds located in hospital wards and occupied by inmates who are temporarily or permanently classified as medical cases.

"When the beds were received at the institution it was necessary to repair many and to repaint all. Because the Finance Commission did not learn of the purchase until after the beds had been placed in service, the commission is unable to say that, from the standpoint of health and cleanliness, these beds having come from a hospital where they were in use or stored for 100 years or more, the purchase was without objection.

"Dr Washburn has contended, however, publicly, that it was an economical purchase. The facts found by the Finance Commission prove that it was not an economical purchase.

### Tells of State-Made Beds

"First of all, there was a purchase of 60 beds at \$4 each. It cost \$1 more per bed for cartage to Eastern-av Wharf. For painting work it figured 48 cents per bed, and for the extra mattress, because there was no spring to the bed, \$2.50, making a total cost of \$7.98 per bed.

"The statute requires that all public bodies or institutions, whether state, county or municipal, must purchase from the state Department of Correction insofar as any state institution manufactures merchandise or equipment that a public body or institution desires. One item which the state manufactures is an institution bed. While the state sells many kinds, the one particularly manufactured to supply institutions like the Long Island institution for dormitory use is a modern, up-to-date tubular bed on four casters with a spring included. It sells for \$6.

"This type of bed is used satisfactorily not only in institutions similar to Long Island, but in such places as the dormitories at the Massachu-

concluded



setts Agricultural College at Amherst. The bed customarily sold to hospitals, however, is a much different type, embodying the latest improvements in hospital beds.

### Decries Lack of Springs

"Therefore, from the standpoint of economy alone, the city paid approximately \$2 per bed more for this lot of second-hand beds than would have been necessary had the city bought the regulation institution bed from the state department.

"Apart from the economy feature, there is, however, another important consideration. The inmates of the Long Island institution are all sick or infirm. They are all potential hospital cases. A sick person or an infirm inmate needs a comfortable bed, and one in which it is easy for a nurse to perform whatever service the sick may require. Many of these second-hand beds are in use in the hospital wards. To sick people particularly, a mattress of a straw-like substance certainly does not give the comfort that would be obtained from a bed spring.

"The purchase, therefore, even if made on even terms with the cost of a regular modern institution bed, would not have been advisable. One mattress or several, in fact, do not make up for the lack of a spring, and in this case the second-hand material cost \$2 more than regular modern equipment.

### Attacks Stove Purchase

"The second lot of such beds was purchased Oct 15, 1935. These were 25 in number, and the price was 25 cents each. It appears that the first purchase was made on the initiative of Dr Washburn. The second came about when the Massachusetts General Hospital authorities decided that they desired to make use of the space occupied by the remaining 25, and offered them to Dr Washburn at that low figure in order to be rid of them. These also cost \$1 per bed for cartage.

"Besides these second-hand bed purchases, Dr Washburn also purchased a second-hand institution kitchen stove from the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital. Dr Charles L. Clay, superintendent of Long Island Hospital, was attached to the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital before his appointment by Dr Washburn to the Long Island Hospital post. The kitchen range had been in use at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital for 20 years, when it was decided to modernize the kitchen and replace the old coal range with a gas range. Thus, the coal range became of no further use to the hospital.

"Dr Clay negotiated for it and was authorized to pay \$50 for it. It cost \$12 for cartage to Eastern-av wharf. When it arrived at Long Island it was found that the bottom of it had been burned out and it was necessary to spend \$50 more for a new bottom plate.

"The Finance Commission can see no justification for purchasing second-hand equipment for the Long Island institution, particularly in view of the insistence of the same authorities in purchasing other equipment for the kitchen, a few months ago, that was neither advisable nor necessary.

"Despite the recommendation of several experts, including two paid by the city for expert advice, one of whom was selected by Mayor Mansfield, Dr Washburn insisted on stainless steel cooking utensils at a cost

of approximately \$1000 more than would have been necessary had he followed the recommendation of the experts and bought aluminum.

"The \$1000 unnecessarily spent there would have been more than ample for the beds needed if purchased from new stock and a regular dealer, and would have made it unnecessary for aged and infirm inmates at Long Island to go without a bed spring."

The report is signed by E. Mark Sullivan, chairman of the Finance Commission, and Alexander Wheeler, W. Arthur Reilly, Philip A. Chapman, and Robert Robinson, the other members.

*concluded*

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JAN 1 1936

## CURLEY TO ADDRESS LEGISLATURE TODAY

### Convening Marks Second Sitting Of Both Branches—Few Changes Looked For on Committees

The Massachusetts Legislature of 1936 will convene at the State House today. This year's session will be the second sitting of the 149th Legislature since the Constitution of the state was adopted. Each of the two branches will meet at 11 a m today in its own chamber, but just before noon the Senate will go to the House for a joint session with the lower branch, and then, in the presence of that company and many other interested listeners, Gov Curley will read his annual message.

A severe cold has kept the Governor at home for the last few days, but he came to the State House for a short time yesterday, and will be able to deliver his address today. As soon as he has completed the delivery of his message, the Senate will go back to its own quarters, and soon afterwards both branches will adjourn for the day. Senator James G. Moran of Mansfield, president of the Senate, will preside over the joint session of the two branches.

### Moran Appears Entrenched

There has been some expectation that the Republicans or Democrats, or both, might try today to supersede Pres Moran, who was chosen a year ago to preside over the Senate, but trouble has been averted, and, unless something unexpected happens, Senator Moran will continue to sit on the president's dais.

He was chosen president a year ago after a long contest in which the Democrats supported him, and the Republicans, with the exception of Senator Moran, voted for Senator Erland F. Fish of Brookline, who had presided over the Senate in 1933 and 1934. As the Republicans, having lost Senator Moran, had 20 votes in the Senate, and the Democrats, with Senator Moran, also had 20 votes, a deadlock continued until Senator William A. Davenport of Greenfield, a Republican, grew weary of the continued balloting and cast his vote for Senator Moran, who was thus elected.

The Republicans were highly provoked by Senator Moran's conduct at that time and some of his later acts also offended them, but they have

*Continued*



JAN 1 1936

apparently decided to let bygones be bygones, and the understanding is that they will not try to remove Senator Moran from the chair.

### Saltonstall to Continue

As a matter of fact, the Republicans could not accomplish their purpose even if they attempted to elect a new president. It is true that on paper they have 21 members of the Senate, while the Democrats have only 19, but Pres Moran is one of the 21 Republicans, and it is believed that Senator Davenport, who voted for Pres Moran a year ago, would do likewise today. Consequently, although the Republicans have technically a majority of the Senate, they would not have a majority on the question of unseating Pres Moran.

The Democrats have been reasonably content with the President of the Senate. A year ago, he gave them half of the committee chairmanships and also approximately half the other committee places; their demand for what they believed to be an equitable distribution of the committee places was what led the Democrats to make the plot against the reelection of Pres Fish. Senator Joseph A. Langone Jr of Boston, a Democrat, became offended with Pres Moran towards the end of the 1935 session, but it is said that the Boston Senator will not make any move aimed at ouster proceedings.

Speaker Saltonstall will continue to preside over the House. No effort will be made to select another speaker.

### Only Minor Changes Likely

The presiding officer of each branch will announce today, or before the end of the week, the committee appointments for the year. A few unimportant changes will be made, but for the most part the committees will have the same members they had in the session of 1935.

Three members of the 1936 Legislature hold other state offices as well as their seats in the General Court. Senator Joseph C. White of Boston has been for several months director of the telephone division of the Public Works Department.

Since the adjournment of the Legislature of 1935, Gov Curley has appointed Senator William S. Conroy of Fall River to be a member of the Industrial Accident Board, and Representative Ernest J. Dean of Chilmark to be Commissioner of Conservation.

Senator Conroy has obtained leave of absence from his duties on the state board. Senator White and Representative Dean cannot receive pay for both offices; it is taken for granted they will prefer the salaries of the appointive places they hold.

The number of petitions for legislation this year is less than it was in the corresponding hour in 1935. The time within which bills may be filed with the clerk of the House or the Senate will expire on Saturday, Jan 11.

## State House Briefs

By HENRY EHRLICH

Gov. Curley said yesterday he will be in Washington, instead of Boston, for the Jackson day dinner. The trip will give him an opportunity, he added, to press once more for federal money for the Connecticut and Blackstone river projects.

"These projects are by no means dead," the Governor declared. "I want to get some appropriation as a commitment on the federal government's part. A million dollars on each river project would serve at least to start improvements." The Governor said that while in Washington he would also take up the question of the camp site in Bourne.

Meanwhile the Governor announced that 400 men are at present employed in the clearing of the Bourne camp site, and that by the end of the week the number will be increased to 700. There is every indication, he said, that the job will last for six months. He pointed out that so many men have been taken on that it has been necessary to obtain a waiver to employ men from Fall River, New Bedford and Plymouth. So far, \$123,000 has been allocated for the work.

Representative Frederick E. Pierce of Greenfield filed a bill yesterday calling for the appointment of two associate commissioners in the department of corporations and taxation. One would be appointed by the Governor for two years and the other for three. The concurrence of at least a majority of the commissioners would be necessary in every official act of the department.

Representative Frank M. Leonardi of Boston wants to reduce the interest charges on small loans from 3 to 1½ per cent.

An investigation by a special commission into the management of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company is sought in a resolve filed by Representative John B. Wenzler of South Boston. The same member would exempt from taxation property valued at \$3000 used for dwelling purposes by the owner, provided that he is in needy circumstances.

As predicted Monday by Representative Frank L. Floyd of Manchester, the Legislature will be asked during the coming session to establish a flat rate for compulsory automobile insurance. A measure was filed with the house clerk yesterday by Representative Timothy J. Murphy of Dorchester, who comes from a high rate district.

In the protest that has been raised over the increase from \$3.25 to \$9.75 in the cost of guest insurance, Senator Charles A. P. McAree of Haverhill "respectfully joined." He called upon Francis J. DeCelles, the insurance commissioner, to help the Legislature in

formulating a way out of the new rate because "we cannot sit idly by and allow our district to be discriminated against so flagrantly."

McAree also seeks legislation to make the state milk control board a permanent institution. The board was established as an emergency body and under the law would go out of existence in June. McAree's bill

would place the board under the supervision of the department of agriculture and would provide for the appointment of the board members by the commissioner instead of by the Governor.

A gas or electric company would not be permitted to collect penalty charges in excess of 5 per cent. of the amount of the bill from customers who fail to pay on time, if a bill offered by Representative Elmer C. Nelson of Milford is enacted into law.

A bill which would permit the reinstatement of the Boston police who struck in 1919 was filed by Representative John Philip of Boston. The petition would authorize the reinstatement in the classified civil service or state officers and employees who have become separated from the classified civil service by suspension, discharge or for any other cause except inability to work on account of illness.

The state civil service commission announces that 810 men and women have filed applications for examinations scheduled for Jan. 11. Of this number, 275 seek to become fish and game wardens, 350 would go on the telephone operators' list, 62 wish to be hospital ushers, 51 have filed for poultry inspectors, 32 will try for the position of meter reader in Haverhill, 20 seek to become elevator men in Fall River and 10 will try to become public welfare visitors in Westfield.

The city of Boston was authorized by the state emergency finance commission yesterday to borrow \$3,000,000 against tax titles, the proceeds of which will be used to pay off revenue loans for 1935. Authority was given the town of Harwich to borrow \$143,000 for a new water system, and Pittsfield was permitted to borrow \$100,500 for the construction of three bridges.

A mental examination of all prisoners in correctional institutions was advocated by Gov. Curley in a letter yesterday to Arthur T. Lyman, state commissioner of correction. The examination would be made, the Governor said, "so that insane prisoners might be housed in proper state institutions."

Concluded



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## GENERAL COURT BEGINS SECOND SESSION TODAY

Senate Foes of Moran  
Give up Fight to Replace  
Him as President

### CURLEY TO REVEAL NEW TAX PLANS

Governor's Message to  
Require Two Hours for  
Delivery

By W. E. MULLINS

Republican senators hostile to James G. Moran of Mansfield, president of the Senate, yesterday abandoned their fight to deprive him of the chair today when the legislators assemble at the State House for the opening of the second session of the 149th General Court.

Anticipating a contest to retain the presidency, Moran obtained pledges of support from several of his Republican associates who last year cast their votes for former President Erland F. Fish of Brookline. That contest produced a sensational filibuster climaxed by Moran's election.

Abandonment of the plans to elect a successor to Moran means that the House and Senate will organize in routine manner this morning, thus releasing the members of the two branches for attendance at a joint convention at high noon to hear Gov. Curley read his message in the House chamber.

#### TWO-HOUR MESSAGE

It is expected that the Governor will require two hours to complete the message, the high spots in which will be his recommendations for a program of taxation and for a new system for the voluntary retirement of high court judges.

The Governor's new views on taxation will be anticipated with considerable interest because of his recent announcement that he proposes to advance suggestions that

will provide for the elimination of the annual imposition of a state tax on the cities and towns.

With three exceptions the membership of the two branches will be the same as that which served last year. The new members are Senator William H. McSweeney of Salem and Representatives Axel U. Sternlof of Worcester and William Stockwell of Maynard. McSweeney will succeed the late Senator Albert Pierce. Sternlof will take the seat of the late Representative Victor Rolander, while Stockwell was elected to succeed Postmaster Frank C. Sheridan of Maynard.

The political divisions of the two branches will see the Senate Republican by 21 to 19 and the House Republican by 125 to 115.

In an advisory opinion rendered yesterday, Atty.-Gen. Paul A. Dever ruled that legislators serving the commonwealth in a dual capacity are legally entitled to only one salary, with the member himself deciding which of the two salaries he will accept.

This ruling was made to apply to Senator Joseph C. White of Boston, director of the state division of telephone and telegraph; and Representative Ernest J. Dean of Chilmark, state commissioner of conservation, both of whom will continue their legislative duties.

While there will be some changes in the committee assignments of the two branches, the floor leadership as well as the presiding officers will remain unchanged. Representative Martin Hays of Boston will continue to be Republican House floor leader while Senator Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham will resume his duties as Republican floor leader of the Senate, a post he abandoned late in 1935 after a disagreement over policy with President Moran.

One of the important issues to come before the current session is the reapportionment of the House, Senate and council districts.

The legislators had filed less than 400 petitions of various description when the House and Senate clerks closed their offices yesterday afternoon but the expiration date for filing measures is Jan. 11 and observers anticipated that the normal amount of business will be placed before the Legislature by that time.

At present the number of pending petitions is more than 100 less than the number on file at this time last year.

Chief interest among the House members will be the decision reached by Speaker Leverett Saltonstall with respect to the status of Representative Dean as a member of the ways and means committee.

Dean has served on ways and means for three years. In last year's session he broke away from his Republican associates on this committee and cast his lot with Gov. Curley's policies. Because of this and also because of his status as state commissioner of conservation the speaker may replace him on this important committee.

It has been pointed out that as a member of the ways and means committee Dean would have an important part in determining the appropriation for his department, for which he also has prepared a budget.

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JAN 1 1936

## FIN COM SCORES 'USED BED' DEAL

### Assails Washburn's Purchase For Almshouse, Hospital

The Boston finance commission, in a report to Gov. Curley yesterday, criticized the purchase of 85 "used, second-hand" beds by Dr. Frederic A. Washburn, city of Boston institutions commissioner, for use at the almshouse and hospital at Long Island. The investigation of the purchase was made at Gov. Curley's request.

The beds in question were bought from the Massachusetts General Hospital, where they had been in use by patients for more than 100 years. The beds, described as of wrought iron, blacksmith forged and in one piece, were bought in two lots, and after being repainted were placed in service at Long Island.

The finance commission, in describing the beds, said the sides are connected by steel bands located in the same relative position as would contain a spring in a modern bed. "There is no spring to these bands," said the commission, "and no spring can be placed upon them conveniently. To make up for the loss of a spring the institution authorities

have found it necessary to put an extra mattress on these beds and for this purpose have purchased a mattress composed of a substance like excelsior or straw."

Some of the beds, according to the commission, are being used by inmates of the almshouse "not at present classified as hospital patients, and others, in hospital wards, by inmates who are temporarily or permanently classified as medical cases."

The commission takes issue with Dr. Washburn's contention that the purchase was an economical one. Sixty of the beds were bought for \$4 each and the other 25 at 35 cents each. Adding the cost of trucking, painting and an extra mattress, the commission figures the total cost of the first lot at \$7.98. The commission pointed out that the state institutions manufacture up-to-date beds suitable for inmates of the almshouse for \$6.

"The inmates of the Long Island institution," said the commission, "are all sick or infirm. They are all potential hospital cases. A sick person or an infirm person needs a comfortable bed. Many of these beds are in use in the hospital wards. To sick people particularly a mattress of a straw-like substance certainly does not give the comfort that would be obtained from a bed spring."



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JAN 1 1936

PUBLIC OR PRISONERS?

Every gunman in Massachusetts will whoop it up at the news that the Governor and council are to take "drastic action" against the state board of parole because of its lack of sympathy toward desperate criminals who would like to go free.

The burglars, the kidnapers, the firebugs, the rapers, the wife-beaters, the gangsters, the enemies of society in general will wish their friends at the State House a very, very happy New Year. And everybody who was shocked at the man-handling of Payson Smith will wonder what new affliction is in store for the commonwealth.

What is the complaint against Richard Olney, Matthew Bullock and P. Emmett Gavin, the members of the board of parole?

Councillor James J. Brennan and some of his colleagues think that the board ought to accept the judgment of the councillors on cases of prisoners who want to return to their former careers. More of them should be pardoned, the councillor argues. If the prisoners have obeyed the regulations of an institution, give them a break! Turn them loose! Resolve all doubts in their favor! This talk about the protection of law-abiding people is just so much twaddle to some of the councillors. The boys behind the bars are of more interest to them than are society and victims of the criminals.

The board of parole holds that rules are made to be obeyed, and that the mere fact of obedience to them is not in itself a reason why a desperate criminal should be released prematurely. Efficiency at a prison task, such as typewriting or carpentry, does not seem to the board to be conclusive evidence that a man has so far reformed that his petition for release should be granted.

The board believes that if a prisoner's record in the outside world shows a long series of grave offences, he should not be sent back again as soon as possible to his old life. The board members probably are inclined to think also that election to the governorship or to the Governor's council does not make a politician an infallible penologist.

The pardoning authority has been stretched to an unsafe extreme in the last few years. Recent developments on Beacon Hill show that we are now in for another era of indefensible liberality, unless the public manages somehow to make itself felt.

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JAN 1 1936

TESTS PROPOSED  
FOR PRISONERS

Gov. Curley yesterday asked Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman to consider the advisability of conducting a mental examination of all prisoners in correctional institutions so that insane prisoners may be housed in proper institutions.

It was understood at the Governor's office that the plan was precipitated because of the case of Henry A. Gardner, Worcester pyromaniac recommended by the Governor for pardon. The matter was held up when the question of Gardner's mental condition was raised.

Boston Mass.

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JAN 1 1936

rites conducted  
FOR MRS. SEAVER

Woman Republican Treasurer  
Of Ward 9 Committee

Funeral services for the Mrs. Mary A. Seaver, wife of Augustus Seaver, former secretary to Mayor Malcolm Nichols, were held yesterday morning from the Immaculate Conception Church. Mrs. Seaver died Dec. 28 at the Boston City Hospital, in her 75th year.

Mrs. Seaver was prominent for many years in state Republican circles. She was treasurer of the Ward 9 Republican committee, and an officer of the Republican Women Voters organization. At one time she was a delegate to the Republican state convention.

She took an active part in the campaign of Gov. Curley, and was placed by the Governor on the committee for dedication of the John J. Williams Municipal Building.

During the world war, Mrs. Seaver served as the first woman chairman of the Liberty Loan drive in Boston. She received recognition from the Federal Reserve bank and from the Liberty Loan committee of New England in connection with her work with the third Liberty Loan drive.

Mrs. Seaver was first woman inspector at the polls in present 7 of the old Ward 7. Mrs. Seaver was born in Boston, and at the time of her death lived at 599 Columbus avenue. Her husband, Augustus Seaver, survives.

Burial was in the New Calvary cemetery.

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JAN 1 1936

MAINE TRAPPERS VIE  
IN FOX FUR CONTEST

Maine fur trappers, aroused by the I. J. Fox Fur Trappers' Contest, are determined to capture the major awards. Unusual catches have been recorded and from all indications, the total Maine fur catch will far exceed that of previous years.

Five hundred dollars in cash prizes are being awarded by I. J. Fox Furriers, for quantity and quality pelts. The contest in which 1000 New England trappers are participating concludes Feb. 15.

The judges of the contest include: Gov. James M. Curley of Massachusetts; Gov. Louis H. Brann of Maine; Gov. H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire; George J. Stobie, inland fishery and game commissioner of Maine; I. J. Fox, president of I. J. Fox, Inc., and David Lilienthal, vice-president of I. J. Fox, Inc.

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JAN 1 1936

MADDEN APPEALS  
FOR PAROLE BOARD

Curley Considers Request for  
Removal

Gov. Curley was urged yesterday by Senator William F. Madden of Roxbury to ignore the demand made on him by Councillor James J. Brennan of Somerville for the removal of the members of the state parole board on the ground that their conduct in office is responsible for unrest among inmates of the state penal institutions.

The Governor, however, indicated that he will give consideration to the request for the removal of the board members. These members are Richard Olney, chairman; P. Emmet Gavin and Mathew W. Bullock.

The Governor said he had received numerous letters protesting against the attitude of the parole board members toward prisoners.

"The gist of all these letters," he said, "has been that there is no incentive for the men to conform to all rules and regulations and become model prisoners. If a man does conform to the rules and regulations and is a model prisoner, the board of parole just says that man is a wise fellow—a fox, and that he is trying to deceive them."

"That is a bad situation and there seems to be substantial basis for its existence. If the views of the councillors coincide with mine, drastic action should be taken."

Gavin indicated that he anticipates a public hearing on any ouster proceedings and that the parole board members will have interesting stories to tell with respect to the motives behind the attempt to remove them.



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JAN 1 1936

## LEATHER STRIKE DUE TOMORROW

United Union Calls for  
General Walkout of  
5000 in Haverhill

[Special Dispatch to The Herald]

HAVERHILL, Dec. 31—With the promised backing of the general offices in Lynn, Chelsea, Newburyport, Amesbury, and Boston, members of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union voted a general strike of the 5000 workers in the Haverhill shoe plants for Thursday, and called for the mass picketing of all factories which attempted to open.

This decision means not only a struggle between the 30 Haverhill manufacturers and their employes, but also among three unions for control of the Haverhill shoe industry.

The three unions involved are the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union, with whom Haverhill manufacturers had a contract valid until tonight, the Brockton Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen, and the Boot and Shoeworkers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

### BACK A. F. L. BRANCH

The manufacturers have signed with the federation affiliate.

Haverhill shoe workers voted last night to continue to have the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union represent them in all dealings with the manufacturers.

Addressing a mass meeting at the Haverhill City Hall, Israel Zimmerman of Boston, general organizer of the United Union, declared that picket lines would be placed in front of every shoe factory in Haverhill unless the manufacturers acceded to the demands of his union. He predicted that members of the union would walk out of the factories "as though it were a parade."

It also was understood that the strike would have the complete sympathy of the Cutters' Union, which is also a non-federation organization.

### TROOPERS CALLED

Three squads, totaling 24 state police, have been ordered to Haverhill from the Reading barracks to be prepared for any emergency. Nicholas Altieri, formerly a state patrolman and at present city marshal, said tonight he "would clean out the place if the radicals give us any trouble."

It was pointed out by manufacturers that since the United organization took control in 1932, six factories have moved out of Haverhill.

Gov. Curley yesterday gave his sanction to the Brockton Brotherhood activities of Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles and counsel to the brotherhood.

Having told the registrar last week that he could either give up his Haverhill activities or resign, the Governor announced yesterday that Goodwin was justified in continuing his labor activities, and that the question of ethics which might arise from his influence as a high state official could well be waived "in view of the results that have been achieved in the preservation of an important basic Massachusetts industry."

During the two and a half years in which Goodwin has been interested in the Brockton Brotherhood, the Governor said, "there has been peace in the industry, the men have found steady employment with conditions satisfactory both as to wages and regulations, and a real spirit of co-operation between employer and employe has been developed."

The Governor pointed out that conditions obtaining in Brockton were in "striking contrast to conditions in the industry in other sections of the commonwealth, notably Lynn and Haverhill."

He said he could see no justification for disrupting efforts which might bring good results in other shoe centres similar to what has been accomplished in Brockton.

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JAN 1 1936

## Our Mail Bag

Exile and Destitution

Results of World War

To the Editor of The Herald:

Much has been written about the cost of war to the human race and to civilization. Armed collision between peoples, whatever its causes, always results in injury to both.

Selected for combat are the best endowed, physically and mentally, of which a country can boast, left behind being those far less equipped for bringing healthy and promising families into existence. Then consider the outcome of battles fought in the number of the combatants killed, as well as in the number of those sent home wounded and ill-fitted to carry on life's work.

But other results of war come into the picture. The Nansen international office for refugees has just issued its report for 1935, showing that there are now more than 1,000,000 political refugees scattered over the

world as the outcome of the world war, including 737,303 Russians, 224,538 Armenians, 6990 Assyrians and Assyro-Chaldeans and 3300 Saar refugees. There are 31,131 aged or invalid refugees and 16,379 children under 12 years of age, along with 20,000 exiles bordering on destitution in the Harbin region alone.

The Nansen office has given direct or indirect assistance to more than 15,000 unemployed refugees. Yet 70,000 refugees in Europe are still seeking help, with their fate still uncertain. Would not that embargo on war, which so many now desire, reduce instead of increasing unemployment, relegate destitution as the result of war to the past of our history, and make it impossible to deprive men of their home lands by exile? Malden, Dec. 30. E. D. NOBLE.

### Stage Censorship

To the Editor of The Herald:

In your paper of last Saturday, Dec. 28, I noticed in an article that a representative along with others have stepped forward "to clean up the stage for us poor mortals." It is perfectly proper for him or any one else to refrain from attending any theatre where they think their morals might be offended.

No matter how much this is shuffled about, other people have a little intelligence and are most capable of selecting their own theatre entertainment. Should not those people be allowed that privilege without blundering and stupid interference? Most assuredly, they should.

ALLEN R. TETLOW.

Taunton, Dec. 30.

### Abolish Courts!

To the Editor of The Herald:

If the Governors feel it incumbent on themselves (as we have recent proof) to add to their other duties the retrial and wholesale pardoning of criminals who have been sentenced by our accredited processes of law, why would it not be wise to take this opportunity to abolish our courts and dismiss our judges and government prosecutors and spare the taxpayers the enormous costs which now attend our criminal trials?

H. L. TALBOT.

Portland, Me., Dec. 30.

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JAN 1 1936

## PUBLIC OR PRISONERS?

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What is the complaint against Richard Olney, Matthew Bullock and P. Emmett Gavin, the members of the board of parole?

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JAN 1 1936

## A GOVERNOR NOT WANTED

The quick reaction in Worcester to the announcement that Gov. Hoffman of New Jersey would be the principal speaker at a "victory" dinner of Republicans is distinctly creditable to the community. The toastmaster, Dist.-Atty. Hoban, let it be known that he would be reluctant to preside. According to the Worcester Telegram, "a number had said they would cancel their reservations unless a change was made." The incident reveals clearly the resentment at the blundering tactics of Gov. Hoffman in the Lindbergh case, and the seriousness with which the people take the forced flight of the Lindberghs.

There is usually only one method by which the people can express their disapproval of an office holder. They can vote against him when he comes before them for re-election. Our Worcester friends have given us a reminder, however, that there are occasions when the ballot is not always necessary as an instrument of censure. A more common use of this tool of quasi-ostracism was advocated years ago by Theodore Roosevelt, but, unfortunately, it is often neglected when it would be most effective.

It is to be hoped that the Worcester protest will come to the attention of other Governors throughout the country. It should be notice to them that decency has not departed from the land, that private individuals have some rights and that the holders of high office are not exempt from the ordinary rules of civilized society.

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HERALD

Boston, Mass.

JAN 1 1936

## WILL COMPLETE PLANS TO HONOR JACKSON DAY

The Democratic state committee will meet at the Hotel Bellevue at 2:30 P. M. today with town and city committees, Democratic legislators and the Young Democrats of Massachusetts to make final plans for the

Jackson day dinner to be held next Wednesday at the Copley-Plaza.

Rexford G. Tugwell, who was first announced as guest speaker at the banquet, has informed the group that he has another engagement Wednesday and will, therefore, be unable to come to Boston for Jackson day.

Among the speakers at the meeting today will be Gov. Curley, Lt.-Gov. Joseph L. Hurley, Charles F. Hurley, the state treasurer, and Joseph McGrath, chairman of the Democratic state committee.



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JAN 1 1936

## HEADLINERS

A. M.

11:45 WBZ—Gov. James M. Curley.

P. M.

2:15 WEEI—Texas Christian vs. Louisiana State football game.

2:30 WAAB—Marblehead High vs. Jacksonville All-Stars football game.

5:00 WBZ—Southern Methodist vs. Stanford University football game.

8:00 WNAC—Cavalcade of America, historical drama.

WEEI—One Man's Family, sketch with Anthony Smythe.

WBZ—Clyde Lucas; Phil Duey; Men About Town; Jane Williams.

8:30 WNAC—Burns and Allen; Jacques Renard; Milton Watson.

9:00 WNAC—Lily Pons; Andre Kostelanetz and orch.

WEEI—Fred Allen; Portland Hoffa; Mighty Allen Art Players; Amateurs; Peter Van Steeden.

9:30 WNAC—Ray Noble and orch.; Connie Boswell.

WBZ—Warden Lawes, "Clancy's Cow," dramatic sketch.

10:00 WNAC—"Over the Heather" with Sandy MacFarlane.

WBZ—John Charles Thomas; Frank Tours; Elsie Janis.

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JAN 1 1936

## STATE WILL BEGIN HARBOR DREDGING

\$350,000 to Be Taken from Curley's  
\$13,000,000 Bond Issue

The state will undertake at once to dredge approach channels of inner Boston harbor, starting from Commonwealth pier, number 5 in South Boston and at the Boston and Albany piers in East Boston, and continuing out to meet the proposed new \$1,000,000 federal 40-foot channel, William F. Callahan, commissioner of public works, announced yesterday.

The \$250,000 necessary for this work, Callahan said, will be taken from Gov. Curley's \$13,000,000 bond issue.

The approach channels will be of the same 40-foot depth as the main channels, Callahan said, and with the specifications practically completed, bids will be called simultaneously with the federal bids.

The commissioner added that his department was prepared to proceed at any time with the dredging of the channel at the Fore river bridge.

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## POST

Boston, Mass.

JAN 1 1936

## SETTLED

When the controversy between Governor Curley and Registrar Goodwin arose the Post expressed the opinion that Mr. Goodwin was not entirely in the right. We sympathized with the Governor's position. We still do.

But we felt that Mr. Goodwin was so valuable a public servant that his services must not be lost. Much can be overlooked in the case of an indispensable man.

The Governor has settled matters by backing down, with an expression of regret at his ultimatum to the registrar. This was magnanimous on his part. He doubtless realized that the public appreciated Mr. Goodwin's work. Whatever the reason for his withdrawal of his ultimatum it is well that he has done so.

POST  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 1 1936

## Among The STUDIOS

by HOWARD FITZPATRICK

"Happy New Year" is the appropriate and customary salutation for a column today—although the same well-wishing phrase may yet be ringing in the ears of those who bade old man '35 a fond farewell and toasted the health and success of the youngster '36 from dusk to dawn.

The wish of the writer for the Post family this morning is a prosperous and happy 1936 with the hope of the continued confidence and support of his readers throughout this year, recently opened.

Outstanding among the New Year's Day radio offerings will be the broadcast over WBZ at 11:45 o'clock this morning of the annual message of Governor James M. Curley to the General Court of Massachusetts direct from the chamber of the House of Representatives before both branches, which at noon will be called into joint convention to hear the Chief Executive read his message.

A few radio performers on the networks have made the following resolutions for the New Year: Jack Benny—To please my public by providing a half-hour of laughs every Sunday night and to introduce a brand new flock of stooges during 1936 . . . Paul Whiteman—I resolve never to be afraid of anything I haven't tried. Had a mortal fear of riding a horse, but now I ride one in "Jumbo" and find it's fun . . . Bing Crosby—Resolves to be the best father and husband in the world, and, incidentally improve his golf game . . . Mills Brothers and their Dad—Quoting from Dumas, to continue as we are "All for One and One for All" . . . Jimmy Durante—Resolves to get an audition for his elephant . . . Portland Hoffa—Resolves to stop trying to prove that Leap Year started in Australia where they have so many kangaroos . . . Peter Van Steeden—Resolves to speak to the S. P. C. A. about the moths in Sally Rand's dressing room. They're starving to death . . . Sigmund Romberg—Resolves to continue his campaign for finer music . . . Fred Allen—Resolves to stop snapping at autograph hunters who quip: "Let X Mark the Spot" . . . Helen Hayes has resolved not to allow her stage shows to interfere with the preparation and performance of her weekly broadcasts . . . Jimmy Dorsey—Resolves to work, work, and work hard to keep the position he finally reached after dreaming of it for years.

While many air performers are resolving, thinking of it, or should be considering it, Wilfred Glenn, basso of the Revelers, radio's best known quartet, loves to reminisce about their first broadcast 14 years ago from a studio in the suburbs of New Jersey. "Then," says Glenn, "we thought it was quite an accomplishment to be heard in New York—12 miles away!"

That's a far cry back to those days when the extent of a radio broadcast signal was a dozen miles or so. Many radio auditors, no doubt, wish that the penetrating power of radio signals carrying the voices of their pet radio peevies was confined just that far today from the point of origin. But, cheer up! We still have the advantage over such performers—our radios are still equipped with that "turn-on-off" switch—a valuable contribution to the pleasure of listening.

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2 Park Square  
Boston Mass.

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POST  
Boston, Mass.  
JAN 1 1936

# WILD THRONGS WELCOME 1936

**Streets Jammed by Greatest Outpouring of  
Celebrators---Gay, Noisy Groups Parade All Over  
City---Hail New Year and Make It a Wet Greeting---  
Prosperity Spirit Spreads Joy**

**Hotels Set Up Records  
as Thousands  
Crowd In**

**CELEBRATION WILD,  
WET, BUT ORDERLY**

**Heavy Police Details  
Find but Few  
Troublesome**

By all odds the wettest and wildest New Year's Eve celebration ever in Boston was generated last night as thousands of ordinarily quiet and reserved citizens dropped the cares and worries of 1935 and greeted the New Year with joyful anticipation and

amazing antics. As the new year arrived, restraint went out the window, and the dear dead days when "whoopie" told a one-word story, suddenly came back.

Large and apparently unending consignments of unreserved joy arrived intermittently throughout the evening, and by the time the stroke of midnight sounded on the agitated air, bedlam, pandemonium and general hilarity were staging a three-cornered race for supremacy, with honors about even.

It was without question Boston's biggest crowd of celebrators on New Year's Eve, and from all quarters of the downtown area where the hotels, night clubs, restaurants and other places of entertainment are located, a record business was reported, with sellouts in some of the larger places. Most of the hotels were running at capacity and it was generally estimated by hotel and restaurant men that the crowds were 50 per cent larger than last year.

## HEAVY WINE DEMAND

Reservations in those places did not include liquor, but the sales of liquor and wines exceeded all other years. It was noted at the hotels that there was an unusually heavy demand for wines, and particularly of the expensive and rarer wines, indicating not only that the celebrators brought a taste for good wines, but were also equipped to purchase expensive refreshments.

Through the police, the Boston Licensing Board issued orders that no liquor could be served in any establishment after 1 o'clock in the morning, and that no person could have more than one drink before him at a time, and that all entertainment must stop at 4 o'clock, after which time no food could be served.

This seeming obstacle to late revelry was easily overcome, as those of the celebrators who wanted to make a long evening of the occasion, made many visits to package stores before starting out on their schedule of operations.

A noticeable feature of the celebration was the early hour at which it started. Although most of the hotels and other gathering places did not start their scheduled parties until 9:30 and 10 o'clock, the celebrators started pouring into the downtown section shortly after 8:30 o'clock. At that hour Commonwealth avenue and other arteries leading into the area were bearing heavy traffic.

## Churches Are Thronged

By midnight the city offered a sharp contrast in methods of observing the arrival of the New Year. At that climatic hour thousands of people, in the city and in the suburbs, were ar-

*continued*



iving at a score of churches to attend special services.

In thousands of homes throughout the Greater Boston area, small groups of people were celebrating the occasion in a manner marked by the friendliness of small groups.

Downtown the picture was decidedly different. The streets were jammed with a shouting, dancing crowd, which was celebrating with abandon. The din created by voices and noise-making devices was like the roaring of surf. Stranger slapped stranger on the shoulder in an outburst of friendliness and a common rejoicing over the arrival of the spotless New Year, with all its hope and promise.

The greatest gathering of police for a New Year's Eve celebration was another feature. In the Back Bay hotel section, a patrolman was stationed at every corner. In the area around the theatre district, where in past years the celebrators gathered after midnight, a special detail of police, assisted by more than 30 plain-clothes men, was assigned to keep the crowds moving, so as to avoid any chance of disorder.

#### Day Men Work All Night

All day men in the police department worked until 2 o'clock this morning and those on the last shift reported at midnight and were on duty until 8 o'clock. A detail of 125 men was assigned to traffic in key points, with special attention given to the vicinity of churches which were holding late services. These men were under Lieutenant John T. O'Dea of the traffic division and 15 sergeants.

They were specially instructed to keep automobiles away from streets near the churches. Downtown churches which were having masses at midnight and at 3:30 o'clock were St. Joseph's in the West End, St. Stephen's in the North End, St. James in Harrison avenue, and the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, in Washington street.

By 10 o'clock the streets in the theatre district were crowded, and Washington and Tremont streets bore a throng of horn-blowing, shouting young people, who gave loud voice to their greeting. One would have thought, watching and listening to them, that their enthusiasm would have been well dispelled by midnight, but apparently they were only warming up for some real noise, which came exactly on the stroke which ushered in the next momentous 12 months.

The big hotels were, by that time, watching their walls bulge as merry-makers cut loose. In those places, however, the celebration was not entirely unrestrained, but was not lacking in enthusiasm. The large assemblies, entertained by food and drink and by unusual musical and theatrical features, were enjoying themselves to the full.

Two of the largest parties in the city were at the Copley-Plaza Hotel and the Hotel Statler. Governor Curley had made reservations for a party of 20 at the Copley-Plaza, but at 8 o'clock he cancelled the reservations, because his physician refused to countenance his attendance.

More than 2200 celebrators were at the party in that hotel, the biggest crowd ever. The Sheraton room, main ballroom and all the other dining rooms were in use. All entrances, except the main door, were closed early. Patrons were given each a jigger. The price at that hotel was \$6.60 a plate, which included the favor.

The scene at the Statler was enlivened by a party of the Boston Friars' Club, attended by 600 in the ballroom. The club brought trucks carrying eight 2000-watt lights, which were focused on the Providence street door of the hotel, and lighted up that whole side of the building. The Friars' party was at \$20 a plate, the highest-priced party in the city. The doors of the ballroom were closed while the club members enjoyed themselves.

## Greetings From Mayor

Here is Mayor Mansfield's New Year's greeting to the people of Boston:

"Just a happy, glorious and glad New Year is my wish to the good people of Boston.

"A year of prosperity—of brightening skies—a year when there will be a job for everyone and suffering and privation for none. In short, just a happy New Year to all my fellow citizens."

## Huge Throngs Greet New Year With Gayety



#### FRIARS CLUB CELEBRATES

At the Friars Club last night were President and Mrs. Maurice N. Wolf of the club, Mr. and Mrs. Louis N. Boas and Mr. and Mrs. Jack McCann. They hailed the New Year with cheers.

#### Small Parties the Rule

The entire mezzanine floor, with its meeting rooms, was occupied by 1200 attending a party of the Saturday Evening Club, and in the dining room, the hotel party was attended by 600, who paid \$6.10 a plate.

At a \$4 price, instead of the \$7.50 of last year, the Ritz Carlton attracted its largest New Year's Eve crowd. More than 500 were present, taxing the capacity of the hotel, which opened its French room, Colonial room, dining room and a number of smaller rooms.

In all the hotels, it was noticeable that the small party method of celebrating was in greater favor than ever before. Parties of four, eight and 10 were scattered throughout the larger hotels.

The Brunswick Hotel took the occasion to have an informal re-opening of its Casino. With that room and the Flemish Room, the hotel accommodated 850, which paid \$6.15 and \$5.15 a plate. Nearby the Westminster handled

a crowd of 350, and the Hotel Lenox, breaking a 10-year precedent, had a party of 200 at \$4.50.

The small parties were particularly favored at the Parker House, which handled 50 per cent more people this year than last. Nearly 800 people celebrated there, all of them in small parties.

#### Traffic Piles Up

Two large parties made up a crowd of 1800 at the Hotel Bradford. They were held by the B'nai B'rith and the Paul Revere League of Moose. The Pine Brook Valley Country Club members and the Daughters of Zion occupied several hundred places at the Hotel Touraine. In the northern end of the downtown section the Crawford House took care of 650 and the Manger 700. It was the biggest party ever held at the Manger.

Many of the country clubs and other private organizations had parties of their own. One of the largest was at





HELLO, THERE, 1936!

Two Worcester couples hail the coming of a new year at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Left to right, Roscoe G. Bicknell, Miss Leonice C. Blandy, Miss Barbara Jordan and Leb Case.

the Commonwealth Country Club, where 350 members made merry under the direction of F. Jasper Blake.

Traffic downtown began to pile up long before midnight and by 11 o'clock had assumed serious proportions. A large number of the 1150 patrolmen on duty were assigned to handle traffic, which Superintendent of Police Martin H. King said was always the greatest problem on New Year's Eve.

In the suburban cities and towns celebrations on a smaller scale, but no less intense, were held. In Weymouth the lid was lifted from dancing and entertainment restrictions in places selling liquor, which were permitted to remain open until 2 o'clock—two hours after the usual closing time.

## LITTLE WORK FOR DOWNTOWN POLICE

Boston police had comparatively little trouble with intoxicated persons last night. Up to midnight, the number of arrests for drunkenness in the North End, Milk street and Warren avenue stations totalled only 30, which was fewer than are arrested in those sections on an average Saturday night.

## ELKS HOLD PARTY IN HORTICULTURAL HALL

More than 1200 persons attended the New Year's Eve party of the Boston Lodge of Elks, which was held at Horticultural Hall. A supper was served and dancing and entertainment provided. The 11 o'clock toast was given by James R. Nicholson, past grand exalted ruler.

## WILD IN NEW YORK

Estimate \$3,000,000 Spent in New Year's Eve Celebration — Night Clubs, Theatres and Hotels Do Tremendous Business at Predepression Prices—Signs of Prosperity Everywhere

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (UP)—The \$20-a-plate dinner came back to Broadway to-night for the first time since the depression, as thousands of persons pushed their way into the "hot spots" to celebrate the New Year.

Everywhere there were signs of prosperity. Newspapers carried pages of advertisements of night clubs worded like this:

"Sorry, but we are unable to take any more reservations because our capacity has been reached."

The exclusive "Sixty Club" brought back the \$20 dinner. That was what non-members of the club were charged, and the invitation list was carefully limited. Members paid \$15 per person, a price that was general in the "white tie" night clubs.

New Yorkers who could not get into night clubs celebrated in their homes, and it was estimated that the city's retail liquor stores did \$1,000,000 worth of business. Add that to the \$2,000,000 spent in night clubs, hotels and bars and New York's bill for a "prosperity New Year's Eve" came to \$3,000,000.

### Hotels and Theatres Jammed

The lights of Times square blazed in thousands. Many were hurrying to theatres, others were drifting aimlessly ready to blow horns and throw confetti when bells boomed in 1936.

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia suspended his edict against unnecessary

noises for the night and the wail of sirens and automobile horns was heard above the babble on the streets.

Police Commissioner Lewis Valentine was so concerned about the throngs in Times square that he decided to take personal supervision of the traffic problems there.

Theatres reported brisk business, despite the fact the usual top prices of \$5.30 for a dramatic production and \$4.40 for musical shows had been increased for the night to \$5.50 and \$7.70.

The Waldorf-Astoria had 3000 persons, most of them at \$15 a head, in its public rooms. Between 2000 and 2500 persons crowded into the Plaza. In Rockefeller Center the "Rainbow Room" began to turn customers away early.

Smaller hotels and supper clubs offered a cocktail, dinner and implements with which to manufacture noise for as little as \$2 per person. The average price was around \$7.50.

## FIRST FIRE ALARM OF '36 IS FALSE ONE

As is usual the first and last fire alarms of the year were false. The firemen were obliged to make their last run of 1935 to St. Stephens and Gainsboro streets, Back Bay. Some one sounded a false alarm there as parting gesture to Mr. 1935. Four minutes after midnight apparatus in South Boston were called to East Ninth and Dorchester streets, to be greeted by a cheering crowd. The run was the department's first for 1936 and when it reached the box it found the alarm was false.

*continued*



## FREE MARRIAGE IF GIRL PROPOSES

CHICAGO, Dec. 31 — Justice of the Peace Henry F. Wallenwein took time off today from his job as No. 1 marrying justice of Lake county to make an announcement that during 1936, leap year, he will marry couples free of charge. There's a string to his proposition, however. To receive the offer, the girl must make the marriage proposal, he said, and both she and her swain must admit this to the judge.

Since he took office in May, 1929, Mr. Wallenwein has married 14,000 couples. In 1932, when he made the same Leap Year offer, 29 couples took advantage of it.

## HORN MERCHANTS REAP A HARVEST

One reason for the noisiest New Year's Eve greetings in years was the almost universal distribution of tin horns—in tone and shape much like the fish pedler's horns of old—throughout the downtown section. It seemed that almost everyone had one of these noise-makers. The answer was held by some enterprising merchants who got big supplies of them and posted themselves at practically all of the important corners.

## BANK ALARM RINGS TWICE WITHIN HOUR

At the height of the New Year's Eve celebration, a vault alarm on the outside of the Pilgrim Trust Company, 31 Milk street, sounded twice within an hour, each time attracting police cars, which roared through the crowded streets to get to the bank. The alarm, it was discovered, was set off accidentally by clerks working on a late audit.

## Organ Grinders Pass Out With Old Year

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—Tony, the organ grinder, shuffled his feet on a pile of snow, and ground out "The Sidewalks of New York" today, seemingly unmindful of the doom of his profession at midnight.

At that hour the grind organ was destined to join the tandem bicycle in the limbo of things past. Paul Moss, commissioner of licenses, served definite notice last spring that no licenses for itinerant musicians will be issued for 1936 or thereafter.

*Concluded*

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# GENERAL COURT TO CONVENE

Governor's Message to  
Come About Noon  
Today

The second session of the 149th General Court will convene at the State House today, with both branches in joint session listening to the message of Governor Curley and his recommendations for legislation during the year.

The Senate and House will meet in their respective chambers at 11 o'clock. President James G. Moran of the upper branch and Speaker Leverett Saltonstall of the House will make brief addresses urging attention to business closely to the end that the session this year may be shorter than the record session of 1935, which sat from Jan. 2 to Aug. 15, a period of 225 days.

## MESSAGE ABOUT NOON

After the usual parade of committees between the two branches, the Senate will join with the House in the latter's chamber. A joint committee will then notify the Governor that the joint convention is in session.

The Governor and members of the Executive Council, with other State officials, will enter the House chamber about noon and the Governor will begin reading his annual message.

The message is nearly 12,000 words in length and it is expected that more than an hour will be consumed in its delivery.

There will be one new Senator, William H. McSweeney of Salem, who succeeds the late Albert Pierce of the same city. Two new members will take their seats in the House—Axel U. Sternlof of Worcester, who succeeds the late Victor Rolander of that city, and William Stockwell of Maynard, succeeding Frank C. Sheridan of Maynard, who resigned to become postmaster of his town. The only change in the political complexion of either branch will be that Mr. Stockwell is a Republican and his predecessor, Mr. Sheridan, was a Democrat.

## Barred From Two Salaries

The new members will have to be assigned to committee places and the presiding officers will make other changes in committees, in most instances at the request of various members.

Three members of this year's Senate and one Representative hold other prominent positions in the State service. Senator William S. Conroy of Fall River is also a member of the Industrial Accident Board; Senator Joseph C. White of Jamaica Plain is head of the telephone and telegraph division of the State department of public utilities, and Senator Charles T. Cavanagh is clerk of courts in Cambridge. Representative Ernest H. Dean of Chilmark is commissioner of conservation. Under a ruling by Attorney-General Paul A. Dever yesterday, the four legislators may elect which salary they shall collect, but they cannot collect two salaries from the State Treasury.

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JAN 1 1936

## Headliners Today

11:00 a. m.—WBZ. International House—Columbia University programme—Greetings by foreign students to their native lands.

11:45 a. m.—WBZ. Annual Message to Massachusetts Legislature by Governor James M. Curley.

1:30 p. m.—WBZ. "New Years, Past and Present," Professor Robert E. Rogers of M. I. T.

2:15 p. m.—WEEI. Sugar Bowl Football Game—Texas Christian vs. Louisiana State, from New Orleans.

2:30 p. m.—WAAB. Marblehead High—Jacksonville All-Stars football game.

3:30 p. m.—WNAC. Twelve Crowded Months, dramatization of 1935 Highlights.

5:00 p. m.—WBZ. Rose Bowl football game—Southern Methodists vs. Stanford University; Don Wilson and Ken Carpenter, announcing from Pasadena, Cal.

8:00 p. m.—WNAC. Cavalcade of America—"Declaration of Independence," historical drama.

8:00 p. m.—WEEI. One Man's Family, dramatic sketch.

8:30 p. m.—WNAC. George Burns and Gracie Allen, with Jacques Renard's Orchestra.

8:30 p. m.—WEEI. New England on Parade—Schubert musical club of Malden.

9:00 p. m.—WNAC. Lily Pons, soprano with orchestra and chorus.

9:00 p. m.—WEEI. Town Hall Tonight, with Fred Allen, comedian.

9:30 p. m.—WBZ. Warden Lawes in 20,000 Years in Sing Sing—"Clancy's Cow," dramatic sketch.

9:30 p. m.—WNAC. Ray Noble's Orchestra and Connie Boswell, vocalist.

10:00 p. m.—WEEI. El Caballero—Spanish Operetta.

10:00 p. m.—WNAC. Over the Heather, with Sandy MacFarlane.

10:00 p. m.—WBZ. John Charles Thomas, baritone, with Elsie Janis, guest artist.

10:45 p. m.—WBZ. The Band Goes to Town—Ella Logan, blues singer; Wingy Minnons's Orchestra.

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POST

Boston, Mass.  
JAN 1 1936

# NEW ENGLAND'S 1935 TOP NEWS

## Highlights of Year in the Six North- eastern States as Shown in News Review

*Highlights of the news in New England for the last twelve-month show that 1935 rated high as a "big news" year. Chronologically arranged, here are the outstanding events in the six Northeastern States:*

Jan. 2—Northern New England blanketed with 15 inches of snow.

Jan. 3—James M. Curley sworn into office as Governor of Massachusetts by Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook. A Senate deadlock marred the regular inaugural.

Jan. 10—Senator James G. Moran of Mansfield elected president of Senate after an eight-day deadlock, on the 19th ballot.

Jan. 13—Twenty-four persons were injured, three seriously, in a subway crash at Copley Square station.

Jan. 16—Charles Moorfield Storey ousted from the Finance Commission by Governor's Council.

Jan. 17—Big snow storm caused death of two and injuries to a score of persons.

Jan. 23—Thousands snowbound in stations. Two lose lives in battling through drifts.

Jan. 23—Hold-up of mail truck at Fall River yields \$129,000. Boston men sought.

Jan. 25—Below zero weather follows in wake of blizzard throughout New England, which caused the loss of 22 lives and a property damage estimated at \$2,000,000.

### CHANGE POLICE COMMISSIONER

Feb. 7—Dr. Francis Everett Townsend, founder of the Townsend plan, to reorganize his adherents in New England.

Feb. 19—Joseph J. Leonard resigns as police commissioner on eve of Governor Curley's move for his ouster before the executive council.

Feb. 22—Eugene M. McSweeney appointed police commissioner by Governor Curley.

Feb. 23—President Roosevelt visited Boston to see his son, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., initiated into Harvard University's exclusive Fly club.

Feb. 26—Abraham M. Faber, Murton and Irving Millen sentenced to die week of April 28 by Judge Nelson P. Brown.

Feb. 27—Babe Ruth signs contract with Boston Braves.

March 11—New England Federation of Townsend plan clubs declares absolute independence from the national organization and its founder. Dr. Samuel M. Dick, leader, battles with Captain Charles M. Hawks, personal representative here of Dr. Townsend.

*continued*



March 19—Mrs. Katherine Stone Hoyt bequeathed \$1,500,000 by the will of former husband, Richard F. Hoyt.

March 23—Cardinal O'Connell urges radio censor.

#### EXPLOSION IN WEYMOUTH

April 5—Mayor Mansfield's request for \$5,000,000 welfare fund turned down.

April 10—One man was killed and seven injured as the result of an early morning explosion of ammonia tanks at Weymouth. The property damage was set at \$350,000.

April 13—The worst flood in 50 years inundates streets of Braintree and Weymouth.

April 17—Governor Curley opens proceedings to oust Eugene C. Hultman as chairman of Metropolitan District Commission.

April 17—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace assails New Englanders for opposing cotton tax in an address at Brunswick, Me.

April 20—Governor Curley issues warning to newspaper editors during Hultman hearing. Threatens contempt proceedings. Hales Boston editor before executive council.

April 23—Slight earthquake tremors felt at Provincetown and other Cape Cod points.

April 27—Federal, State and Providence police discover trails leading to several bank and payroll hold-ups, including the \$129,000 Fall River hold-up. These were uncovered in the steel-sheathed sub-cellars in the mansion of Carl Rettich, alleged master mind of the gang at Warwick, R. I.

#### CARL RETTICH SURRENDERS

April 28—16,000 persons joined in big Bible Day rally held in Boston.

April 29—Carl Rettich surrenders to police, following the capture of two of his henchmen, and the unearthing of \$10,000 and evidence of a "crime factory" in his Warwick, R. I., mansion.

May 1—Governor Curley orders Hultman hearing closed and turns matter over to the Grand Jury.

May 5—Westford and State police arrest James Valanzis, 71, and release eight men and women whom the infuriated farmer had locked in his barn.

May 7—Anthony DiStasio of Revere confesses that he and his father, Frank DiStasio, carried through the "torch murder" at Hudson, a few days previous, so that they might collect \$12,500 insurance. The victim was Daniel M. Crowley, 50, whom they picked up on a South End street.

May 10—Details of a gigantic conspiracy to defraud government of \$6,500,000 are released by Joseph A. Maynard, collector of the port of Boston, following liquor seizure at Fairhaven.

#### CHAIN LETTERS RAGE

May 12—Daniel A. McCallum, motorcycle policeman, killed in accident while escorting Governor Curley's automobile.

May 16—Admiral Richard E. Byrd given tremendous ovation on his return from his expedition to the Antarctic.

May 27—Chain letter racket rages throughout New England. Thieves rob mail boxes, reaping harvest.

June 7—Murton and Irving Millen, with Abraham M. Faber, were executed at the State prison.

June 8—Miss Mary Curley, daughter of Governor Curley, married to Colonel Edward C. Donnelly at the Cathedral of the Holy Cross by Cardinal O'Connell.

June 8—The steamer Castine struck on Bay Ledges off Vinal Haven, Me.; two persons lost their lives; 68 were saved.

June 17—Sixteen airplane passengers in tornado-like storm finally reach East Boston airport after thrilling trip from New York.

June 22—More than 200,000 persons witness opening of two new bridges over the Cape Cod Canal.

#### GOVERNOR'S ESCORT INJURED

July 4—State Trooper John Noone receives skull fracture on Worcester turnpike while doing escort duty for Governor Curley.

*Continued*

July 10—Carl Rettich, underworld overload, and three of his gunners, convicted by a federal jury of staging the \$129,000 Fall River mail robbery and face a sentence of 27 years. They were later sent to Alcatraz, the federal prison in San Francisco Bay.

July 21—Newell P. Sherman of Sutton confesses to drowning his wife in a murder similar to Dresier's "American Tragedy."

Aug. 19—Seventeen persons lost their lives by drowning or accident in New England during the week-end, with the mercury at 90 degrees for Sunday.

Aug. 20—Norma Brighton Millen, 20-year-old widow of Murton Millen, executed machine gun killer, released from Dedham jail.

Sept. 10—Fifty million dollars reported to be allotted for naval construction in New England.

#### FIRE IN STATE HOSPITAL

Sept. 10—Herbert H. Mansfield, Jr., 21, confesses that he did not marry Vesta Jean Isherwood, 15, of Nantucket, but employed a "substitute bride" in the person of Gloria Rigo, 15, of Providence, R. I.

Sept. 15—Eighty-five women were saved when fire swept the Boston State hospital at Mattapan.

Sept. 18—Roof of Hollis Street Theatre, under process of razing, falls, killing one and injuring eight.

Sept. 22—More than 47,000 people witness Red Sox-Yankees game at Boston.

Sept. 25—Thirty thousand persons attend the \$50,000 "Beano" party held at Worcester.

Oct. 1—Newell P. Sherman found guilty of slaying his wife by drowning.

Oct. 23—Forty young Harvard professors form labor union under the name of the Cambridge Union of University Teachers.

Nov. 1—Earthquake felt throughout New England. Greater Boston buildings rock.

Nov. 5—Gipsy Smith greeted by more than 14,000 people at the opening of his evangelistic campaign.

#### \$2,000,000 GIFT TO HARVARD

Nov. 17—Three were killed in terrific gale that swept over New England. For the first time in 95 years a Cunard-White Star Line, Ltd., vessel was obliged to cancel a scheduled call to Boston.

Dec. 3—Three men died in an attempted escape from Charlestown State Prison.

Dec. 7—News breaks of an investigation on charge that teachers are being held-up by grafters.

Dec. 11—Gift of \$2,000,000 to Harvard by Dr. Lucius N. Littauer made public.

Dec. 13—Bandits hold up railway express truck on Federal street and get loot in two strong boxes.

Dec. 16—Marie Seigney, 26-year-old nurse, confesses to poisoning her patient, Mrs. J. Valmore Normandin, at Woonsocket, R. I.

Dec. 18—Governor Curley appoints James G. Reardan of Adams as Commissioner of Education, to succeed Dr. Payson Smith.

Dec. 23—Walter R. Doucette, State Prison officer, overcome and shot down by two convicts, while en route from South Station to Charlestown State Prison.

Dec. 26—Grace Fletcher Kelley, 37 East Springfield street, South End, an 80-year-old recluse, left a fortune estimated at \$250,000.

*Concluded*



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JAN 1 1936

## HITS BUYING OF OLD BEDS BY THE CITY

Fin. Com. in Report to  
Curley Says Cost  
Excessive

Charges that the city of Boston bought 100-year-old second-hand "blacksmith's" beds for the inmates of the Long Island Hospital at a price \$2 above the cost of a new, modern institutional bed, were contained in a report filed late yesterday with Governor Curley by the Boston Finance Commission.

### SEVERE CRITICISM

The beds had no springs and could not be fitted with springs so the city had to buy extra mattresses for them, the commission claimed. Coming from the storerooms of the Massachusetts General Hospital, the beds had to be repaired and painted by the city after the purchase, according to the commission's report to the Governor.

The purchases were made by Dr. Frederic A. Washburn, city institutions commissioner, who was formerly medical director of the Massachusetts General Hospital, the report stated.

### Score Purchase of Old Stove

The commission also disclosed that he authorized Dr. Charles L. Clay, superintendent of the Long Island Hospital, to purchase a 20-year-old coal kitchen stove from the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital for \$50, but that after it reached the island at a cartage cost of \$12 more to the city, it was found that the bottom had burned out, and the city had to spend \$50 additional to put a new bottom in the old institutional coal stove, making a total cost of \$112.

### Cost of Old Beds Excessive

The cost of the beds, whose age was estimated at from 100 to 150 years by the Finance Commission, was \$7.98 each to the city, the Finance Commission protested, adding that new modern beds supplied for the students at the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst cost only \$6.

For the lot of 60 beds which were purchased by the city from the Massachusetts General Hospital, the city paid \$4 each for the beds, \$1 each for cartage to the Eastern avenue wharf, \$2.50 for each extra mattress, and 48 cents each

for painting, making a total of \$7.98, the Finance Commission reported.

### Governor Requested Probe

Later when the Massachusetts General Hospital wanted storeroom space it turned 25 more of the beds over to the city at 25 cents each, and the city paid \$1 each for cartage to the boat, the report stated.

The request for the investigation was made by the Governor two weeks ago after he had received information that second-hand beds had been purchased by Commissioner Washburn for the Long Island Hospital inmates although cities and towns are required to purchase as much material as possible from the State Department of Correction to keep the prisoners busy.

The report was signed by all five members of the Finance Commission, including Chairman E. Mark Sullivan with Commissioners Alexander Wheeler, W. Arthur Reilly, Phillip A. Chapman and Robert Robertson.

### Rap Buying of Cooking Utensils

The report, in its conclusion, stated: "The Finance Commission can see no justification for purchasing second-hand equipment for the Long Island Hospital, particularly in view of the insistence of the same authorities in purchasing other equipment for the kitchen a few months ago that was neither advisable nor necessary."

"Despite the recommendation of several experts, including two paid by the city for expert service, one of whom was selected by Mayor Mansfield, Dr. Washburn insisted on stainless steel cooking utensils at a cost of approximately \$1000 more than would have been necessary had he followed the recommendation of the experts and bought aluminum.

### Describe Second-Hand Beds

"The \$1000 unnecessarily spent there would have been more than ample for the beds needed if purchased from new stock and a regular dealer, and would have made it unnecessary for aged and infirm inmates at Long Island, to go without a bed spring."

Describing the second-hand beds purchased for the inmates at the harbor institution, the Finance Commission said:

"For a period, which Dr. Washburn has estimated was at least 100 years and may have been 150, the Massachusetts General Hospital has had in use or in its storerooms a very old-fashioned type of bed known as a 'blacksmith's' bed."

"Unlike the modern bed which is easily movable on four casters and made in joints so that its parts can be raised and lowered to suit the occupant's convenience, this 'blacksmith's' bed is of solid material with only two casters, and on the other two legs a jack arrangement with a lever by which the head of the bed must be raised if the bed is to be moved from one locus to another. Its sides are connected by rigid bands of steel and these rigid bands are located in the same relative position as would contain the spring in a modern bed. There is no spring to these bands on the 'blacksmith's' bed, however, and no spring can be placed upon them conveniently."

"To make up as far as possible for the loss of a spring, the hospital authorities have found it necessary to put an extra mattress on these beds and dress composed of a substance like excelsior or straw," the commission reported.

Press Clipping Service

2 Park Square

Boston

Mass.

POST

Boston, Mass.

JAN 1 1936

## GOODWIN TO RETAIN BOTH JOBS

Governor Withdraws  
Opposition; Lauds  
His Work

Frank A. Goodwin's activity in behalf of the shoe workers of the State was given emphatic approval by Governor Curley yesterday, despite the fact that last week the Governor threatened to "fire" Mr. Goodwin if he did not cease such activity.

### LAUDS HIS WORK

Back at his office yesterday after three days' confinement with a severe cold, the Governor withdrew from his previous position that the registrar must choose between his official position and his work for those in the shoe factories. After a brief conference, the Governor issued a prepared statement, which gave Mr. Goodwin a free hand to continue his efforts, and expressed the Governor's belief that the work he is doing is aiding in "the preservation of an important basic Massachusetts industry."

"During the past two and one-half years of the operation of the organization in which Mr. Goodwin has been interested, in the Brockton district," said the Governor, "there has been peace in the industry, the men have found steady employment with conditions satisfactory both as to wages and regulations, and a real spirit of co-operation between employer and employee has developed."

### Conditions in Brockton

"The conditions that obtain in Brockton are in striking contrast to conditions obtaining in the industry in other sections of the Commonwealth, notably in Lynn and Haverhill."

"Provided the same happy results for the industry, for the employer and for the worker can be developed in other sections of Massachusetts, and that harmony can replace hatred and continuity of employment can replace strikes and lock-outs and 'Red' agitation can be replaced by co-operation, there is no justification for any individual interested in the industrial life of the Commonwealth or the welfare of its people in taking any steps that



would prevent a consummation of results in other shoe centres similar to what has been established in the Brockton area.

"Under the circumstances, with a realization of the valued services rendered by Mr. Goodwin as registrar of motor vehicles and the equally valuable services that he has been rendering an important basic industry, there is no way in which I could justify any course other than to continue him as registrar of motor vehicles."

Mr. Goodwin, at the time the Governor made his removal threat, stated that he would not cease his activities with the shoe workers and that he could see nothing unethical in his conduct. Members of various groups of shoe workers came to his defence and urged the Governor to withdraw his threat against the registrar. Mr. Goodwin had no statement to make last night regarding the Governor's change of front.

Press Clipping Service  
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Boston Mass.

POST

Boston, Mass.

JAN 1 1936

## Gossip of the Town

**NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTION:** State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley's high resolve for 1936 is never to palm himself off as State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley, that is as himself, without having credentials to prove his identity.

There he stood before an imposing group of women at a meeting blushing like a girl who missed her recitation in a finishing school because the madame chairman was giving him the most extraordinary introduction he had ever heard in his life. The State Auditor had been assigned by Governor Curley to represent him at this women's club.

Announced the madame-chairman: "There's a man here who claims to represent Governor Curley, but has no letter or anything else to show it. Governor Curley is coming here—I'm sure he is. But while we are waiting for him to arrive I suppose we might as well listen to the man who says he's been asked to take his place."

**MURDER AT THE OPERA:** The most striking tale of the Grand Opera House on Washington street which is now being wrecked involves the glorious names of John L. Sullivan, immortal heavyweight, and Italo Campanini, immortal tenor. Although the two gentlemen never really met, the story is that John L. came within arm's reach of knocking the golden-toned tenor for a goal the very night the house opened and the then Mayor Hugh O'Brien, bearded, and a stalwart fighting figure of a man, occupied one of the boxes. The reason was that Campanini was a superbly realistic actor and Sullivan had the chivalrous instincts of a true gentleman.

POST

Boston, Mass.

JAN 1 1936

## Governor's Greeting

Governor Curley last night issued the following New Year's statement:

"The year 1936 gives promise of opening in a more inviting manner than any year that America has known for the past six years. Not only the sunshine of Heaven but the sunshine of prosperity appears to penetrate every portion of our country.

"The task that lies immediately ahead in the development of an economic and humanitarian programme will unquestionably tax the talent and ingenuity of the American people, but animated by faith in God, in themselves and in our common country, we will succeed in solving our problems. We can without fear enter into the New Year firm in the belief that the blessings in store for the people of America will be more abundant than has ever previously been the lot of the American people.

"In this spirit animated by this belief and sustained by this faith, it is an exceeding pleasure to extend a Happy New Year to the entire people of the Commonwealth."

The tenor, playing Verdi's "Otello" seized on the prostrate Desdemona and proceeded, as the play-script required, to "suffocate" her with a pillow with such genuine demoniacal glee, Sullivan, and some others, believed the tenor was deliberately murdering the soprano out of a fit of operatic temperament. This was, after all, its first American performance. The yarn goes that the mighty John L. was on his toes ready to bound like a tiger onto the tenor—but just then the very character of the business and the singing, the baton of the conductor, proved it was all just play-acting. And John L. never did K. O. America's first singing Otello.

**DOWN TO THE SEA IN A BATH-TUB:** Probably the world's most luxurious pilot ship is the "Northern Light," whose harbor experts are the eyes of the ocean liners seeking berths at Boston wharfs. This two masted auxiliary schooner was the miniature floating palace of a Pacific coast multimillionaire who pampered himself with the ultimate refinements of life. Thus if some vagrant whim took him this Croesus could, on the instant, take a bath on three different parts of the ship in tubs of rare Italian marble. There were showers, too. From having been the last word for luxury sea-travel the "Northern Light" has since come into the hands of the Boston Pilot Association, and is now as useful and

humdrum a working ship as ever cut through the Boston seas.

**GOOD SALAD FOR A BAD WHALE:** Captain John D. Craig tells us of the time a killer-whale in Alaskan waters had a lovely dinner, but missed out on the main course.

The captain and his fellow-explorers had encamped on an island some three miles off the mainland. One of the men had the duty of taking a dog-sled every so often and crossing the ice to the mainland for supplies. The ice was from 12 to 16 inches thick.

On one of the trips a killer-whale lying in wait under the ice, cracked his way with terrific force into the open. He devoured the dogs, the sled and the provisions. But he failed out on the piece-de-resistance, for the driver of the dog-sled managed to make his escape.

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Boston Mass.

POST

Boston, Mass.

JAN 1 1936

## To Plan Today for Jackson Day Dinner

A formidable list of speakers, headed by Governor Curley, will address a meeting of the Democrats at the Hotel Bellevue at 2:30 this afternoon, when final plans will be made for the Jackson Day dinner at the Copley-Plaza Jan. 8.

The dinner arrangements were formulated in the first instance by the Democratic State committee and the Young Democrats of Massachusetts. It had been expected that Rexford G. Tugwell would be the principal speaker at the Jackson Day dinner, but he has accepted an invitation to speak elsewhere, and the Bay State Democrats are waiting for definite word as to which of the New Deal representatives will appear here.



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RECORD

Boston, Mass.

JAN 1 1936

## GOV. CURLEY'S MESSAGE ON AIR TODAY

Big News of 1935 Put  
Into Radio Drama

By STEVE FITZGIBBON

The annual message of Gov. James M. Curley to the General Court will be broadcast over WBZ this morning at 11:45 . . . The broadcast will originate in the chamber of the House of Representatives, where both branches will be assembled to hear the chief executive read his message . . .

Carl Hoff's orchestra signed for a new Lucky Strike show . . . Hy Fine returns to the air for one program the 15th . . . You'll hear it through WEEI . . . Block and Sully, Walter B. "Life Begins at 40" Pitkin, and Frank Fay go airwire with Rudy Vallee Thursday night . . . Palmolive folks auditioning Ken Murray and Georgie Jessel . . . The program idea consists of a battle of wits between the East and West . . .

### LION CUB MISSING

Here's one of John Charles Thomas . . . Earle Ferris, John's press agent, cooked up a stunt for his opening in the Met Opera's presentation of "Aida" . . . John, who was cast as the King of Ethiopia, was to get a lion cub presented to him by the Ethiopian consulate in New York . . . Everything was all set, cameramen were on hand, etc. . . . But the gent with the lion cub failed to put in an appearance . . .

Twelve news highlights of the past year, chosen by a poll of leading newspaper editors of the nation, will be dramatized over CBS-WNAC this afternoon from 3:30 to 4:30 . . . The program is designed to emphasize the amazing historical developments of 1935 . . .

Two football highlights on today's radio menu . . . The Sugar Bowl battle between Louisiana and Texas Christian will be brought to you over NBC-WEEI waves at 2:15 p. m., while the annual Rose Bowl game played by Stanford and

It's a Good Thing This Is a Silent!



Priscilla and Rosemary Land and Stella Friend, l. to r., yodel in their nighties, but it's a silent picture, so Mayor LaGuardia need not be concerned in this Gotham anti-noise campaign. The trio sings on Fred Waring's program Tuesdays over CBS-WNAC at 9:30 o'clock.

Southern Methodist will be heard locally via WBZ at 5 p. m. . . . Both games should provide plenty of thrills for dialers.

We like to listen to WCOP's Sandra Bruce, but she doesn't seem to be on the air long enough . . . To us Sandra's aircasts seem to open and close like a spring door . . . Peter Van Steeden hopes to start the New Year right by returning to Fred Allen's show on WEEI tonight at 9 o'clock . . .

Steuben's Jack Fisher getting plenty of nice comments on his music . . . Following a recent broadcast, one studio official thought so much of it that he phoned Jack to tell him about it . . . And if you know studio officials, this is plenty. . .

May we extend to you our best for the coming year and remind you that the next holiday comes February 22.



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### RECORD

Boston, Mass.

JAN 1 1936

## CURLEY PRAISES GOODWIN, HAS NO WISH TO FIRE HIM

Governor James M. Curley yesterday not only praised Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles for his labor activities which a week ago he had termed "unethical," but withdrew his threat to fire him.

A complete knowledge of the facts justified no other course than to retain Goodwin in office, the Governor said.

Following the issuance of the Governor's statement, Goodwin said:

"I knew when His Excellency got all the facts he would change his mind. I appreciate his action very much."

In explaining his reversal of attitude toward Goodwin, Gov. Curley said:

"During the past two and a half years of the operation of the organization of workers in which Mr. Goodwin has been interested in the Brockton district, there has been peace in the industry, the men have found steady employment with conditions satisfactory both as to wages and regulations, and a real spirit of co-operation between employer and employee has been developed."

### SEES GOOD DONE

"The conditions that obtain in Brockton are in striking contrast to those obtaining in other sections of the Commonwealth, notably Lynn and Haverhill."

"Provided the same happy results for the industry can be developed in other sections of Massachusetts, there is no justification in taking any steps that would prevent a consummation of results similar to those effected in the Brockton area."

"Under these circumstances, with a realization of the valued services rendered by Mr. Goodwin as Registrar of Motor Vehicles and the equally valuable services he has been rendering an important basic industry, there is no way in which I could justify any course other than to continue him as Registrar of Motor Vehicles."

### PROTEST MADE

A week ago, after protests had been made to the Governor over Goodwin's activities, he said:

"I told Mr. Goodwin I considered his outside work unethical and that he should make the choice of continuing as Registrar or continue his outside activities in labor controversies."

Goodwin replied "No job is worth so much to me that I shall feel called on to sacrifice my rights as an American citizen so long as it does not interfere with the job."

The trouble started when organized labor officials complained to Gov. Curley that Goodwin was urging Haverhill shoe workers to join a shoe union group not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

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### RECORD

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JAN 1 1936

### Best Bets Today

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1

A. M.

11:45—WBZ—Gov. Curley, Annual Message to the General Court Court

P. M.

2:15—WEEI—Louisiana vs. Texas Christian

3:30—WNAC—"Twelve Crowded Hours," new highlights of 1935

5:00—WBZ—Rose Bowl Game, Stanford vs. Southern Methodist

6:30—WNAC—Gov. Curley

7:30—WNAC—Kate Smith

8:00—WNAC—Cavalcade of America

8:30—WNAC—Burns and Allen, Jacques Renard's Music

9:00—WEEI—Fred Allen's show

9:00—WNAC—Lily Pons

9:30—WNAC—Ray Noble's Music, Connie Boswell

10:45—WBZ—Mike Reilly's Music

11:30—WBZ—Ruby Newman's Music

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### RECORD

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JAN 1 1936

## NEW BOURNE CAMP GIVES JOBS TO 700

Gov. Curley announced yesterday receipt of information that 400 men were already employed in clearing the site for the new National Guard camp at Bourne, Cape Cod, and that by the end of the week the number will be increased to 700. The work is expected to last six months.

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### RECORD

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JAN 1 1936

## GOVERNOR READS MESSAGE TODAY

Gov. Curley will deliver his annual message to both branches of the Legislature today when that body convenes for its 1936 session. He will appear personally before a joint convention of Senate and House.

The Governor virtually will arise from a sick bed to outline his program for the new year, as his activities have been greatly restricted for several days by a severe cold which has kept him at home most of the time.

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### RECORD

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JAN 1 1936

HIS OWN.

## CURLEY TO RUSH RIVER PROJECTS

Leaving for Washington Tuesday to attend the Jefferson Day dinner, Gov. Curley announced yesterday that while in the capital he will press for appropriations for the Connecticut and Blackstone river projects.

The Governor said he also would take up the question of the new National Guard camp site at Bourne.



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**RECORD**  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 1 1936

## **CURLEY JOINS FIGHT UPON PAROLE BOARD**

Gov. Curley yesterday joined in the drive against the State Board of Parole when he announced that if the views of the Executive Council coincided with his own, drastic action would be taken against the board.

His statement followed one of Governor's Councillor James J. Brennan, who declared he would ask the governor to replace present members of the board on the ground that they are responsible for much of the existing unrest in penal institutions by their arbitrary rulings against petitions for release on parole.

The Governor also moved toward removing insane prisoners from correctional institutions by asking Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman to consider the practicability of conducting a mental examination for all prisoners in state jails.

The Governor declared, in regard to the Parole Board situation, that he had received no report from the Executive Council as a result of its investigation of penal institutions but had received many letters complaining of the Board's attitude on the release of prisoners.

"The gist of all these letters has been that there is no incentive for the men to conform to all rules and regulations and become model prisoners," the Governor said.

"If a man does conform to the rules and regulations and is a model prisoner, the board of parole just say the man is a wise fellow—a fox—and that he is just trying to deceive them. That is a bad situation and there seems to be a substantial basis for its existence."

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**RECORD**  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 1 1936

## **GOV. CURLEY'S NEW YEAR GREETING ONE OF HOPE**

In a message of faith and hope that 1936 will mark the end of the depression and the return of prosperity, Governor Curley yesterday issued the following New Year's greeting to the citizens of Massachusetts:

"The year 1936 gives promise of opening in a more inviting manner than any year that America has known for the past six years. Not only the sunshine of heaven, but the sunshine of prosperity appears to penetrate every portion of our country.

"The task that lies immediately ahead in the development of an economic and humanitarian program will unquestionably tax the talent and ingenuity of the American people, but animated by

faith in God, in themselves and in our common country, we will succeed in solving our problems.

"We can without fear enter into the new year firm in the belief that the blessings in store for the people of America will be more abundant than has ever previously been the lot of the American people.

"In this spirit, animated by this belief and sustained by this faith, it is an exceeding pleasure to extend a Happy New Year to the entire people of the Commonwealth."

Press Clipping Service

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RECORD

Boston, Mass.

JAN 1 1936

## FIN. COM. LASHES USED BED SALE FOR CITY POOR

Caustic criticism of the recent purchases of beds and a stove for the Long Island Hospital was made by the Finance Commission in a report to Gov. Curley yesterday.

The commission found that 60 "blacksmith's beds," outmoded and discarded at Massachusetts General Hospital, had been purchased at an ultimate cost of \$8 by Boston's Institution Commissioner, Dr. Frederic A. Washburn, while the state is manufacturing a better bed for \$6.

"First of all," reads the report, "there was a purchase of 60 beds at \$4 each. It cost \$1 more per bed for cartage to Eastern Ave. Wharf. For painting work it figured 48 cents per bed, and for an extra mattress, because there is no spring to the bed, \$2.50, making a total of \$7.98 per bed.

"The statute requires that all public institutions must purchase from the State Department of Correction. One item the state manufactures is an institution bed. While the state sells many kinds, the one particularly manufactured to supply institutions for dormitory use is a modern, up-to-date tubular bed on four casters, with a spring included. It sells for \$6.

"Therefore, from the standpoint of economy alone, the city paid approximately \$2 per bed more for this lot of second-hand beds than would have been necessary had the city bought the regulation institution bed from the State Department.

"Besides these second-hand bed purchases, Dr. Washburn also purchased a second-hand institution kitchen stove from the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital. Dr. Charles L. Clay, superintendent of Long Island Hospital, was attached to Peter Bent Brigham Hospital before his appointment by Dr. Washburn to the Long Island Hospital post.

"Dr. Clay negotiated for the purchase and was authorized to pay \$50. It cost \$12 for cartage to the wharf. When the stove arrived at Long Island it was found the bottom had been burned out and it was necessary to spend \$50 more for a new bottom plate.

"The Finance Commission can see no justification for purchasing second-hand equipment for the Long Island institution, particularly in view of the insistence of the same authorities in purchasing other equipment for the kitchen a few months ago that was neither advisable nor necessary."



JAN 2 1936

## CAUSTIC ABOUT CURLEY MESSAGE

Republican Leaders of  
State Give Views

SEEN BELOW PAR

Speaker Saltonstall Says  
Hurried Analysis of it  
Reveals Several Incon-  
sistencies.

Boston, Jan. 2.—The reaction to Gov. Curley's long message, delivered in person to the legislative convention, was not favorable insofar as a consensus has been obtained. It was the general opinion that it was not up to a par with speeches of other governors in their second year.

Several termed it frankly a "baloney" speech, meaning it was intended to sound good to the general public, but that its author could hardly expect the Legislature to encumber the commonwealth with all of the financial burdens he proposed, or to add the additional taxes he recommended. Likewise, there was much adverse criticism of his proposals to eliminate the state tax and to add or transfer moneys to the general fund, thus to give the governor a larger sum to use in preparation of his budget.

### Inconsistent, Says Saltonstall

Of the address, Speaker Leverett Saltonstall said:

"The governor's address sounded well, but even a hurried analysis of his recommendations reveals several inconsistencies. In one statement, he accuses the Legislature of being underhanded in passing a bill and in another, declares that it is fortunate that the Legislature acted as it did on the same bill.

"On pages 31 and 32 (printed form) of his address, the governor said: 'The duplicity practiced in 1935 through the authorization for the establishment of a hospital for the criminally insane at a cost of \$1,750,000 without making provision for the money, savors of a low order of knavery without precedent in the history of the commonwealth.'

"On page 41, referring to the same legislation, he said: 'It is rather fortunate that the authorization was made without provision for the necessary funds to cover the cost of construction, estimated at \$1,750,000, since there is no way in which to justify the placing of the care of mental defectives under the control and supervision of the department of correction.'

### Recommends What Was Done

"Actually, the bill he refers to placed the mental defectives under

the supervision of the department of mental diseases, as he had already stated in another passage of his address. Then he proceeds to recommend what has already been done, namely, that the hospital be placed under the supervision of the department of mental diseases.

"The truth of the matter is that the bill in question, Senate No. 484, was filed by the commissioner of the department of mental diseases and provided that the hospital was to be built only if federal funds became available.

"The governor makes several recommendations for the construction of public buildings, but omits to state how the money is to be raised. Of course all of us who have studied the conditions the governor speaks about want these new buildings. But let's be practical and make haste slowly. If these buildings are so needed, why was his excellency so averse to having them included in the bill passed by the Legislature last year to build new sidewalks and dredge harbors? Such an amendment was offered, but was defeated by him in the House.

"He talks freely of reducing the cost of government but in this respect merely suggests that a study be made—the findings, of course, to be made to the Legislature after the governor's term has expired.

"It is significant that the governor's attack has shifted from the executive council to the Legislature. Last year, he wanted the executive council abolished. Now that he controls it, he makes no reference whatever to it.

"Bluntly, the message shouts extravagance and whispers economy."

### Pretty Dull, Says Parkman

Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., of Boston issued this statement on the address of the governor:—

"The message was not up to his usual standard. Ordinarily, the governor is capable of making a speech at least sound interesting. This one was long and pretty dull.

"It is too bad he does not mean what he says; for the message did have a few good discussions and recommendations, as for example, his suggestion in regard to better co-operation with neighboring states in the field of crime and in the joint development of natural resources. It is good to know, too, that he has come to an appreciation of the necessity for reduction in the cost of government. As an ardent champion of economy, thrift and capable administration of the affairs of government, he will be a sight for the gods.

### Assails Building Policies

"The governor showed some heat on the failure to provide additional facilities for housing mental defectives and others in the department of mental diseases and would like to have the public believe his predecessors in office and the legislature were responsible. He forgets that he was presented at the last session with an adequate program of building, but preferred to insist on a highway program with an appropriation of \$3,600,000 for sidewalks. Obviously, in his mind, there were greater possi-

bilities in granite curbing than in the care of the unfortunate wards of the state.

"In discussing his proposal for a better pension system for judges, he used the phrase, 'without the need of drastic action against them.' This has an ominous sound. Very likely as the case against Dolan, the Curley city treasurer, gets hotter, we shall hear more of the dire need of taking the drastic action referred to. No doubt it will be placed on high public grounds. The governor is a past master of that act. But the real reason will be the necessity of covering up.

### "Governors on Cars"

"Out of the welter of vague quantities and the usual high-sounding phrases, liberally with adjectives I detected a few specific suggestions with which I am in hearty accord. Referring to automobile accidents, he recommended a tightening up of provisions of the law requiring prompt and accurate reports of accidents. What his reference to 'governors on cars' meant, I did not quite gather, but I presume he had in mind the accident in Newton last summer."

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SUN

Attleboro, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

## Lyman Claims State Inmates "Smouldering"

Boston, Jan. 2.—(P)—Inmates of Massachusetts prisons were described by Arthur T. Lyman, commissioner of correction, to Gov. James M. Curley today as "smouldering" in resentment at parole board practices.

Lyman discussed the situation with the governor at a conference on the public hearing the executive council will hold tomorrow on prison and parole board administration.

The commissioner objected, Curley said, to holding a public hearing, fearing the reaction on prisoners. The governor noted, however, that the council had unanimously voted for open hearings tomorrow.



JAN 2 1936

# Curley's Speech Is Under Attack

Speaker Saltonstall of House and State Senator Parkman, Both Republicans, Offer Sharp Criticism.

## VAGUE GENERALITIES SEEN

Boston, Jan. 2.—(A.P.)—Bill and sharp criticism of Governor James M. Curley's message to the second session of the 149th Massachusetts Legislature came today from a state senator and the speaker of the House, both Republicans. "Bluntly, it shouts extravagance and whispers economy," said Speaker Leverett Saltonstall of the Democratic governor's message, delivered yesterday.

"A welter of vague generalities," was the comment of State Senator Henry Parkman.

"The governor's address sounded well," Saltonstall said, "but even a hurried analysis of his recommendations reveals several inconsistencies."

"In one statement he accuses the Legislature of being underhanded in passing a bill and in another declares that it is fortunate the Legislature acted as it did on the same bill."

"The governor makes several recommendations for the construction of public buildings, but omits to state how the money is to be raised."

"He talks freely of reducing the cost of government. But in this respect merely suggests that a study be made—the findings of course to be made to the Legislature after the governor's term has expired."

The governor has announced himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination for U. S. Senator.

"It is significant," Saltonstall said "that the governor's attack has shifted from the executive council to the Legislature. Last year he wanted the executive council abolished. Now he controls it, he makes no reference to it whatever."

Senator Parkman, referring to that part of Governor Curley's message pertaining to the housing of mental defectives said:

"The governor showed some heat on the failure to provide additional facilities for housing mental defectives . . . and would like to have the public believe his predecessors in office and the Legislature were responsible. He forgets that he was presented at the last session with an adequate program of building but preferred to insist on an appropriation for highways and sidewalks."

Charles L. Cabot, secretary of the Boston Bar Association, described the retirement plan for judges as "awful under the circumstances."

"I am in favor of some plan to provide for the retirement of judges," Cabot asserted, "but I should certainly be concerned at the prospect of giving anyone the power to forcibly retire all judges at the age of 70."

It would mean giving the governor the opportunity to obtain absolute control over the courts of the state. . . . It would be far better to take the chance of having to get along with one or two judges from time to time who might be approaching senility than it would be to throw overboard a large section of the best members of the bench."

The governor's tax recommendation was criticized by Norman McDonald, of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations. He declared "he seems to want economical reforms in the interests of the taxpayers, but only after he himself is out of the State House. What the people want and what they are going to insist upon is economy right now and relief from the depressing burden of taxation that is burdening the life of everybody who owns property in the state."

The governor's proposal to levy a two cent tax on each package of cigarettes also was opposed. Clarence D. Hunter, a Boston wholesaler, and Clarence Marshman, of Springfield, head of the state retail tobacco dealers, announced both organizations would hold special meetings within a week to map plans for blocking any move to tax tobacco.

### Quotations From Speech

Quotations from Governor James M. Curley's annual message to the legislature:

"Work and wages"—"The legislature . . . provided funds not only grudgingly but in such limited amount as to make impossible the complete fulfillment of the pledge of work and wages."

Townsend plan—"Although many thousands of well-intentioned Americans believe that the social security program does not go far enough, in the judgment of competent authorities, it is the one plan which the public are prepared to accept. Its acceptance, however, may be jeopardized by other plans, which, while representing good intentions and a de-

sire to solve a tremendous problem, may destroy the real objective sought, namely, the welfare of the people."

Nurses—"I accordingly recommend such additions to existing law as would make possible the inclusion of this very deserving group (nurses) within the provisions of the workmen's compensation act."

Forty-eight hour law—"The adoption of this humane measure of legislation has made necessary the employment of some 2,500 women and men, and while it has increased the cost of conducting the institutions of the state, should shortly be reflected in an improvement both physically and mentally of its real beneficiaries—the wards of the state."

Minors—"Good citizenship as well as personal opportunity necessitates the raising of the school-leaving age from 14 to 16."

Compulsory insurance—"There is need for immediate and drastic action . . . It is worthy of your consideration whether violators of the automobile laws may not be required to install governors on their cars limiting operation to 30 miles per hour as a condition of continued license."

Installment selling—"Many abuses . . . So much confusion and evasion in the statement of interest rates on unpaid balances, that it is next to impossible for the consumer to find out the true rate he will be obliged to pay."

Mortgage rates—"In view of the plentitude of money and the low interest rates paid by the fiduciary institutions there is, in my opinion, need for further reduction."

Housing—"Unwholesome, unhealthy, unsightly tenement property, sometimes termed slum areas, is apparently destined to remain with us until such time as in the interests of public health and public decency we possess sufficient determination and courage to terminate the same."

Legislature—"I recommend the adoption of a constitutional amendment to make the unicameral legislature possible, a reduction in membership, and biennial sessions."

State institutions—"Neither the plea of political expediency nor the demand for economy at the expense of those whose plea for consideration has so long been denied will justify failure to report the required financial legislation so essential to the well being of the mental defectives and so necessary to the honor of the commonwealth."

Utility rates—"The consumers of the commonwealth should share in any returns to the companies in excess earnings should take the form of reduced rates."

Physicians' registration—"Persons engaged in occupations less dangerous to the public welfare are required to pass certain tests . . . There can be no valid argument pressed to exclude physicians and surgeons."

State House building—"I recommend that an appropriation in the sum of \$1,000,000 be made available for the erection of an addition to the state capitol."

Finance—"It is gratifying to me to know the fiscal year end found the state treasury with . . . the largest free cash balance during the last five years . . . \$2,486,043."



## COMMERCIAL

Bangor, Me.

JAN 2 1936

### Gov. Curley's Message Is Criticised

#### "Shouts Extravagance And Whispers Economy," Says House Speaker

Boston, Jan. 2.—(AP)—Blunt and sharp criticism of Governor James M. Curley's message to the second session of the 149th Massachusetts legislature came today from a state senator and the speaker of the House, both Republicans.

"Bluntly, it shouts extravagance and whispers economy," said Speaker Leverett Saltonstall of the Democratic governor's message, delivered yesterday.

"A welter of vague generalities," was the comment of State Senator Henry Parkman.

"The governor's address sounded well," Saltonstall said, "but even a hurried analysis of his recommendations reveals several inconsistencies.

"In one statement he accuses the legislature of being underhanded in passing a bill and in another declares that it is fortunate the legislature acted as it did on the same bill.

"The governor makes several recommendations for the construction of public buildings, but omits to state how the money is to be raised.

"He talks freely of reducing the cost of government. But in this respect merely suggests that a study be made—the findings of course to be made to the legislature after the governor's term has expired."

The governor has announced himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination for U. S. Senator.

"It is significant," Saltonstall said, "that the governor's attack has shifted from the executive council to the legislature. Last year he wanted the executive council abolished. Now he controls it, he makes no reference to it whatever."

Senator Parkman, referring to that part of Governor Curley's message pertaining to the housing of mental defectives, said:

"The governor showed some heat on the failure to provide additional facilities for housing mental defective, and would like to have the public believe his predecessors in office and the legislature were responsible. He forgets that he was presented at the last session with an adequate program of building but preferred to insist on an appropriation for highways and sidewalks."

Press Clipping Service

2 Park Square

Boston

Mass.

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BANNER

Bennington, Vt.

JAN 2 1936

#### 59 Recommendations

##### Made By Gov. Curley

Boston, Jan. 2.—Gov. James M. Curley, in an unusually long annual message, yesterday espoused a "social justice" program as the outstanding requirement of Massachusetts and the nation as a whole.

Shifting his emphasis to his broadly generalized slogan, he declared that the program called for in his original "work and wages" battle cry had failed to come up to his expectations because the appropriations granted by last year's Legislature were to limited.

In support of his appeal for "social justice" and for changes in state administration, the governor made 59 distinct recommendations. His message was more than 12,000 words in length and required one hour and 25 minutes for him to read it to the assembled branches of the Legislature.

The governor began speaking at

12:02 and finished at 1:28. The crowd that heard his address was the smallest at such an occasion in many years. The seats on the house floor were well filled at the start, as were those in the gallery and the speaker's gallery was crowded with the governor's guests. But before the governor finished, there were plenty of vacant seats in the public galleries and on the floor as well.

##### Chinese College Life Like Ours

Great similarity exists between student life in Chinese and American universities, Dr. Ira J. Condit of the University of California said on his recent return from Canton, where he spent a year teaching in Lingnan university. Athletics and club activities there form a large part of college life, Dr. Condit said in a bulletin from the California university.

The child of a slave in Ethiopia is, according to law, born free.

Journal

Biddeford, Me.

JAN 2 1936

### CURLEY SPEECH TO LEGISLATURE SCORED HARD Shouts Extravagance; Whispers Economy, Says Saltonstall

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# LEGISLATURE'S WHEELS MOVE IN WAKE OF TAX JAMMED CURLEY TALK

## BATTLE FOR PARTY SUPREMACY SEEN IN SHORT SESSION

### NAME SEN. MCSWEENEY COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

(Special to the Times)

STATE HOUSE, Boston, Jan. 2 — Senator William H. McSweeney of Salem, representing the second Essex district, was yesterday named chairman of the committee on harbors and public lands.

Announcing his committees for the new year, Senate President James G. Moran also appointed the recently elected Essex Senator to the committee on counties, filling the post caused to be vacant by the death of the late Senator Albert Pierce.

which he has definitely declared himself, the Governor reviewed his success and failure of the past year, hailing his victories as the foundation of a social security platform. Explaining the failure of the "work and wages" program, now a much mourned slogan, the Governor asserted the responsibility rests with the legislature "which provided funds not only grudgingly but in such limited amount as to make impossible the complete fulfillment of the pledge of work and wages."

An amazing feature of the New Year's Day address is the taxation financial program drafted by the Governor.

Features outlined include a continuation of the 10 percent surtax, adopted last year, continuation for five years of the additional gasoline tax, doubled license fee for trucks on the highway, additional taxes on dog racing, with horses remaining free from a tax increase, transfer of alcoholic taxes from the special old age assistance fund to the general fund, a 40 cents a gallon tax on each proof gallon of alcohol, a two cent cigarette tax and a five dollar license fee for slot machines.

To the end that the state tax be dismissed, these new forms of taxation are recommended.

Judicial reforms are urged on the legislature, which, if adopted would clear the Supreme Judicial Court of the elder jurists. The judges, according to the Governor "because of age, can no longer meet completely the requirements of the office." Under the pension plan devised by the Governor to retire jurists at full pay when they reach the age of 70, his claim is that the "Commonwealth would be assured of a full quota of judges intellectually in the prime of life, without the need of drastic action against men who have given long and hon-

orable service and whose only fault is the natural one of failing to recognize the gradual waning of their powers.

In accord with recent trends, Governor Curley announced himself wholeheartedly in favor of a vast spending program designed to produce a building program at State Institutions without listing contemplated expenditures and devoid of gubernatorial recommendation for financing the projects.

Throughout the entire message appeared eulogies of his administration in 1935 and the benefits produced under his guidance. His condemnation of the legislature which blocked his proposals was carried through in his 1936 New Year's Greeting as he requested additional funds to complete the unfinished program proposed a year ago.

Additional buildings, equipment for newly erected hospitals, finances for additional personnel, housing for added workers and new buildings to relieve overcrowding are asked without provision for the appropriation of funds to carry through the program.

In line with the federal government housing act, slum clearance and low cost housing developments are a vital part of the "social security" program which was today laid before the legislature for consideration.

Contrary to his opening words to the General Court wherein he hailed the new year as the "end of the depression," asserting that "The year 1936 should prove memorable in the annals of our country marking as it will the end of the greatest depression ever visited upon the American people," the Governor hailed a new program of social welfare overburdened with reminders of the "scriptural admonition 'I am my brother's keeper.'"

Throughout his discussion of legislative reforms is noted a definite trend of the new democracy to centralize governmental authority.

Economy in operating government is hailed as the cause for a reduction in the number of legislators, abolition of a legislative branch and creation of biennial sessions.

Removal of the stumbling block of numbers, with the control of law making in the hands of a selected few, further removed from the voting public is contrary to the intent of the framers of constitution of the Commonwealth, carried further with later amendments, providing for large delegations to be selected by the voters as spokesmen during a time when population was

## Proposed Taxes Shroud Governor's Desired "Security"

## AVOIDS BLAME FOR HIS 'WORK-WAGES' FAILURE

## Would Boost Taxation On Gasoline, Alcohol and Cigarettes

(BULLETIN)

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—(INS)—Legislative wheels on Beacon Hill began to grind today as the second session of the 149th General Court settled down to business with taxation and economy in government costs the focal points. The anticipated short session, according to Capitol observers, will be marked by a battle for political advantage between the administration forces of Governor James M. Curley and those of Speaker of the House Leverett Saltonstall, candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

By ARTHUR W. WOODMAN  
Times Staff Correspondent

STATE HOUSE, Boston, Jan. 2.—Heralding a new era of "social justice," Governor James M. Curley yesterday laid before the Massachusetts legislature a broad plan for "social security," overshadowed by a detailed program of state building at institutions and a fiscal policy containing multitudinous unpopular tax proposals.

Reforms in structure by adoption of a unicameral legislature, reduction of membership and adoption of biennial sessions was urged by the Chief Executive in his annual message to the General Court before large throngs in the House of Representatives.

Slightly touching on a definite program of "social security" for

*Continued*



not as great as today.

Control of governmental authority and absorption of local governmental functions, admittedly passes from the hands of the electorate into the autocratic domination of a distant minority, with the limiting of governmental bodies.

In keeping with the desires of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor the Governor has urged upon the General Court an increase in the compulsory school age from 14 to 16, the main purpose given, to stimulate employment for the adult unemployed.

In whipping the legislature publicly, Governor Curley today left the House chamber, with a perplexed legislature wondering just how it may justify the enormous expenditures urged by the Governor while their 1935 financial escape still leaves a disagreeable birthmark on their political faces.

*Concluded*

### Press Clipping Service

2 Park Square  
Boston Mass.

### Enterprise

Brockton, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

Date

The new calendar is the only thing guaranteed to run accurately, with no repair bills, right through the year.

Gov. Curley's campaign pledge, as you may recall, was to reduce automobile insurance. It has been increased.

Haverhill's vote vindicated Mr. Goodwin, in a way. By proving he didn't mix into the shoe workers' union war to any extent.

...don't admire

### Press Clipping Service

2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

### CHRONICLE

Brookline, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

### JUST C. U. RIOUS

His Excellency has proposed to beautify the highway between Boston and Providence. He has proposed planting a row of lilacs on each side of the boulevard. This will furnish work and wages, not overlooking the vacation feature of the enterprise, to an army of men in the good old summer time at a nominal expense, for it is estimated this work should not cost over a few millions of dollars, which the taxpayers will be glad to pay in due time. We are, indeed, (?) living in a land of milk and honey.

Should this, not rosy but lilac, dream come true, it will be an inspiring sight to motor down to Providence, if only to see a few thousand men lolling at ease in the shade by the side of the road puffing away on their dudeens. The smell of a strong pipe can be no worse to a critical nose than the odor from the waste and extravagance encouraged by those now in authority. When, as and if the lilacs bloom at some springtime in the future, our nostrils may meet with something more sweet.

His satanic majesty, the devil, has been pictured in many forms, generally with horns and a pitchfork to prod us poor mortals along the path to destruction, again garbed in formal dress tempting us to our undoing, then again cloaked in political power, even as a huge cat beneath whose velvet paws are sheathed claws which rend the unwary. He is considered to have a ready wit, a smooth tongue and great persuasive powers.

The erstwhile "Train Announcer" will not slap at the "Horsefly" as our local train pulls out of the station, for his boss Granted him an opportunity to serve on the Board of Public Utilities at a handsome salary, everything considered. There ought to be a Board of Public Nuisances to be made up of political henchmen—a retreat for those who have been tried and found wanting.

His Excellency seems to be somewhat sensitive of criticism, or is he beginning to realize he has ridden too roughly on our traditions of what is square. He shouldn't feel that way, for he has sometime yet at the State House. Thousands of Republicans deserted their party at the State election to vote for him, not altogether because of his eloquence and winning ways, but because of his known

ability. They sincerely believed he had it in him to make one of the finest governors Massachusetts ever had. They did not think that before his first year had passed his name would be used as the root of a word decrying the government of our proud State. The word Curleyism is not used in praise of what he has done, nor do we think the name of any other Governor has been used in this manner.

He should not feel sore because the Bar Association asked him to withdraw the name of a recent appointee to a judgeship, and it is not impertinent for such a body of men to protest any action he sees fit to make. Because he, in sonorous tones, admonishes the appointee to be a noble and upright judge, stern in the performance of his duty, etc., does not make him an angel, or grant him immunity to criticism, or reasonable requests.

From the dawn of creation man has sought to harness first one thing and then another. He has succeeded remarkably well in every undertaking. Legend has it that one old boy, possibly a super egoist, thought he wouldn't get his feet wet by simply telling the tide to stop coming in, but the tide didn't stop and he had to move on. That may be where the expression, "you are all wet," came from.

Once upon a time there was a kid whose playground was the streets of New York. His early struggles were found there. He was a pretty good kid, all things considered, for he had the right stuff in him. He grew to man's estate. He had a keen mind, plenty of native wit and a shrewd tongue. He became a leader in the political field. In due time he was invited to stay a while in the executive mansion in Albany, where it is considered he made a good governor. He was beloved by those who knew him, for he was a fearless fighter, possessed of a great heart and a brown derby. He was generous to his foes and could not do enough for his friends, though some of those whom he once thought friends have not quite measured up. In 1932 he lost the Democratic nomination for the presidency. He is still known as "The Happy Warrior." In the light of recent events, some of the things this man has said are well to remember. Certain utterances may be termed uncouth, but his remarks about the "Baloney dollar" and "Shooting Santa Claus" are in the public mind at this time.

JAN 2 1936

# Curley Tax Plans Sharply Opposed

**Newspapers and Legislators Criticize Message, One Declaring It 'Shouts Extravagance and Whispers Economy'—Governor Would Eliminate State Tax, Continue Gasoline Levy and Issue New Taxes.**

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—(UP)—Massachusetts newspapers, mostly republican, expressed misgivings editorially to-day over the increased tax programme outlined by Gov. Curley in his annual message to the legislature.

The democratic chief executive in his 12,000-word message Wednesday recommended continuance of the 10 per cent. surtax on incomes, doubling of truck licensing fees, a 40-cent-a-gallon tax on alcohol, an increase from 3½ to five per cent. in the State's share of dog racing receipts, a tax of two cents on each package of cigarettes, and a corresponding levy upon other tobacco products.

He also advocated continuance for five years of the three-cent per gallon tax on gasoline, and a \$5 annual fee on slot machines.

"If Gov. Curley's recommendations, in his annual message to the legislature, are enacted into law, 1936 will be no happy new year for taxpayers," said the independent democratic Boston Post. "The governor is hot after them. He would re-enact the three-cent gasoline tax and continue this rate for five years."

"It seems there is some cause for jealousy because other States have a higher gasoline tax than Massachusetts . . .

"These things would, he believes, relieve the real estate taxpayer. But somehow new taxes never lighten the burden on the real estate owner. He is being constantly relieved—relieved of more money. He has therefore grown cynical about 'relief.'"

## Vehement in Protest.

The republican Boston Herald was more vehement. In an editorial entitled "Spend now! Save Later!" the Herald accused Curley of emphasizing revenue rather than retrenchment.

"Economies in State administration can wait, as there is ample time for the work of determining just what form they should take," the Herald said. ". . . he (the governor)

placed the emphasis, unfortunately, on revenue not retrenchment."

"Gov. Curley's smooth proposal for eliminating the State tax while in other proposals recommending large increases in State expenses may be taken as more delusive than hopeful bait for the troubled psychology of taxpayers," observed the Republican Springfield Union.

Referring to Curley's proposal for a commission to study taxation, the republican Worcester Telegram stated:

"This is excellent, but it is largely a gesture and will be largely a gesture—until the State proceeds actually to reduce the cost of its government."

House Speaker Leverett Saltonstall, a republican, also assailed the governor's message which, he said, "shouts extravagance and whispers economy."

## Would Eliminate State Tax.

The governor advocated the new revenues to obviate the necessity of levying a State tax on cities and towns.

"No student of government to-day can fail to be impressed with the great complexity of the tax problem and the impossibility of properly approaching it without simultaneously considering the volume of expenditures," he said. "I believe that the time has come to make a thorough study of the tax problems and the expenditure programme."

Curley recommended appointment of a "commission of recognized authorities on taxation, including members of the legislature."

"The problem of commanding reliable revenue sources to meet the expenditure requirements in maintaining the standard of government established in Massachusetts continues to demand our best thought and effort in securing the necessary funds without bearing too heavily upon the home owners in our taxing programme," Curley said.

## Other Recommendations.

Other recommendations by the governor included:

Legislation to enable judges of State courts to retire voluntarily at full salary at 70.

Raise compulsory school attendance age from 14 to 16.

Unicameral legislation with biennial sessions.

Interstate compacts under federal legislation to permit law-enforcing authorities of one State to pursue violators into another State.

A \$1,000,000 addition to the State House.

Construction of a war memorial.

An appropriation for advertising Massachusetts' recreational facilities.

Regulatory legislation on installment-plan selling.

A building programme for the department of mental diseases.

Erection of a new tuberculosis hospital at Rutland.

Slum clearance and low cost housing.

Sliding scale for gas and electric rates.



JAN 2 1936

## Curley Blames House for Failure of Plan

### Suggests New Tax Methods in Annual Message

**Wants Dogs, Horses Taxed, Also  
Luxury Toll Put on Cigarettes.—  
Representative Cande of Sheffield  
on Hand to Hear Opening Blast by  
State's First Executive.**

A two-cent tax on cigarettes, abolition of the state tax, increase in the assessment on dog and horse racing, establishment of circuit district court sessions and service of district court judges in the superior court for civil and criminal matters, prohibition against appearance of special justices in their courts in any capacity, increase in school-leaving age to 16 years, a unicameral legislature, erection of a State House addition, erection of a war memorial, are all among the numerous suggestions made by Governor James M. Curley in his second annual message to the state legislature yesterday noon.

The message, about average in length, was delivered shortly after noon yesterday to both branches. It began with an explanation of the failure of the "work and wages" promise of the first annual message and the campaign of 1934 and concluded with a hope that the "fruit of our efforts reflect not only the wisdom but service of an ennobling order for the people of the entire commonwealth."

To the legislature, the governor attributes the failure of his work and wages pledge. He told both branches that they had provided funds "not only grudgingly but in such limited amount as to make impossible the complete fulfillment of the pledge of "work and wages."

Approving the Federal social security program, stating its application in Massachusetts and commenting on the labor legislation passed at the 1935 session, Governor Curley urges the adoption of a law which would raise the school-leaving age from 14 to 16 years. The message included a lengthy statement of the difficulties encountered in the administration of the compulsory insurance law. It reveals that guest claims rose from 14,000 in 1927 to 39,000 in 1934 and that 32,000 out of the 39,000 represented claims of less than \$100. The governor told the legislators that there have been fewer accidents to people on the highways but that claims are largely confined to persons riding in cars. Claims and accidents may be reduced, according to the governor, if the registry of motor vehicles inspection service is increased. The suggestion is also made that governors be installed on the cars of persons convicted of motor vehicle offenses so that they may go no more than 30

miles per hour thereafter.

Representative Clarence Durant's bill for a unicameral legislature is

adopted completely by the governor in his message. He advocates but one body and only biennial sessions for that. The governor asks for legislation providing for the voluntary retirement of judges on full salary at the age of 70, with a stipulation that the judges will be available for duty if called upon. It will "relieve the anxieties of aged judges and improve the judicial service of the commonwealth," according to the governor.

A considerable portion of the message was devoted to a discussion of the administration of the department of mental diseases, the lack of accommodations in state institutions and the need for further construction. There are 3200 applications for admission to the three state schools for feeble-minded and overcrowding of thirty per cent.

Recommending that there be an annual registration of physicians as there is for barbers, hairdressers, etc., the governor estimates that there are 1000 persons practicing medicine and surgery in Massachusetts who are not qualified.

For an addition to the State House building to house departments for which the state is spending \$80,000 annually in rent, the governor advocates the expenditure of a million dollars. He reports two and one-half million dollars in free cash in the treasury and of \$371,000 in the highway fund.

The governor commented upon the report of the special commission investigating the judicial system of the state and urged the passage of laws which would prohibit the practice of special justices in both the criminal and civil sides of their own courts. He renews his recommendation of last year that a circuit court system be established with presiding justices of these district courts sitting full time and with adequate compensation.

The message advocates the employment of special justices on an hourly basis with the added suggestion that "if the circuit system is established there will be progressively less need for so large a number of special justices."

Upon the subject of revenue, the governor advocated, yesterday, the abolition of the state tax, the measure annually passed to provide revenue over and above the amount available from other sources. Without calling upon the present tax sources for additional revenue, the governor believes that there are new sources. He would continue existing special taxes, double the fee for the operation of motor trucks on the highways, the imposition of an additional tax of 40 cents per gallon on alcoholic beverages, an increase in the state's share of the racing revenues from three and one-half to five per cent., a two-cent tax on each package of cigarettes and a \$5 tax on each slot machine. To the accumulations from these funds he would add the amount now to be found in the military and naval service fund of 1919, the escheated estates fund and the unclaimed dividends fund.

The message concluded with the

direction of attention to the celebration of the tercentenary of Harvard College, which is to be observed in September, and the need of erecting a war memorial in the form of a centrally-located building which could be used as a central meeting-place for the veterans of all wars and for such convention purposes as may be authorized.



Enterprise  
Brockton, Mass.  
JAN 2 1936

# A. F. L. MAN HITS GOODWIN RECORD HERE

A sharp statement by Sec.-Treas. Robert J. Watt of the State Federation of Labor was interjected today into the picture of Registrar Goodwin's activities in the Haverhill labor situation where Goodwin, as adviser to the Brockton Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen, has been active in campaigning for Brotherhood representation for Haverhill shoe workers.

Watt charged Goodwin's intervention in Brockton labor affairs had been accompanied by "wages depressed 10 to 20 per cent., with seven factories having removed from the city or closed down, effecting the discharge of from 1800 to 2000 workers, and the Douglas Shoe Co. moving much of its production to Binghamton, N. Y., and Rochester, N. H."

"Such results as these," Sec. Watt said, "are in sad contrast to the co-operation which existed for 30 years between Brockton shoe manufacturers and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union during which time only two strikes took place. Any trouble in Haverhill would rest largely upon the shoulders of Mr. Goodwin and the Brotherhood."

"No one who knows the facts," Watt continued, "will place credence in Goodwin's attitude of altruism, and anyone who takes the trouble to read the Brockton Enterprise of Sept. 12, 1934, will find there a statement of Goodwin's thanks to the Brotherhood for financing his radio campaign for the governorship."

"Calls It Curley 'Mess.'"

"If the governor chooses," he said, "to deliver an ultimatum to Goodwin and then back down, that's a mess of his own making and of interest to no one other than the principals and the Haverhill shoe workers. But when he holds up Goodwin's participation in Brockton labor affairs as productive of great good, it's time for the State Federation to tell the public the facts. The governor claims he made a complete investigation of the case, but I believe he was too busy preparing his inaugural address."

The statement was shown to Gov. Curley, who said: "That's between Watt and Goodwin, and I know nobody better equipped to provide a New Year's spectacle than those two."

CHRONICLE  
Brookline, Mass.  
JAN 2 1936

## POLITICS WITH COLOR

### Forecast For 1936

I am going to take a long, long chance this week and make a few predictions of a political nature for the coming year.

In the field of national politics, it is my belief that President Roosevelt will be re-nominated by the Democrats in spite of a definite effort on the part of the so-called Jeffersonian Democrats to put across someone like Al Smith or former Governor Joseph B. Ely. The momentum achieved by the present administration, plus the available funds, plus patronage will combine to make Roosevelt practically unbeatable. An earnest effort will be made to build a platform that will not be forgotten as soon as the election is over. This is essential if independent voters are to be attracted to the Democratic standard.

The Republicans will nominate either Governor Landon of Kansas or Senator Borah of Idaho. I think it is entirely safe to eliminate Herbert Hoover, Frank Knox, Senator Dickinson of Iowa and Senator Vandenberg of Michigan. The New York delegation, consisting of Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., Ogden Mills and Representative James W. Wadsworth, is out of the picture, chiefly for geographical reasons, but also on account of personal limitations. There is, of course, one other possibility; the Republicans may nominate a dark-horse. It will not, however, be some unknown, like Warren G. Harding, but a man like former Governor Fuller, preferably a former Mid-Westerner. The platform will call for a balanced budget, economy, elimination of excessive governmental bureaus, reduction of taxes and the removal of the government from the field of business. There will be a plank calling for the preservation of the Constitution and the upholding of the powers and prerogatives of the Supreme Court.

As matters stand today, especially as a result of business recovery, Roosevelt will be re-elected. The Townsend plan will probably hurt the Republicans more than the Democrats, strange as this may seem. This movement has grown to the proportions of a real threat to both parties. Watch for local developments in Massachusetts.

In the field of State politics, look for a slight change in the behavior of our esteemed Governor. The chances are that he will "go conservative" to a reasonable degree. He has his eye on the Senate, although there is a fair chance that he will run for re-election as Governor. The probable choice of the Republicans for the gubernatorial nomination will influence his decision. If there is the slightest chance that Mr. Fuller will be the Republican nominee, you may be very sure that Mr. Curley will make a bee-line for the Senate. If, on the other hand, it seems as if Leverett Saltonstall was destined to be the standard-bearer, you may look for another shift in Mr. Curley's plans; he will then announce his

candidacy for re-election. The result? Well, if Mr. Curley is "out," the G. O. P. will probably win, as indeed it may in any event.

Look for some interesting announcements during the next few weeks. Bushnell will quite possibly throw his hat in the ring for Governor; Winfield Schuster will almost certainly announce his candidacy for Lieutenant Governor. There will very likely be others, depending somewhat on who comes out first. Senator Henry Parkman is apt to be heard from in some way. Eugene Hultman's friends have not entirely given up hope of advancing their candidate. At the moment, however, the three leading candidates are Saltonstall, Haigis and Warner, in just that order.

Looking at the Saltonstall situation, we are a bit puzzled. Mayor Weeks of Newton is expected to announce his candidacy momentarily. It may come by the time this column is printed, or it may not come at all. Quite a few of the efficient Mayor's friends are urging him to run for Congress instead. He would have such a relatively simple problem on his hands in that field. If Weeks stays out of the Congressional contest, however, Robert Luce will perhaps decide to go back. This will eliminate Representative Bowker of Brookline, who, like Barkis, "is willin'."

The entrance of Moses H. Gulesian of Chestnut Hill into the Senatorial contest will cause some confusion, depending on the amount of support which the Townsend Plan enthusiasts finally decide to give him. Let us not forget Michigan's recent experience. In that State a Republican, running with the support of the Townsend group, won an impressive victory in a special Congressional election. Mr. Gulesian is widely known and has certain elements of strength which his opponents are without.

Henry Cabot Lodge, however, still remains in the lead, thanks to an early start. The problem will eventually resolve itself into the question: "Do you want a business man like Mayor Sinclair Weeks of Newton in the United States Senate, or do you want a trained journalist, a profound student of government and a popular grandson of a distinguished statesman, namely Henry Cabot Lodge?" In my judgment, Lodge has a better chance of winning the nomination but Weeks would have a better chance of winning the election, provided he could secure the nomination.

P. W. C.



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RECORD  
Chelsea, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

## The Governor's Message

There was little hope for relief for the taxpayer from the back-breaking burden already imposed by ever-increasing taxes in the New Year message of Gov. James M. Curley.

Increases rather than decreases in taxation, little or no mention of any attempt to curtail expenses of State government, but rather a seeking of new ways and means to torture the long-suffering public were emphasized.

An attempt to explain the failure of his work and wages program was rather weak, with the Governor shifting the blame to the failure of the Federal government to co-operate to a great extent. It's no secret why the Federal government failed to throw huge sums into Massachusetts. Governor Curley has insisted right along upon being the handler of the funds and this the Federal government will not consent to. Had he accepted grants under conditions imposed and accepted in other States, more money would have come into the State and his work and wages program for the ordinary man would have been more successful.

Truly, this is a spending era and the annual messages indicate that those elected to public office are not seeking methods of reducing public expenses, but rather are they seeking new methods of taxation to bring more money into the coffers for them to spend.

It will be a happy day, indeed, when some elected official somewhere has the good, old-fashioned courage to swing the axe on these needless expenditures and give the taxpayers, instead of the tax-eaters, a break.

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ITEM  
Clinton, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

## CURLEY HITS AT SALTONSTALL

Asks for "One Constructive and Helpful Suggestion"

### RESPONSE TO CRITICISM

Boston, Jan. 2—Declaring that because of his long service as a legislator Speaker Leverett Saltonstall, (R), should be at least able to present "one constructive and helpful suggestion," Gov. James M. Curley today warned that if the presiding officer of the House of Representatives failed to present such suggestions "it would appear that his years of service here have been wasted."

Gov. Curley's statement was issued in reply to Speaker Saltonstall's comment on the chief executive's annual message to the Legislature delivered yesterday.

William Finck of Pittsburgh got out to repair the tail light of his car, which was parked on a hill. The car rolled, knocking over Mr. Finck, and crashed into a house.

Enterprise  
Brockton, Mass.

## CHRONICLE Brookline, Mass.

candidacy for re-election. The result? Well, if Mr. Curley is "out," the G. O. P. will probably win, as indeed it may in any event.

### RECORD

Chelsea, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

# Legislative Recommendations Of Governor James M. Curley

In his inaugural address Governor Curley proposed the following legislative program for 1935:

Extension of the 10 per cent surtax on intangibles, adopted at the Governor's request last year to prevail for but one year.

Continuation for five years of the additional gasoline tax.

Doubled license fee for the operation of motor trucks on Massachusetts highways.

Payment of tax receipts from liquor taxes be made directly to the general fund, rather than set aside for distribution to cities and towns to meet old age assistance costs.

Imposition of a 40-cents per gallon on each proof gallon of alcohol.

Increased tax on dog racing from 3½ to 5 per cent.

Five dollar a year tax on slot machines placed throughout the state.

Two cent tax on cigarettes and corresponding rate on other tobacco products.

Transfer of amounts reposing in the military and naval service fund of 1919 the escheated estates fund and unclaimed dividends fund to the general fund.

is proposed.

Construction of additional penal facilities at Norfolk.

Abolition of the Charlestown site maintaining the prison as a receiving station.

Discontinuance of bi-cameral legislature with the creation of a unicameral body.

Reduction of legislative membership.

Adoption of biennial sessions of the General Court.

Voluntary retirement of judges with full pay at the age of 70.

Construction of living quarters for 1500 additional employees at state mental hospitals, necessitated by adoption of the 48-hour law.

Construction of a new state school under the jurisdiction of the department of mental diseases.

New state hospital for the mentally ill, to be constructed at Norfolk at a cost of \$750,000.

Construction of hospital for criminally insane at Bridgewater.

Appropriation of funds to fire-proof state institutions.

Legislative grant for the expenditure of 12,000 to equip the research building at the Wrentham State Hospital with further appropriations to provide for personnel for the institution.

Erection of new structures at Rutland for the care of tubercular patients.

Construction of housing facilities for employes at the Rutland hospital and Pondville Cancer hospital.

Extension of the present State House building by expenditure of \$1,000,000 for an addition, to house state departments, now private tenants.

Abolition of the Metropolitan Planning Division.

Inclusion of nurses at state institutions in the provisions of the Workmen's compensation act.

Merger of the powers of Industrial Accident Board with those of the Department of Labor and Industries.

Extension of the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years.

Creation of additional jobs as "inspectors" in the Registry of Motor Vehicles.

Prohibition of the practice of civil law by district court judges in their own courts.

Establishment of district courts on a circuit court basis.

Compensation for special justices to be determined on an "hour" basis abolishing the present system measuring payment per diem.

Institution of a sliding scale for electric light rates.

Authority be granted the state department of public utilities to determine a fair rate of return for utility companies, a fair rate base, and a basis for participation in profits by the public.

Appointment of additional employees in the state department of Public Utilities to cope with this additional work.

Further reduction in mortgage interest rates.

Adoption of a uniform installment sales law, regulating the method for computing interest on unpaid balances.

Additional \$100,000 for advertising Massachusetts as a recreational center.

Creation of a commission to study the advisability of promoting economic education in schools secondary schools and among the adult population.

Broadened housing laws permitting cities and towns to raise and appropriate monies to promote slum clearance creating low cost housing projects.

Extension of powers of State

Housing Board to act where local boards are inactive to provide for slum clearance and low cost housing.

Revision of state unemployment insurance laws to conform with federal statutes.

Adoption of state laws granting power for police authorities to move without consideration of state boundary lines (to be adopted in anticipation of federal legislation which may make such co-operation between states legal).

Appropriation of \$100,000 for propagation of insectivorous birds to aid the conservation of bird and fish life.

Creation of a committee to represent the Commonwealth at the Tercentenary anniversary of Harvard College.

Erection of a war memorial, as asked last year.

Creation of a commission to probe possible methods of reducing operating costs in the state.

Adoption of legislation encouraging the lending of money by banks for business enterprises and home construction, as a means of developing property values in Massachusetts.

Establishment of a law, making criminal the practice of medicine or surgery in the Commonwealth without the proper credentials issued by the board of registration in medicine.

Creation of a new commission, composed of experts to probe state taxation matters and the complex problem of state expenditures for the probe, the hiring of expert advice and without restraint as to time element in making the survey.

Installation of governors limiting speed to 30 miles per hour of automobiles operated by persons involved in accidents.



## NEWS

Dorchester, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

### "GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH"

Governor Curley, we think, in his frank message to the Legislature, overlooked the fact that we are still in the midst of a withering depression and that what the people need is lower taxes, rather than higher taxes. Instead of advocating a tremendous increase of spending he should have advocated the most drastic kind of economy.

It isn't more political jobs we need. It's less of them and more real jobs in industry where men produce material wealth, instead of spending it uselessly.

We have always had a high regard for Mr Curley's political sagacity but regretfully contend that this time he struck a flat key, so far as the people who dig down to pay the bills are concerned.

Doubtless his political associates and those who look hopefully toward the gilded dome for some lucrative job where they can loaf with pay for a few years find much to praise in his message, but to us it seems that it is almost the same refrain from beginning to end — SPEND-SPEND-SPEND.

Governor Curley must know that the people of this commonwealth are already tax poor. Boston is assessed more in direct taxes on real estate than New York. The Lord only knows why. Many other cities and a large percentage of the towns are in a similar predicament. People are moving from the State to escape high taxes. Business men are moving their business away.

To recommend extravagant expenditures of State funds at this time for projects that are obviously unnecessary is the height of folly.

His address would have been more important if he had urged economies instead of new and higher taxes.

Why should physicians and surgeons be registered yearly and pay license fees? Doctors' bills are high enough now.

Why should highly paid judges be retired at full pay? Why shouldn't they be encouraged to save for a rainy day like the rest of us?

Why should it be necessary to build an addition to the State House? We could eliminate a large percentage of State employes and have plenty of room.

Why should we worry about slum areas and better housing? We haven't any districts that qualify as slums, and we have enough empty tenements throughout the State where people could move to if they desired to live under better conditions.

*Continued*

Why should we monkey with the State constitution? The double chamber system has worked pretty well until the present administration.

Why should the autoists be made the goat again with a high tax on gasoline? Are motorists expected to support the rest of the State? Millions of dollars of automobile tax money is already diverted into channels it should not go into. It was created to finance highway building.

We could go on indefinitely and ask "why" But the real WHY is "Why didn't he recommend a wholesale pruning of the State payroll, and a drastic reduction in the cost of State government?"

Why didn't he come out point blank and demand the repeal of the iniquitous automobile liability insurance law under which some motorists are assessed \$75 to \$80 while others get away for \$20 to \$25 for the same protection? Why didn't he advocate a lowering of the insurance rates on trucks, instead of an increase?

In short we find very little in Governor Curley's address to commend, but much to condemn. Anyone can find ways to spend money. What we need now is someone who can save public funds.

"God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

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HERALD-NEWS

Fall River, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

## Curley Orders Hearing on Methods Used in the Paroling of Prisoners

### BULLETIN

BOSTON, Jan. 2, (AP)—Inmates of Massachusetts prisons were described by Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner of Correction, to Governor Curley today as "smouldering" in resentment at Parole Board practices.

The Commissioner objected, Curley said, to holding a public hearing, fearing the reaction on prisoners. The Governor noted, however, that the Council had unanimously voted for open hearings tomorrow.

Public hearing on the methods now used in paroling prisoners will be held tomorrow afternoon before Governor Curley and the Executive Council.

State officials associated with

parole duties today received notices of the hearing. They include State Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman, Richard Olney, Matthew W. Bullock and Emmett Gavin, members of the State Parole Board; Warden Francis J. W. Langan of State Prison; Superintendent Michael J. Dee, of the State Reformatory; Superintendent Maurice W. Winslow, of the State Prison colony, and Superintendent Miriam Van Waters, of the State Reformatory for Women.

The hearing is interpreted in many political circles as a prelude to the ousting of one of more members of the State Parole Board which has been sharply criticized for not releasing prisoners who have served two-thirds of their terms.

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HERALD-NEWS

Fall River, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

## Labor Leader Hits Goodwin

BOSTON, Jan. 2, (AP)—The Massachusetts Federation of Labor, through Robert J. Watt, secretary, officially entered the controversy involving the muddled Haverhill shoe union situation today with an attack on Frank A. Goodwin, the registrar of motor vehicles, and adviser for one of the shoe unions.

"It will be a tough New Year's present for the people of Haverhill," said Watt, "if the registrar succeeds in accomplishing results such as those which have depressed wage schedules in Brockton between 20 and 25 percent; which have seen the removal or closing of seven shoe factories in the Brockton district in which between 1,800 and 2,000 workers had been employed before Goodwin arrived, and which have transferred much of the production of the W. L. Douglas factory to Binghamton, N. Y., and Rochester, N. H."

The Governor refused today to be drawn into the controversy again, remarking of Goodwin and Watt, "I know of no two persons who will contribute so much to the gayety of the New Year."

"If any trouble results in Haverhill, the responsibility must rest largely upon the shoulders of Registrar Goodwin and his Allied Brotherhood," continued Watt.

"No one who knows the facts will be deluded by the registrar's pose of altruism and self-sacrifice. No one who scans the legislative record of our Commonwealth will find any evidence of him or his brotherhood advancing the welfare of the working people of the State."

HERALD-NEWS

Fall River, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

## Gets Better Position

Another of Governor Curley's secretariat has been rewarded with a more lucrative post. Joseph P. McAllister, of Boston, has been appointed assistant administrative secretary to the State Public Utilities Commission. The appointment has been approved by the Executive Council. The salary is \$2,500 a year.



# Political Grab Bag

—By Thomas K. Brindley—

## *Governor Curley Starts 1936 Political Activity With Flood of Ideas Which He Probably Will Forget When State Legislature Starts to Work on Them.*

Franklin P. Adams of the New York Herald Tribune wrote a forecast for 1936 as follows:

"Politics, politics, politics."

It summed up just what is expected this year in a manner that cannot be improved upon no matter how one tries.

This is to be a political year, with a long list of elections of national, State and municipal importance and before its days have passed into dim history, many a real bang-up battle for votes will have been staged.

\* \* \* \* \*

The year got off to a political start yesterday when His Excellency, the Governor of Massachusetts, delivered his annual message to the two branches of the State Legislature. He virtually flooded the legislators with recommendations.

Some have merit.

Others were made simply for political expediency.

All will go into the legislative hopper to be toyed with for weeks and months by committees and to emerge in either greatly different form or with a "killed" tag attached. It is highly improbable more than three or four will be adopted as recommended by the Governor.

Past performances indicate that James Michael Curley, who is Governor of this State for another year, will not be at all alarmed if some persons whom he regards as close friends, suddenly appear in the legislative halls when the measures in which he expressed such keen interest yesterday are being considered, and whisper that negative votes would be appreciated by "the boss."

That is what happened last year when the Fall River Police home rule bill reared its head in the Massachusetts Senate.

Yesterday, the Governor made no reference to State control of the Fall River and Boston police forces. He probably feels he made the necessary political gesture last year by urging repeal of the act giving the Governor and Executive Council control of the local Board of Police even if he didn't mean it.

\* \* \* \* \*

Another interesting omission from the Governor's message this year was any reference to the Executive Council.

A year ago he termed it archaic and of no value. At the time it was predominately Republican. But 1935 was a year of political trading and when he walked into the House of Representatives yesterday, the Governor was surrounded by an Executive Council that was predominately Demo—pardon, Curleyized.

Those who looked over the lineup of the Curley Council must have wondered at his failure to make some mention of it.

Not that they expected him to urge its abolition. The Governor wouldn't want something abolished that he can control as effectively as Huey Long did the Louisiana Legislature.

But it would not have been surprising had Mr. Curley proposed that the power of choosing the members of the Executive Council be taken from the people and vested in the Governor. That is the procedure he followed when the people elected men to the body whose party designations were not the same as his.

Within a few weeks, the Governor issued a statement that he did not contemplate the removal of any Massachusetts judges. The statement was in reply to reports, emanating from Republican sources, that Mr. Curley was sharpening the political pruning knife with a view of removing from the bench certain justices who were appointed under Republican or Democratic regimes, and replacing

continue 2

them with men of the Curley element.

Removals of justices was far from his mind, Mr. Curley said.

But it is interesting to note that one of his recommendations to the Legislature is "the enactment of legislation permitting a judge of any of the three courts of State-wide jurisdiction, upon reaching the age of seventy, to retire voluntarily at full salary from full active service."

He does propose that "present judges of greater age should be given a reasonable time in which to elect to retire on the same terms."

Those are interesting recommendations.

No doubt there is some merit to having what Mr. Curley calls "a full quota of judges intellectually in the prime of life," but it does seem that justices might know their abilities for work better than those who like to oust them.

His Excellency may mean what he says when he claims his recommendation is based upon a desire not to take steps provided by law to oust aging judges. He says he would like them to retire "without need of drastic action against men who have given long and honorable service, and whose only fault is the natural one of failing to recognize the gradual waning of their powers."

It all sounds very nice until one recalls that there may be a few men now holding lucrative State offices who will find the going rough in the 1936 election whirl and who might be looking for a stray appointment to a life job sometime next December.

\* \* \* \* \*

The year promises great things in politics, indeed.

No one doubts that there will be much excitement as well as some changes in the political personnel before 1936 has passed into history.

Meanwhile, people of Massachusetts hope that of all statements made by Governor Curley in his New Year's Day message to the State Legislature, one rings true. That is his unqualified assertion that "the year 1936 should prove memorable in the annals of our country, marking as it will the end of the greatest depression ever visited upon the American people."

**HERALD-NEWS**

Fall River, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

## Governor's Increased Tax Program Scored by Press

Massachusetts newspapers expressed misgivings editorially today over the increased tax program outlined by Governor Curley in his annual message to the Legislature.

### Boston Post

"If Governor Curley's recommendations, in his annual message to the Legislature yesterday, are enacted into law, 1936 will be no happy new year for taxpayers," said the Independent-Democratic Boston Post. "The Governor is hot after them. He would reenact the three-cent gasoline tax and continue this rate for five years."

"It seems there is some cause for jealousy because other states have a higher gasoline tax than Massachusetts...."

"These things would, he believes, relieve the real estate taxpayer but somehow new taxes never lighten the burden on the real estate owner. He is being constantly relieved—relieved of more money. He has therefore grown cynical about 'relief.'"

### Boston Herald

The Republican Boston Herald was more vehement. In an editorial

titled "Spend Now! Save Later!" the Herald accused Governor Curley of emphasizing revenue rather than retrenchment.

"Economies in State administration can wait, as there is 'ample time' for the work of determining just what form they should take," the Herald said. "He (the Governor) placed the emphasis, unfortunately, on revenue, not retrenchment."

"Governor Curley's smooth proposal for eliminating the State tax while in other proposals recommending large increases in State expenses may be taken as more delusive than hopeful bait for the trouble psychology of taxpayers," observed the Republican Springfield Union.

### Worcester Telegram

Referring to Mr. Curley's proposal for a commission to study taxation, the Republican Worcester Telegram stated:

"This is excellent, but it is largely a gesture and will be largely a gesture—until the State proceeds actually to reduce the cost of its government."

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**NEWS**

Framingham, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

## BURRELL GIVEN STATE TAX POST

### Former Treasurer Named Deputy Assessor

At the direction of Gov. Curley Henry F. Long, state tax commissioner, yesterday appointed Fred Jefferson Burrell of Medford, former Republican state treasurer, to be a deputy assessor of income taxes at an annual salary of \$2500. The appointment was laid on the table for one week by the executive council.

Elected state treasurer in 1919, Burrell resigned Sept. 3, 1920, at the request of Gov. Calvin Coolidge when objections were raised to some of Burrell's practices. Former State Auditor Alonzo B. Cook also has a position in the income tax division.



## HERALD-NEWS

Fall River, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

# Claims His Motive to Give Realty Relief of Heavy Burden — Fails to Mention This City.

By Thomas K. Brindley  
Seeking to determine just what benefits they may expect if so-called economy recommendations of Governor Curley are accepted by the Massachusetts Legislature, people of Fall River today studied his New Year's Day address to the Great and General Court.

There was no recommendation which applied solely to Fall River in the Governor's long message to the legislators.

He made no mention of favoring home rule by cities and towns of their police departments. Last year, this was one of the highlights of his 12,000-word inaugural message.

### Would End State Tax

Yesterday, Governor Curley directed considerable thought to-

### ADJOURN MEETINGS

BOSTON, Jan. 2, (UP)—The Senate and House met today but both adjourned immediately until Monday at 2 p. m.

wards taxes, proposing the elimination of the State Tax as a means of directly relieving the burden on real estate.

He called for economy in government, outlining a new tax program and proposing a study which would put the State's budget system on an actual debit and credit standard.

The Governor outlined a tax plan which he feels will raise sufficient new revenue to enable elimination of the \$10,000,000 State tax.

This plan calls for the following:

(a)—Continuation of the 10 per cent sur tax on individuals, estates and corporations.

(b)—Increase in the three cent a gallon tax on gasoline for five years.

(c)—Doubling of the fee assessed on motor trucks operating in the State.

(d)—Assessment of a two cent per package tax on cigars and a corresponding tax on all tobacco products.

(e)—Transfer to the General Fund of receipts from the tax

on intoxicating beverages not used for all age assistance.

(f)—Assessment of a 40-cent per gallon tax on each proof gallon of alcohol.

(g)—Assessment of a five-dollar tax on slot machines.

(h)—Increase from three-and-a-half to five per cent in the State's "take" of the handle at dog racing tracks.

There is expected to be a real fight over this tax program when it comes before the Legislature for action. The syndicates controlling dog racing, the liquor and tobacco interests, and the truck owners today are reported girding for the committee hearings, which will be marked by sizzling debates and perhaps some interesting disclosures relative to actual profits gleaned from the enterprises which the Governor would tax.

### Asks Unicameral Legislature

Governor Curley, in his address, urged labor reforms to further improve the State's high standing in that field, called for a unicameral Legislature, to meet biennially, proposed a new system for retiring judges, advised a change in the conduct of District courts, assailed those who have failed to provide funds for better care of mental disease victims, and urged better cooperation in law enforcement.

He recommended further effort to reduce compulsory automobile

which will come to the attention of the committee on which he serves.

### Suggests Economy Board

Governor Curley called for appointment of six legislators and 10 persons representing the real estate and business interests of the State as a committee which would aim

## Republican Club

### Bulletin Assails

#### Curley's Regime

Criticism of the Curley Administration is voiced in the current bulletin of the Women's Republican Educational Club of Fall River.

It charges that work-and-wages have been given "to those who are part of his (Curley's) political machine" and calls attention to the recently voted \$500 salary increases for his secretaries. The bulletin asks how Republicans "who voted for him or Goodwin felt their responsibility" when the increases were granted.

The Republican women editors asserted that "just as many are cold and just as many hungry" as when Mr. Curley promised none would "go cold or hungry while I am Governor." They attribute the comparatively small amount of Federal relief funds allocated to this State to "Governor Curley's unpopularity with the powers that be at Washington."

to bring about economy in government in Massachusetts.

The Governor also asked for the appointment of a commission of recognized authorities on taxation, including members of the Legislature, enforced with ample funds to employ every possible expert assistance, to revise the tax system of the Commonwealth.

The State executive discussed social security legislation at length and promised that the operation of the program for social justice would represent the dawn of a new day and a new era in the life of the nation. He warned that the acceptance of the plan "may be jeopardized by other plans, which, while representing good intentions and a desire to solve a tremendous problem, may destroy the real objective sought, namely, the welfare of the entire people."

### Mentions Work and Wages

As to "work and wages," Governor Curley had the following to say:

"With the funds that have been made available through legislative action in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, employment has been furnished, and men and women have been transferred from welfare rolls to pay rolls, but it is accepted by every forward looking intelligent individual that both the federal and state governments have their limitations and that in the last analysis it is private industry that we must look for the ultimate transfer of the unemployed to employment."

The Governor proposed expansion of the Workmen's Compensation Act to provide coverage for nurses employed in institutions.

"The work of these men and women is equally as hazardous as

## Governor Does Not

### Recommend Repeal

#### Of Machinery Tax

No recommendation for repealing the law calling for taxation on manufacturing machinery was included in Governor Curley's message to the Legislature. Finance Commissioner Rupert S. Carven and his associates had hoped their recommendation for such action would be accepted by Mr. Curley.

Instead, the Governor proposed further study of the tax situation in the State by a committee empowered to expend funds for expert services.

Insurance costs, proposed another decrease in mortgage interest rates, lauded the new State Planning Board, urged more building construction, called for a new State Prison and a State House annex and appealed for another appropriation to continue advertising Massachusetts and New England as recreational meccas.

### Hurley, Russell Attend

There was a large number of Fall River people at the State House to hear Mr. Curley's lengthy address.

Lieutenant Governor Hurley and Governor's Councillor Russell figured in the show that accompanies the deliverance by the chief executive of his annual message to the Legislature.

The Fall River delegation to the Great and General Court—with friends in large numbers—listened to the Governor's recommendation and each man mulled over those

*Continued*



persons in the law enforcing or fire protection branches of the public service, since they are constantly exposed to the danger of disease and death, and, in my opinion, are entitled to protection," Mr. Curley declared.

Stressing the need for reorganization of the State Department of Labor and Industries, the chief executive renewed his recommendation for legislation to permit the department to take over the duties of the State Industrial Accident Board. Still another labor recommendation made by the chief executive was the renewal of his proposal of raising the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years.

#### Compulsory Auto Insurance

"For the first time since the law has been in effect a definite halt has been made in the steadily increasing cost of placing a car on the road," the Governor said in discussing the compulsory automobile insurance statute.

"A definite forward step has been taken in this matter in the elimination of the guest from compulsory insurance."

He added that the costs can only be lowered by reducing the number of claims and maintained this result could be accomplished by increasing the personnel of the registry of motor vehicles.

Unless such provision is made, he asserted, "I can see no alternative other than a repeal of the compulsory insurance law." He therefore renews his recommendation for more motor vehicle inspectors, declaring there is need for immediate and drastic action.

"Racketeering upon spurious claims by venal attorneys in collusion with doctors and professional claimants must be stopped," he warned. "A great industry which is threatened with destruction through criminal exploitation must be conserved."

He also suggested consideration of whether law violators should be required to install governors on their cars limiting operation to 30 miles per hour as a condition of continued license.

The reduction in mortgage interest rate from 6 to 5½ per cent has lightened the burden on home owners, but the chief executive expressed the opinion that a further decrease might well be made.

#### Instalment Sales Law

Support was given by the Governor, in another recommendation to the report of the special recess commission which studied the subject of consumer credit. The commission favored the enactment of a uniform instalment sales law.

Still another recommendation which the Governor renewed in his second message to the Legislature is that steps be taken to promote economic education not only in the secondary schools, but among the adult population. He maintained that it would be advisable to appoint a commission to study the subject.

He favored expansion of the so-called housing authority act to include that cities and towns be authorized to raise and appropriate money and to pay it over to

housing authorities to assist in the prosecution of slum clearance and low cost housing projects.

"The unemployment insurance act," the Governor informed the legislators; "should ultimately prove a panacea for industrial depressions through maintaining within the ranks of the consum-

ers the unemployed men and women of the nation as well as the aged, who, without legislation of this character, would be without the funds necessary not only for the maintenance of their families, but would be unable to aid private industry, through the absence of purchasing power."

To insure the public safety, the Governor recommended that immediate legislative steps be taken, in accordance with recent federal legislation, to allow law enforcing officials of one State to pursue law violators into another State.

"The advantages enjoyed by organized crime through speedy motor vehicles, the radio, able attorneys and other agencies cannot be successfully combated until such time as a portion of the fetters with which legal restrictions bind law enforcing agencies have been removed," the Governor declared in making this recommendation.

#### For Unicameral Legislature

As another means of reducing the cost of the State government, the chief executive recommended the adoption of a constitutional amendment to "make the unicameral Legislature possible, a reduction in membership and biennial sessions." "There is no need for two chambers today," the Governor declared.

With a view to relieving the anxieties of aging judges and to improve the judicial service of the Commonwealth, Mr. Curley recommended legislation permitting a judge of any of the three courts of Statewide jurisdiction, upon reaching the age of 70, to retire voluntarily at full salary.

The Legislature was bitterly denounced by the Governor for its failure to provide the necessary funds to construct a new hospital for the criminally insane. "The duplicity practiced in 1935 through the authorization for the establishment of a hospital for the criminally insane at a cost of \$1,700,000

history of the Commonwealth," he declared. He recommended that the institution be constructed at Norfolk and be supervised by the mental diseases department.

#### Would Enlarge Institutions

"The institutions for the mentally ill should be enlarged to accommodate 2,000 patients each as speedily as possible," the Governor asserted. "This would mean the enlargement of 12 State institutions, providing for a total of 24,000 mental patients." He also favored the construction of a new State school for feeble minded children.

Referring to the delay in the necessary mental diseases building program, Governor Curley stated that "attempts to gloss over this situation upon the plea of overburdening the taxpayer should no longer be tolerated, and we should meet a condition and a situation, the further disregarding of which should stamp the lawmaking bodies of Massachusetts as both unworthy and unfit."

Indicating that the special State commission on sliding scales is preparing a plan which it believes will materially reduce the gas and electric rates throughout the State, Governor Curley sponsored the enactment of a so-called con-

### Saltonstall, Moran

#### Address Colleagues

#### In State Government

Heads of both branches of the State Legislature addressed their colleagues at the opening session concerning the conduct of business this year.

Speaker Leverett Saltonstall called upon the House of Representatives to work to make the session short and profitable. He urged elimination of unnecessary debates and rollcalls and called for a minimum of noise when members are speaking.

President James G. Moran told the Senate the members should always realize the importance of handling all business which comes before them with dispatch.

### Curley Is Billed

#### To Be In Capital,

#### Boston, Same Night

Something appears amiss in the publicity of the Democratic State Committee's Jackson Day dinner.

The announcement has been made that Governor Curley will head the list of speakers at the affair, while the State executive informed newspapermen he will be in Washington that day and will attend the fete being prepared by the Democrats in the capital.

without making provision for the money savors of a low order of knavery without precedent in the

tract law by which the public utilities department, by agreement with the companies, or otherwise, could fix a fair rate of return, a fair rate base and the basis of participation by the public and companies in excess earnings of public utilities engaged in the distribution of gas and electricity.

#### Favors Licensing Doctors

Because of the recent report that there are more than 1,000 persons who are not qualified in either medicine or surgery conducting business in Massachusetts as physicians or surgeons, the Governor asked the General Court to pass a statute to require such professional men to pass a test and pay an annual registration fee before being

*Continued*



allowed to practice in Massachusetts.

As another part of his public buildings program the Commonwealth's chief executive called upon the Legislature to appropriate \$1,000,000 for the construction of an addition to the State Capitol. He reminded the law makers that the State is paying \$80,000 annually to house offices of State functions.

Numerous changes in the District court system were outlined to the Senators and Representatives by the Governor. They included: Prohibiting practice by the District court justices in all civil cases in their own courts; establishment of District courts on a circuit basis; giving presiding justices the option of sitting full time with adequate compensation and appointments of presiding justices should be made on that basis in the future; remuneration of special justices on an hourly basis.

#### State's Penal Problems

Referring to the Commonwealth's penal institutions, the Governor renewed his recommendation for the abandonment of the State Prison at Charlestown and the housing of felons at Norfolk. He also suggested the appointment of a committee to study the placing of State wards, the segregation of prisoners, establishment of an institution for the care and treatment of persons afflicted with social diseases and radical changes in the parole system of the State.

"I believe the time has come to make a thorough study of the tax problem and the expenditure problem of our State and local governments, and to prepare a comprehensive tax and expenditure program," the Governor declared in stressing the point that insufficient attention has been given the subject.

"I recommend that legislation be passed having for its objective the securing of revenue sufficient in amount to obviate the necessity of laying any 'State Tax' upon the cities and towns, as a means of relieving real estate of the inequitable burden that it is now required to bear."

He said the 10 per cent sur tax "will tend to eliminate the State tax and thus help to reduce the burden on the home owner." The increase in the gasoline tax would be in accordance with the recognized policy of broadening the tax base, he declared.

Doubling of the motor truck fees would, the Governor asserted, provide revenue where sorely needed and without hardship. Taxation of proof alcohol would remove this products unfair competitive advantage over those engaged in the alcoholic beverages business, the Governor stated.

#### New Taxes Discussed

The proposed increased State share of dog racing would work no hardship to the operators and would prove beneficial to the Commonwealth through increasing the revenue approximately \$250,000, the chief executive reminded the legislators. His suggested tax on

tobacco, the Governor maintained, would not fall heavily on any individual, while the tax on slot machines would aid the smaller merchants of the Commonwealth.

Governor Curley renewed his recommendations for the appropriation of \$100,000 to advertise the recreational advantages of the State and a like amount for the conservation of bird and fish life. He asked that steps be taken to erect a war memorial and suggested the appointment of a committee to represent the State at the Harvard College Tercentenary exercises.

In conclusion the Governor declared that his tax program represents only a portion of what is possible, provided the question of ways and means of economizing, and at the same time more efficient conducting of the departments of the State, is answered. He closed with the recommendation for the appointment of a committee to study economy in government.

*Concluded*

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
Boston Mass.  
\*\*\*\*\*  
HERALD-NEWS  
Fall River, Mass.  
JAN 2 1936

## Wants Bridge Act Accepted

### City Councillor Russell to Submit Resolve Asking Immediate Action.

Approval and acceptance by Mayor Murray of the Slade's Ferry Bridge Repair Act is sought in a resolution to be submitted to the City Council at its first 1936 meeting by Councillor Philip J. Russell, Jr.

The resolve has been filed with City Clerk Bergeron. It asks for immediate action.

Councillor Russell, long an advocate of repairing the bridge which was knocked out of commission by the tank steamship Hagan more than three years ago, feels Mayor Murray should accept the act. The Council has done so and Swansea Selectmen have approved it. Only Mayor Murray, the Selectmen of Somerset, and the directors of the New Haven Railroad must accept it to permit the State Department of Public Works to start repairs.

Mayor Murray has delayed sign-

ing the act until he can ascertain definitely what is to be done about the construction of a new bridge in the vicinity of Wilson road.

#### Error Prevented Vote

Councillor Albert Bradbury attempted to get a resolution through the municipal legislative body Monday night, but was blocked by an erroneous ruling that a unanimous vote was necessary to suspend the rules. Councillors Harry M. Wood and Douglas J. Richardson opposed suspension.

City Clerk Bergeron and Assistant City Clerk Adelard J. Gauthier discovered Tuesday afternoon that the Council regulations provide for suspension of the rules "for a specific purpose by a vote of two-thirds of the members present."

Seven of the nine Councillors favored suspension, hence it should have prevailed.

#### Wood Voiced Objection

Some question has arisen, however, in view of Councillor Wood's statement that he "objected to suspending the rules."

The Council regulations bar consideration of matters at a meeting when a member objects, and some Councillors feel that Mr. Wood's stand prevented action on the bridge resolution.

Council President Harrington has stated that the matter will be permitted to stand and the Russell resolution considered as new business at the Jan. 14th meeting.

#### Murray Has No Comment

When apprised of the attempt by Councillor Bradbury to revive the bridge issue this week and the plan of Councillor Russell to bring it up at the next Council session, Mayor Murray refused comment.

There has been no new development in the bridge situation in more than a month.

The Mayor was assured by Governor Curley in November that a conference would be held in Washington to determine whether a new span actually is to be constructed here. Mr. Curley said the Mayor would be welcome to attend. Mr. Murray said he would.

The conference has not yet been held and the city has only one direct link with communities on the western shores of the Taunton River and Mount Hope Bay—the Brightman street bridge.

**Governor's Address to Legislature.**

In his address to the legislature at the opening of the second session during his administration, Governor James M. Curley presents many concrete recommendations for legislative action. Some of them will undoubtedly be received with popular approval, while others will be regarded of questionable value, or beyond the immediate resources of the Commonwealth.

The keynote is the raising of more money to spend, which is the way of the politicians, who think little at all about cutting expenses. In the face of present day tax burdens, Governor Curley's address will jar upon the ears of taxpayers.

Discussing old age and unemployment insurance, Governor Curley urges action to make federal and state legislation coincide, believing that the plans as now outlined will serve to forestall demands for more radical legislation.

Provisions for the care of permanently injured workmen under the compensation laws, beyond the existing requirements of the law, are among the recommendations. But the proposal for a reorganization of the Department of Labor, so that it will take into its organization the Industrial Accident Board, will stir more than ordinary local interest. In Chairman Parks and in the recently appointed William S. Conroy, Fall River has contributed two members to the Accident Board, whose future status would be involved in the proposed change.

Another suggestion of local interest is the Governor's recommendation that the school-leaving age for children be raised from 14 to 16 years. Conditions now prevailing have undoubtedly weakened the stand against this change hitherto taken in textile communities, inasmuch as the agreement to raise the minimum age of employment in cotton factories has been adopted in the industry.

Governor Curley goes to some length in discussing the automobile insurance laws, commending the check on damage claims arising from the passage of the legislation relating to guests injured while riding in insured cars. To check fraudulent claims further, he renews his recommendation for more motor vehicle inspectors, overlooking the possibility that greater diligence on the part of the insurance companies might reduce the number of these claims.

While endorsing biennial sessions of the legislature, Governor Curley goes further and recommends a change in the constitution so that the legislature will consist of only one branch. So radical a change calls for careful consideration. Only one state has yet undertaken it, and its merits have not been proved.

The proposal to retire high court judges at the age of 70 years would deprive the state of the ripe experience and judgment of eminent jurists, while it would put into the hands of Governor Curley the chance to dispense a few juicy plums where they would do his interests the most good.

The document was apparently prepared as a campaign

*Continued*



speech in behalf of Curley's candidacy for United States Senator. All executive acts of the coming year will need to be viewed in the light of this candidacy.

It will be up to the legislature to keep this idea in mind in acting on the recommendations made in this opening address. It will need to check the spending which comes so easy to the Curley hand, and to shape the legislation of the session with full realization that the taxpayers of the state are carrying all the burden that they can bear.

*Concluded*

Press Clipping Service  
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NEWS  
Framingham, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

# EXTRA!

## Legislature Considers Taxes—Government Costs

### 149th General Court Settles Down to Business With Short Session Now Anticipated

BOSTON, Jan. 2 (INS)—Legislative wheels on Beacon Hill began to grind today as the second session of the 149th General Court settled down to business with taxation and economy in Government costs the focal points.

The anticipated short session, according to Capitol observers, will be marked by a battle for political advantage between the Administration forces of Gov. James M. Curley and those of Speaker of the House Leverett Saltonstall, candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

HERALD-NEWS

Fall River, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

## Attack Plan Of Governor

### Republicans Charge Him With Dodging Cuts In State Costs.

BOSTON, Jan. 2, (AP)—Criticism by Leverett Saltonstall, speaker of the House of Representatives, of Governor Curley's annual message, brought the report from the Governor today that Saltonstall's years of public service "appear to have been wasted."

"Surely," said Mr. Curley in reply today, "after the length of time Mr. Saltonstall has served as a member of the Legislature he might at least have been in a position to offer one constructive, helpful suggestion, and since he has failed to do so, it would appear that his years of service here have been wasted."

BOSTON, Jan. 2, (AP)—Blunt and sharp criticism of Governor James M. Curley's message to the Second Session of the 149th Massachusetts Legislature came today from a state senator and the Speaker of the House, both Republicans.

"Bluntly, it shouts extravagance and whispers economy," said Speaker Leverett Saltonstall of the Democratic governor's message, delivered yesterday.

"A welter of vague generalities," was the comment of State Senator Henry Parkman.

"The governor's address sounded well," Mr. Saltonstall said, "but even a hurried analysis of his recommendations reveals several inconsistencies.

#### Inconsistent, Is Charge.

"In one statement he accuses the Legislature of being underhanded in passing a bill and in another declares that it is fortunate the Legislature acted as it did on the same bill.

"The governor makes several recommendations for the construction of public buildings, but omits to state how the money is to be raised.

"He talks freely of reducing the cost of government. But in this respect merely suggests that a study be made—the findings of course to be made to the Legislature after the governor's term has expired."

The governor has announced himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination for U. S. Senator.

"It is significant," Mr. Saltonstall said, "that the governor's attack has shifted from the executive council to the Legislature. Last year he wanted the executive council abolished. Now he controls it, he makes no reference to it whatever."

*Continued*

Senator Parkman, referring to that part of Governor Curley's message pertaining to the housing of mental defectives, said:

#### Says Plan Rejected.

"The governor showed some heat on the failure to provide additional facilities for housing mental defectives x x x and would like to have the public believe his predecessors in office and the Legislature were responsible. He forgets that he was presented at the last session with an adequate program of building but preferred to insist on an appropriation for highways and sidewalks."

*concluded*

## SENTINEL Fitchburg, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

### Critics Rap Message Of Gov. Curley

#### "Shouts Extravagance and Whispers Economy," Saltonstall Declares

BOSTON, Jan. 2 (AP) — Blunt and sharp criticism of Gov. James M. Curley's message to the second session of the 149th Massachusetts Legislature came today from a state senator and the speaker of the House, both Republicans.

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#### "Mere Suggestion" Seen

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#### Gov. Curley's Address

Quotations from Gov. James M. Curley's annual message follow:

"Work and wages"—"The Legislature . . . provided funds not only grudgingly but in such limited amount as to make impossible the complete fulfillment of the pledge of work and wages."

Townsend plan—Although many thousands of well-intentioned Americans believe that the social security program does not go far enough, in the judgment of competent authorities, it is the one plan which the public are prepared to accept. Its acceptance, however, may be jeopardized by other plans, which, while representing good intentions and a desire to solve a tremendous problem, may destroy the real objective sought, namely, the welfare of the people."

Nurses—"I accordingly recommend such additions to existing law as would make possible the inclusion of this very deserving group (nurses) within the provisions of the workmen's compensation act.

Forty-eight hour law—"The adoption of this humane measure of legislation has made necessary the employment of some 2500 women and men, and while it has increased the cost of conducting the institutions of the state, should shortly be reflected in an improvement both physically and mentally of its real beneficiaries—the wards of the state."

#### "Raise School-Leaving Age"

Minors—"Good citizenship as well as personal opportunity necessitates the raising of the school-leaving age from '4 to 16."

Compulsory insurance—"There is need for immediate and drastic action . . . it is worthy of your consideration whether violators of the automobile laws may not be required to install governors on their cars limiting operation to 30 miles per hour as a condition of continued license."

Installment selling — "Many abuses . . . so much confusion and evasion in the statement of interest rates on unpaid balances, that it is next to impossible for the consumer to find out the true rate he will be obliged to pay."

Mortgage rates—"In view of the plenitude of money and the low interest rates paid by the diduciary institutions, there is, in my opinion, need for further reduction."

Housing — "Unwholesome, unhealthy, unsightly tenement property, sometimes termed slum areas, is apparently destined to remain with us until such time as in the interests of public health and public decency we possess sufficient determination and courage to terminate the same."

#### Unicameral Legislature

Legislature—"I recommend the adoption of a constitutional amendment to make the unicameral Legislature possible, a reduction in membership, and biennial sessions."

State institutions—"Neither the plea of political expediency nor the demand for economy at the expense of those whose plea for consideration has so long been denied will

justify failure to report the required financial legislation so essential to the well being of the mental defectives and so necessary to the honor of the commonwealth."

Utility rates—"The consumers of the commonwealth should share in any returns to the companies in excess earnings should take the form of reduced rates."

Physicians' registration—"Persons engaged in occupations less dangerous to the public welfare are required to pass certain tests. . . . There can be no valid argument pressed to exclude physicians and surgeons."

State House building—"I recommend that an appropriation in the sum of \$1,000,000 be made available for the erection of an addition to the state capitol."

Finance—"It is gratifying to me to know the fiscal year-end found the state treasury with . . . the largest free cash balance during the last five years . . . \$2,486,043."

where

The document was apparently prepared as a campaign

*Continued*



#### THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

There is a jarring contrast between the idealistic, almost angelic, tone of Gov. Curley's long, wordy mid-term address and the actual political performances of his first year in office.

He quotes the Bible, he glows with humanitarian idealism as he speaks of "work and wages," "social security," and government care for "the poor and unfortunate in mind and body."

He envisages his administration on Beacon Hill as an instrument which is helping to usher in a new era, when the scriptural admonition, "I am my brother's keeper," will be fulfilled.

He laments that the "reactionaries" who would darken the dawn of this new era overlook "the all-important fact that we leave this world as we enter it; that the only thing we leave behind when we depart this life is the record of service and sacrifice to God and fellowman that we ourselves write while here."

Yet this is the same Gov. Curley who has been continually before the public eye as a demolisher of idealism in public service, who has ruthlessly and brutally thrown faithful servants out of office, who has spent the people's money lavishly, who has debased the State House to the level of a ward politician's back-room hangout, who has permitted his official family to abuse the special privileges they enjoy, who, with his motorcycle escorts, has made a mockery of law enforcement on the highways.

This is the same man who barter a judgeship in a gross political bargain and who has so far failed to cooperate in exposing to the public all the facts concerning bonding transactions during his administration as mayor of Boston.

Apparently, when Mr. Curley takes his pen (or typewriter) in hand to compose a message to the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives he dons a cloak of idealism, humanitarianism and nobility of purpose which is not visible to the eye when he is busy ousting a veteran servant of the commonwealth from office, or indulging in political balderdash.

It is this dualism that invokes cynicism in the citizenry. One of his Biblical quotations is this: "Out of evil cometh good." Can the electorate be anything but cynical when they are told that out of Curleyism comes idealism and the new era?

The governor blames the state legislature and the federal government for his failure to fulfill his pledge of "work and wages." If, however, the governor had not galli-

vanted in Hialeah and Honolulu, and had refused to spend his time at ouster proceedings, he might have had more time to devote to the program of "work and wages" himself.

He again stresses the importance of "economic education" in secondary schools, as though it were a cure-all for the election of incompetent public officials. Inasmuch as Mr. Curley is himself, by virtue of his office, an outstanding exponent of economics as it is being practiced, we fail to see how any great respect could be instilled into young minds by the teaching of the subject in our schools.

In speaking of the report filed by the legislative commission to study taxation, Mr. Curley laments that it was not authorized to study also governmental expenditures, and he recommends that a new commission be appointed with sufficient funds to study both taxation and the problem of reducing the cost of government. Well, commissions are all the rage, but if the governor had wished to tackle the problem of reduced governmental expenditures, he might have made a start in his first year, instead of adding to the tax burden so tremendously, and waiting for a commission to report a year or so hence.

Mr. Curley devotes much time to the needs of the department of mental diseases, both for new buildings and for modernization and fireproofing of old buildings. The needs are

glaring, and have been pointed out by former governors; but while we may join with Mr. Curley in his concern for the welfare of the mentally ill and feeble-minded, we must remind him that in the face of the urgent need for reducing governmental costs, the taxpayer cannot afford everything at once, and it was at his insistence that the Forty-Eight Hour Law was passed, upping the cost of the existing state institutions many millions. Proper housing of the mentally ill might better have been voted than a reduction in the hours of employment for state employes who enjoy permanent, secure jobs.

The governor recommends biennial sessions of the legislature, a good recommendation; but he couples it with a proposal for a unicameral legislature, that is, a legislature composed of only one chamber. He presents a good case for a unicameral body, but Mr. Curley would be the last politician that we would want to see direct the reorganization, for his mind runs too strongly to political chicanery to be entrusted with the problem of redistricting.

He would abolish the state tax by substituting levies on alcohol and cigarets, doubling the fees for motor trucks, increasing the state's share in dog racing pari-mutuel handle, imposing a fee of at least \$5 upon vending machines, levying an additional gasoline tax for five years, and continuing the 10 per cent addi-

tional tax on incomes, voted last year as a temporary expediency. Most of the specific new levies are defensible, but it is difficult to see how the state tax can be abolished until the governor decides to reform his administration radically by drastic reduction of expenditures. His "tax reform" is not reform at all, but tax increase. The best way he can reform taxation is to cut his expenditures.

The governor recommends retirement of judges in courts of statewide jurisdiction at 70 years of age with full pay. The chief objection to adoption of this recommendation is that it would give Mr. Curley, the promoter of the Baker judgeship bargain, the opportunity to make several important judiciary appointments during the present year. Another objection is that many a judge is in the prime of his intellectual powers after he reaches three score and ten.

JAN 2 1936

# Governor Proposes New Luxury Taxes to Ease Burden on Real Estate

## Overhauling of Penal, Legislative and Judicial Systems Advocated in Annual Message to Legislature

### MILLION DOLLAR ADDITION TO STATE HOUSE IS RECOMMENDED

BOSTON, Jan. 2 (INS)—New luxury taxes.

Relief for overburdened real estate.  
Reduction in gas and electric lighting rates.

Increased revenues from dog racing.

A study of the Massachusetts tax and expenditure system.

An overhauling of the penal, legislative and judicial systems.

These were the high points of the annual message of Governor James M. Curley (D) to the incoming 149th Massachusetts Legislature assembled in the House chamber yesterday afternoon. Highlights of the recommendations by the chief executive were:

Revenue—Legislation for the purpose of securing revenue to reduce tax burden on real estate; continue for five years the gasoline tax; double the fees on motor trucks; increase the revenue from dog racing from 3 1-2 to 5 percent; two cents tax per package of cigarettes and proportionate tax on other tobacco products; \$5 tax on slot machines; 40 cents per gallon tax on alcohol; study of the whole State tax problem and expenditure problem by a commission of six legislators and ten business and real estate leaders.

Public Utilities—The Department of Public Utilities to determine a fair base rate and profit for gas and electric light companies and all excess profits to be returned to the consumer through a reduction in rates.

Judges—District Court judges barred from practicing in their own courts; legislation permitting judges of the three state courts to voluntarily retire with full pay at the age of 70.

State House—Appropriation of \$1,000,000 to erect new addition to the Capitol.

Prisons—Appropriation of \$1,750,000 to erect a building for the criminal insane at Norfolk, under the supervision of the Department of Mental

disease. Abandonment of Charlestown State Prison.

Unemployment Insurance—Enactment of amendments to the State law to make it conform with the Federal act.

Constitutional Convention—To consider the abolition of present two-body system of legislature, reduction in membership and biennial sessions. Favors unicameral system in effect in Nebraska.

Public Safety—Enact legislation to secure cooperation with adjoining states permitting police to cross border lines in pursuit of criminals.

Public Health—Annual registration of physicians and surgeons with an annual fee—the same as barbers, optometrists and other professions.

Insurance—Adequate personnel in the motor vehicles registry division to facilitate immediate investigation of accidents; consider feasibility of installing 30 miles per hour governors on law violators' cars as prerequisite to continued operation.

Mortgage Interest Rate—Further reduction, in view of plentitude of money, in spite of drop from six to 5 1-2 percent.

Installment Buying—Uniform sales law to protect purchaser from exploiters.

Labor—Reorganize Department of Labor and Industries and incorporate in it duties of Industrial Accident Board; bring nurses in institutions within scope of Workmen's Compensation Act; raise compulsory school attendance age from 14 to 16.

Recreation—Appropriation of \$100,000 to continue promotion of Massachusetts as recreational spot; \$100,000 for conservation of fish and game life.

Education—Promotion of economic education among the adult as well as secondary schools.

Housing—Housing act of last year be amended to authorize cities and towns to raise and appropriate money for slums clearance so they may be able to secure federal aid.

Erection of a World War memorial.

Construction of more buildings to relieve overcrowded institutions caring for mental patients.



## NEWS

Gardner, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

# What Governor Curley Asks of Legislature

Tax of 2 cents on each package of cigarettes and a corresponding rate upon other tobacco products.

Fee of at least \$5 a year on every slot machine.

Continue for five years additional tax on gasoline.

Double the fees for operation of motor trucks "so that they will be more nearly like the rates charged by adjoining states for such common carriers."

Tax of 40 cents on each proof gallon of alcohol.

Increase from 3½ to 5 percent handle taken by State Racing commission on dog races.

Legislation to secure revenue to obviate necessity of laying state tax on cities and towns to relieve real estate.

Continue 10 percent assessment upon tax against individuals, estates and corporations.

Erection of addition to State Capitol at \$1,000,000.

Voluntary retirement at age of 70 of statewide court judges at full salary, subject to further duty at request of chief justice.

Prohibit practice by District Court judges in civil cases in their own courts.

District Courts to be established on a circuit basis.

Special justices to be paid on a per hour basis.

Unicameral Legislature with reduced membership and biennial sessions.

Abandon State Prison at Charlestown and utilize site as receiving station.

Imprison only first offenders at Concord Reformatory to do away with "college of crime."

Hospital for criminally insane at Norfolk at cost of \$1,750,000.

Centrally located structure as World War Memorial to provide accommodation for veterans of all wars.

Committee of legislators, real estate and business interests to study and report program for reducing cost of operating activities of the state.

Commission of recognized authorities on taxation and legislators to develop program for reduction in the cost of government.

Practicing as physician or surgeon without the required annual registration would be made a criminal offense.

Enlargement of institutions for mentally ill to accommodate 2000 patients.

For benefit of gas and electric consumers authorize Public Utilities Commission to determine by agreement with companies or otherwise a fair rate of return, fair rate base and basis of participation by public and companies in excess earnings.

Duties of State Industrial Accident Board to be taken over by Department of Labor and Industries.

Drastic action to reduce spurious claims in automobile accidents or repeal compulsory insurance law.

Discontinuance of employment of boys and girls under the age of 16.

Increase powers of law enforcement officers in pursuing criminals by eliminating by agreement border lines between states.

Amend existing law to conform with provisions of Federal act on unemployment insurance.

Promote economic education for school pupils and adults.

Allow cities and towns to appropriate money to assist in slum clearance and low-cost housing projects.

JAN 2 1936

# Curley Submits Program

Unicameral legislature, protection of nurses in institutions under the workmen's compensation act, reorganization of the department of labor and industries and industrial accident board, further reduction of mortgage interest rates, and the appointment of a commission of recognized authorities on taxation were among the recommendations in Gov. James M. Curley's address yesterday to the two branches of the Massachusetts legislature.

Gov. Curley further urged non-employment of boys and girls under 16 and recommended that the housing authority act enacted last year be amended so as to authorize cities and towns to raise and appropriate money and to pay it over to housing authorities within their respective limits in order to assist in the prosecution of slum clearance and low cost housing projects.

## Bicameral Legislation

Relative to bicameral legislation Gov. Curley said:

"In my inaugural message I recommended that the size of the legislature be reduced by diminishing the number of members of the two branches, and with sessions held biennially".

"The chief advantage of these changes would be an obvious economy, a saving for our hard-pressed taxpayers. I not only adhere to this belief at the present time, but I am convinced that still further economies might be achieved through the adoption of the bicameral legislature to the system now in operation in Nebraska.

"There is no need for two chambers today. Historically the Senate or the 'upper' house, was to act as an aristocrat check on the more democratic 'lower' house, similar to the English Lords-Commons relationship. Yet the progress of political democracy has emasculated the House of Lords and in our own state has fortunately made both our Senate and our House of Representatives truly democratic bodies. Nor is there the basis for two chambers that we find in Washington, where one house is made up of representatives of governmental units and the other consists of men chosen by population groups of equal size. In our Commonwealth the members of both houses are representatives of population groups of equal size, and so duplicate constituencies.

## Advantages Of Recommendation

"One great advantage in the unicameral legislature is that it does away with the conference committee that exists to reconcile the dif-

ference in a measure passed by both houses and that often ends by producing a bill that is satisfactory to nobody. These secret meetings of conference committees are undemocratic, uneconomic, undesirable—yet absolutely necessary under our present two-house system. The members of these committees are appointed by the speaker of the House and the president of the senate, and considering the inordinate power resting in the hands of the committees, one can appreciate the concentration of authority in the hands of the two appointing powers. This situation partly explains the somewhat bitter struggle over the election of the Senate president one year ago.

"Furthermore, the unicameral system enables us to place responsibility, and to conduct the business of government efficiently and economically. All votes would be taken in the open and subject to roll call, and each act would be transacted under the spot light of publicity. It would enable the representative to act so that the voter could follow his record,—without confusion, without evasion, without subterfuge, but in clearly defined votes and statements.

"I therefore recommend the adoption of a constitutional amendment to make the unicameral legislature possible, a reduction in membership, and biennial sessions.

## Nurse Protection

Gov. Curley said "The workmen's compensation act as enacted makes provision for the protection of laborers, workmen, and mechanics and certain other classes of employes, but no provision has been made for the protection of nurses in the institutions. The work of these men and women is equally as hazardous as persons in the law-enforcing or fire-protection branches of the public service, since they are constantly exposed to the danger of disease and death, and, in my opinion are entitled to protection."

Relative to the reorganization of the department of labor and industries and the industrial accident board Curley said "The obvious first step in this reorganization, however, is for the department to assume the duties of the industrial accident board. My opinion, supplemented by the surveys of competent authorities, is that the division of jurisdiction between these two agencies causes much wasteful overlapping of effort, and defeats the purpose which should be the primary objective of both,—the prevention of industrial accidents and diseases."

"Legislation is necessary to permit the department of labor and industries to take over the industrial accident board's duties, and I trust it will be authorized promptly."

## Employment Of Minors

On the employment of minor Gov. Curley said "If the years of employment are to be shortened, it is much wiser to keep these children in school, at least until they are 16, so that they may more aptly earn their way when they do start. Good citizenship as well as personal opportunity necessitates the raising of the school-leaving age from 14 to 16".

"The reduction in mortgage interest rates from six to 5½ per cent," Curley said, "which it has been estimated represents a saving to the people of the commonwealth of approximately \$12,000,000 has been a contributing factor in the lightening of the burden of the home owner, but in view of the plenitude of money and the low interest rates paid by the fiduciary institutions, there is, in my opinion, need for further reduction".

Gov. Curley said the committee on consumer credit rightly "urges that consideration be given to a feasible and just means of regulating all instalment sales. With this opinion, the committee on consumer credit concurs, and has drafted a bill designed to accomplish that purpose".

"That is precisely the protection which borrowers now have under the uniform small loan law, first adopted by the commonwealth of Massachusetts and now in force in 26 other states. The law work."

## Retirement Of Judges

Regarding the retirement of judges Gov. Curley said "I recommend the enactment of legislation permitting a judge of any of the three courts of state-wide jurisdiction, upon reaching the age of 70, to retire voluntarily at full salary from full active service, just as federal judges now may do. Present judges of greater age should be given a reasonable time in which to elect to retire on the same terms. Judges so retired should remain bound, as they are not bound under the federal system, to perform such service as their health and strength may permit, upon request of the chief justice of the court. There is always need of such additional service. The supreme judicial court has long been unable to keep up with its business. It has been necessary to draft district court judges for service in the superior court in criminal cases, and to refer many civil cases to masters and auditors, at great public expense. Retired judges could be very useful. A study of the vital statistics of the judiciary leads to a belief that the cost of the proposed plan not compensated by service, would be small. The details of the proposed plan have been carefully studied and it appears not to be open to sound objection. The proposed plan serves at one stroke to relieve the anxieties of aging judges and to improve the judicial service of the commonwealth.

Gov. Curley also recommended that "the department of public utilities be authorized to determine by agreement with the companies or otherwise, first, a fair rate of return; second a fair rate base; and third, the basis of participation by the public and companies in excess earnings of public utilities engaged in the distribution of gas and electricity in the commonwealth."

## Finances Good

Relative to the state's finances Gov. Curley said "It is gratifying to me, and I am quite certain most pleasing to the citizenship, to know that the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1935, found the state treasury not only with a free cash balance in the general fund, but also the largest

*continued*



free cash balance during the last five years, in the amount of \$2,486,043.34. In addition to this balance in the general fund there was also free cash in the highway fund in the amount of \$371,085.05.

"The existence of these free cash balances at the end of the year demonstrates that the budget for 1935 was safely balanced in both the general fund and the highway fund. The exceptional credit enjoyed by the commonwealth during the past year was evidenced by the fact that issuance of bonds for state activities not only found ready buyers, but the state sold these bonds at a more advantageous price than even the federal government could obtain for its securities".

On district court reform Curley said "The supreme judicial court has recently adopted a rule prohibiting district court justices and clerks from appearing as counsel in criminal cases in any of the courts of the commonwealth. This section justified the recommendation which I made repeatedly during the last session of the legislature. I now urge you to carry the restriction a step farther and prohibit practice by the district court judges in civil cases in their own courts. I also renew my recommendation that the circuit courts be established on a circuit basis. Presiding justices should be given the option of sitting full time with adequate compensation, and appointments of presiding justices in the future should be made only on that basis.

#### Special Tax Commission

Gov. Curley said the special commission established under authority of chapter 63 of the resolves of 1935 to investigate and study the taxation of tangible and intangible property and related matters, labored conscientiously and brought forth a report as complete as the limited time and limited resources of the commission permitted."

"I recommend the appointment of a commission of recognized authorities on taxation, including members of the legislature, such commission to be given ample time for the work, and supplied with adequate funds for the employment of all needed expert assistance".

"The deficiency bill annually enacted by the general court under the title of "state tax" represents an assessment upon each city and town which is reflected as a portion of the local property tax bill, which the county tax covers all charges other than those made for purely local needs".

"I recommend that legislation be passed having for its objective the securing of revenue sufficient in amount to obviate the necessity of laying any "state tax" upon the cities and towns as a means of relieving real estate of the inequitable burden that it is now required to bear".

#### Cites Average Gas Tax

Gov. Curley also said "Massachusetts with a three-cent tax on each gallon of gasoline is one of the few states with a rate well below the average for the states of the union, which is said to approximate five and one-third cents. In comparing the fees charged for the operation of trucks over the high-

ways of the commonwealth with other states of the union it is apparent that those employed in Massachusetts are not comparable that with the requirement for road construction that will provide sufficient strength to carry trucks".

"It is recommended that the sum now available in the state treasury over and above that which was required to reimburse the cities and towns for old age assistance and subsequent revenue from these sources be appropriated to the general fund. In addition to this, I recommended that a tax of 40 cents on each proof gallon as refined in the alcoholic beverage act be established on alcohol, which having been freed from taxation has deprived the commonwealth of necessary revenue, and is operating to allow unfair competition with others engaged in the alcoholic business".

"It is recommended that a tax of two cents be laid on each package of cigarettes and a corresponding rate upon other tobacco products for the purpose of increasing the general fund and thus relieving the state of the necessity of assessing a state tax upon the cities and towns".

"It is recommended that in order not to lose a source of revenue which has been heretofore possible through taxing the small merchant, a fee of at least \$5 per year be placed on every slot machine, the receipts of which shall be credited to the general fund, which will tend to make it possible to abandon the state tax and put the state under its budget system on a real debit and credit standard.

#### NEWS

Gardner, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

#### EDITORIAL NOTES

Attorney General Paul A. Dever has ruled that a member of the Legislature holding an appointive office in the state service may take the salary for either office he chooses but cannot receive both. Now, Mr. Attorney General, we want a ruling on whether he can be compelled to give the time to each job he would give if he held only one. And if not, why not?

Registrar Frank A. Goodwin is still on his \$6000 job and he is going to butt into labor union affairs in Haverhill as much as he pleases. This, in spite of the fact that Governor Curley told him to quit one or the other. The men conferred Tuesday and the Governor announced that he had found Goodwin's labor activities ethical. They were unethical the week before, the Governor had proclaimed. What a laugh.

## NOTHING BUT EXPENSE

In his annual message to the Legislature, Governor James M. Curley, who was elected last year on a platform of work and wages he promised would put men to work, took an hour and twenty-five minutes to recommend over the radio an increase in state expenses. He wants seven additional taxes to help balance the budget. What a joke this "balance the budget" is in state and federal affairs and what an increasing problem in household affairs.

He used approximately 13,000 words to tell those who elected him to office—and those who didn't—that he needs more money with which to continue his dictatorship.

He told the legislature in so many words that the failure to make his promise of "work and wages" effective was because of their "grudging yielding" to most of his demands. The rest he blamed on the dilatoriness of the federal government. When he was campaigning he was the individual who was to produce—no one else.

His was the routine message of an executive seeking to cover his tracks and lay the groundwork for what he has advertised as his next job—the United States Senatorship open for candidates this year. He expended a lot of verbiage on social security.

He would extend the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 but he did not mention the expense that would be necessitated to provide for the additional attendance. He asks a million dollar addition to the state house. He wants, as does everyone else, suitable conditions for the mentally incompetents and for state prisoners, all at the expense of a few more millions. With these two latter recommendations The News has considerable sympathy. It has advocated these. He wants more automobile inspectors to enforce the laws governing traffic and, if he doesn't get them, he indicates that the compulsory insurance law should be abandoned and he suggests regulations for automobiles. Ridiculous.

He wants a unicameral (one-body) legislature and biennial sessions, with which The News is in entire sympathy, especially with the biennial sessions. And he wants two or three commissions, one of which is to study taxation matters, state expenditures and methods of reducing governmental costs.

This last is the nearest approach to a suggestion of economy in the entire 13,000

words. The government of this state and country has developed into the appointment of commissions—they are always appointed—to find a way to reduce expenses. If one has been appointed that has accomplished anything else than to run up a sizeable bill of expenses including fabulous accounts for travel, it has never reached our attention.

In all the governor made more than fifty recommendations and practically every one called for increased expenses. But he laid no claim to delivering anything this year as he did a year and more ago when campaigning. The burden of running up bills is laid on the legislature which he chided for having failed to deliver for him last year what he promised himself to deliver.

The legislature needs to muster a lot of "No" votes in this session. It is the only hope of those who so far have escaped bankruptcy.



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

TIMES  
Gloucester, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

## THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

This year's message to the legislature will not be taken so seriously as Governor James M. Curley's last year's message. Some of His Excellency's last year recommendations were later found to be unconstitutional and others received no support from Mr. Curley who seemed never to have made them seriously. For instance last year the governor's plan to make his attorney general lord over all district attorneys were found to be unconstitutional. Again last year Mr. Curley asked for biennial sessions but showed no interest in the subject when the legislature refused to consider it seriously. Therefore we take with a grain of salt many of His Excellency's recommendations in this year's message.

In his introduction Governor Curley says that 1936 marks the end of the depression and then asks for a series of depression taxes and building projects which recognize the fact that he expects the depression to last till 1937 at least. But a little discrepancy like that does not bother the Governor. He has recently chosen as a slogan the words "social security." It is hard to tell what Mr. Curley means by this term, but it seems to boil down to making large state expenditures for the benefit of Mr. Curley's friends and satellites. The slogan has no connection with Madame Perkins' grandiose scheme of pensions. He apologizes for the failure of his "work and wages" promises, and blames its lack of success on a parsimonious legislature.

Once again he asks for a smaller number of legislators. He must make this request with his tongue in his cheek, for the legislators will never consent to a reduction in their number. His unicameral legislature will receive no attention from either legislature or public. He again calls for biennial sessions but will probably give this measure no support in the legislature. If he would expend half the energy in to putting biennial sessions through the legislature that he employs in killing off his personal enemies, biennial sessions would be passed this winter.

His suggestion that the state tax be dismissed by passing new tax laws has no significance. Give this legislature new taxes and it will forget both the state tax and real estate, and proceed to spend the new money on fresh extravagances. He is planning to get rid of the older members of the Supreme Court so that he may place some of his friends there. For his extravagant projects the Governor asks for higher taxation. The Republican majority in both branches should see that these new taxes are not authorized

# RECORDER Greenfield, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

## THE GOVERNOR'S PROPOSAL

If the performance in office of Gov. James M. Curley equalled the standard set in his annual addresses to the legislature, there would be less reason to demand and expect his defeat in the campaigns of this new year of 1936.

The speech he made yesterday, like his inaugural of a year ago, contained many sound proposals; its Curleyism was restrained. But a year has shown us that while his address is an important contribution to political economy, his practice nullifies any of his suggested advances by his indulgence in excessive patronage and too free spending of the public's money. This commonwealth might better struggle onward with archaic and obsolete forms failing to keep full pace with modern day needs than to increase the bureaucracy and abandon financial responsibility, which are the curses of most government units today.

A year ago we found it possible to endorse Gov. Curley's proposal to reduce the membership of the Legislature; this year we find it as easy and as sound to agree with his proposal for a single house. A year ago he proposed abolition of the executive council, which he did not then control, and since he does not mention it in 1936, when it lies in the palm of his hand, we would add double strength to our statement that this body is of no service to the state.

A year ago Curley proposed retirement of judges at 70, and we agreed with him in part. This year The Recorder-Gazette heartily favors his plan, whereby those able jurists could continue their services while others could enjoy respectable retirement.

With the new social security plan upon us as a payroll expense this year, we would have postponed Curley's suggestion for broadening workmen's compensation until we better understood industry's capacity to bear it. Again, there should be general support for his demand for raising the minimum work age to 16.

Many will doubt that reduction of mortgage interest rate and further regulation of installment buying are proper government undertakings, as Curley suggests. Perhaps more will conclude the government is well out of the housing business, which the governor would put it into.

Again this year, Curley has devoted a considerable section of his address to the situation of state institutions for the care of mental and criminal wards. While some merit may be found in his argument for extending the system, it assuredly should not be done as long as taxes continue at present levels. Nor should the 48-hour law for employees of these institutions be permitted to stand another year. These jobs, when the work week was longer, were as eagerly sought, and it has been an extravagance beyond the means of the taxpayers.

Gov. Curley has borrowed a page from Postmaster General Farley when he discusses state finances. Farley reported a "surplus" by the simple device of leaving out part of his costs. Curley boasts of the largest "free cash balance in five years", without mention of the huge additions to the state debt in 1935. He is on more stable ground when he discusses the work of Sen. Davenport's recess commission and the need for prolonging it studies. Aside from a complete change of heart by the legislature on appropriation proposals, it is the only hope for a more equitable tax load. His proposal to end the "state tax", that easy

dodge of unthinking legislators, has been endorsed by Tax Commissioner Long and should have the hearty support of every city and town official and every real estate tax payer. On the subject of taxes on gasoline and trucks, the governor also has sound reason.

While the average person can go along with him in the proposal to tax all slot machines, it is more difficult to accept his proposal to tax cigarettes two cents a package. The doubt arises not so much from the fact that the federal tax on these luxuries is already heavy as from the fact that bootlegging of this commodity is so easy there can be but little chance of tax collection.

Although Gov. Curley concludes on a note of pious prayer for government economy, those who read the full text of his address and study his acts of 1935 will fear that this is one New Year's resolution which will never see spring.

## Press Clipping Service

2 Park Square  
Boston Mass.

## Transcript Holyoke, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

Date

BOSTON—New outbreaks may be expected in Massachusetts prisons unless the state parole board adopts a more lenient attitude toward release of prisoners for good behavior, State Correction Commissioner Arthur T. Lyman warned today. The prisons are "smouldering" because of the board's failure to discuss with him possible release of prisoners, Lyman informed Gov. Curley. "Unless some inducement is held out to the prisoners to insure good behavior, you are going to have constant trouble and explosion in the penal institutions," Curley reiterated.

## PATRIOT

Hyannis, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

## PROVINCETOWN

Ask Governor for Projects

Considerable dissatisfaction with the way the WPA is functioning was expressed at a meeting of the Sandbar association Sunday night. It was declared that there are 140 undernourished children in town due to the unemployment situation and the meagre distribution of Federal relief food. The meeting went on record in favor of asking Gov. Curley to provide projects so as to furnish employment. It was alleged that while other towns in the county were getting WPA help, Provincetown was receiving nothing, its projects having been lost in the shuffle.



GAZETTE  
Haverhill, Mass.  
JAN 2 1936

# A. F. L. SECRETARY FLAYS GOVERNOR AND REGISTRAR

## ANY TROUBLE HERE FAULT OF LATTER, HE SAYS

Issues Statement—Curley  
Comments Facetiously  
on Situation

(Special to The Gazette)  
STATE HOUSE, Boston—If any trouble results in the Haverhill shoe industry the responsibility must rest largely upon the shoulders of Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, and his Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen of Brockton, Robert J. Watt, secretary and treasurer of the state branch of the American Federation of labor, declared in a statement issued today in which he assailed the registrar and assailed Governor Curley.

"If the Governor chooses first to deliver an ultimatum to Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, and next to back down before the registrar, that is a mess of his own making on which no comment is necessary even from the employers and employes in Haverhill whose affairs have been so seriously menaced by Goodwin's meddling.

"When the Governor goes out of his way to issue a lengthy alibi for his decision, however, and discusses suddenly the extraordinary capacity of services of Labor Organizer Goodwin it is time for the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor to give the public the other side of the story.

"Of course, the Governor claims to have made a thorough investigation of Goodwin's activities in interfering in such matters. The fact that the Governor has been so busy preparing his able and far-reaching annual address must have interfered with his customary accuracy.

"It appears it took the eloquence of the registrar himself rather than a study of the actual facts to justify the

### STATE LABOR CHIEF FLARES AT CURLEY



ROBERT J. WATT

Governor's surprising statement.

"It will be a tough New Year's present for the people of Haverhill if the registrar succeeds in accomplishing the results such as those which have depressed wage schedules in Brockton between 20 and 25 percent, which have seen the removal and closing down of seven factories in the Brockton district, in which between 1860 and 2000 workers had been employed before Goodwin arrived and which have transferred much of the production of the W. L. Douglas Co. from Brockton to Binghampton, New York and Rochester, N. H.

"If the questions raised by Goodwin are to be greeted by sluggings in Haverhill, as in one union meeting in Brockton, it will be a strange sort of peace that the Governor predicts for other cities into which the Allied Brotherhood may be established through the eloquent salesmanship of the registrar.

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

PATRIOT  
Hyannis, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

### N. G. CAMP ROADS

Included in the 500 men assigned to start work last week on Gov. Curley's project for building roads in Bourne leading to the new National Guard camp site were 112 from New Bedford, assigned through the Fall River WPA office. The men are transported daily in U. S. army trucks. And this is done in spite of the hundreds of idle men on the Cape.

JAN 2 1936

Date

### Gov. Curley's Message

Gov. Curley's message to the Legislature is too long for general digestion, although it ought to be given careful reading. The unique suggestion that won't get very far this year is that we reduce our Legislature to one house. They have done that in Nebraska. It hasn't been tried out yet. It was Senator Norris' idea. The diffusion of power thru two houses has been our custom, inherited from the English parliamentary system. But having reduced their House of Lords to lowest terms, American thought runs along that line. Governors like it because they can more easily control the legislative bodies they work with. The legislative bodies were set up so the Governors could be curbed. They are directly answerable to the people. Last year Gov. Curley wanted to abolish the Governor's Council. Having remade that body in his own image, he doesn't want to spare it now. He can use it to defeat appointments he doesn't wish to make.

The Governor asks for biennial sessions of the Legislature. After the 1935 session the people want the change more than ever, and the members of the Legislature ought to be ready to try it.

The Governor scolds public spending. Having established a record as the biggest spender the State has yet developed, he must be taking a shot at himself.

He wants taxes lowered, but wants them raised, too.

He doesn't like that tax commissioner's report on new tax sources any better than the rest of us. At least he asks for a new commission that will study ending the public spending and the tax problem together.

The Governor has his own ideas about new taxes. He would eliminate the direct taxes from cities and towns that have been used to make up deficits for the State. To replace them he would retain the 10 per cent surtax on all incomes that raised a lot of money at the tail-end of last year.

He would keep the extra cent tax on gasoline, raise the tax on dog racing, but not on horse racing, and tax every box of cigarettes two cents. This latter won't go, except as a war time tax. Too many people will object too much.

The Governor also asks for a \$5 tax on every slot machine. There are some who still think that slot machines are outside the pale of the law. These are some ideas worth developing.

Also, the Governor would pay higher taxes on liquors to finance old age pensions. While he doesn't say that he disapproves of the Townsend Plan, he does say that the orderly establishment of old age security may be destroyed by schemes looking for quicker ways.

The Governor still wants judges to quit at 70, but with full pay thereafter, and the responsibility of being called to preside over cases where court dockets become too crowded.

A great deal of the message is given up to demands for better institutional care of those who are so provided by the State. He would raze the Rutland Tuberculosis Hospital and build a new one.

For the veterans of all past wars, Gov. Curley asks for headquarters with a great auditorium, centrally located, and that could be used for great conventions of other bodies. Sounds very familiar. Keeping our youth in school until age sixteen, is again suggested.

While the message is too long, it does cover the many departments which State administration includes. It has nothing radical to offer in the way of suggestion outside the one chamber Legislature. It has been written from experience. It doesn't promise work and wages, although it does blame the Legislature for not letting his full program go thru.

*continued*



No one believes that if he had gotten all the money he wanted, Gov. Curley would have put everybody at work. One who tries to follow the Governor's mental processes, and they are swift, can read into his message the plan he has in mind for his senatorial campaign. He gives columns and columns to a picture of the social and institutional structure in the State. He will try to reach the people with that background when, in the summer, he begins to make his rounds. He knows what he is doing—when he assumes a responsibility for being his brother's keeper. A lot of people are thinking that way these days.

*Concluded*

Transcript  
Holyoke, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

## The Horses Have Us

Gox. Curley suggests that there be an increase on the tax for dog races. He could extend that to horse racing and get something. No one knows how much they bet on horse races in New York State last year, but outstate of New York, Massachusetts bet more at the races than any other state save only Illinois and there the difference wasn't very great.

Massachusetts horse race betting totalled \$34,500,000 last year. In Illinois the total betting was \$35,000,000. For the other states, where the counted legalized betting is reported, was that Kentuckians bet \$10,250,000; visitors to Florida, excluding those at the current meeting at Tropical Park, wagered \$20,000,000; Californians bet more than \$30,000,000, \$27,000,000 was bet in Maryland, \$35,000,000 in Illinois, \$8,000,000 in Rhode Island \$8,000,000 in New Hampshire, \$7,000,000 in Ohio and \$2,000,000 in Louisiana.

In addition it is estimated that more than \$11,000,000 was bet in Michigan and \$15,000,000 in Texas. More millions were bet in Washington, Oregon, West Virginia, South Dakota, Nebraska and Nevada.

In New York the betting probably exceeded a quarter of a billion dollars. Of course no such sum as that would have been wagered there if the mutuels were used, because there would be fewer large bets, the students of the machines realizing that large bets would diminish the odds on the horses they backed.

The attendance at almost all of the tracks in 1935 was much larger than in 1934. In New York 1,135,000 persons visited the various tracks. This was 137,000 more than the previous year. In Massachusetts 2,144,000 watched the races.

That is larger than in any of the states. Almost twice as big a figure as New York shows. This means that horse racing and what it means has gotten across to more people in Massachusetts than in any other of the states. It is something for a rich state that see itself losing its great manufacturing industries to be thinking about.

It isn't that 2,144,000 afternoons were spared by that many people to watch horses or rather to watch the

betting dial, and that they poured \$34,500,000 around to each other and somebody else, but that the appeal of the gambling instincts is being cultivated on a large scale.

In California where there are not so many people, but where the people live out of doors and are more committed to sport than we are, 1,250,000 visited the tracks. In Rhode Island 750,000 were at Narragansett Park, and a like number visited the course in New Hampshire.

The attendance in Illinois was 902,000, and, excluding the present meeting at Tropical Park 660,000 visited the Florida tracks.

Men who have studied the attendance figures at all the courses in the country say they were certain more than fifteen million persons witnessed a horse race during the year.

And 1935 wasn't an over opalent year at that.

Times  
Hartford, Ct.  
JAN 2 1936

## CURLEY ASSERTS LACK OF FUNDS HALTS PROGRESS

### Bay State Governor's Annual Message Crit- ical of Legislature

**Boston** —(AP)— Quotations from Governor Curley's annual message to the Legislature:

**Work and wages**—"The legislature provided funds not only grudgingly but in such limited amount as to make impossible the complete fulfillment of the pledge of work and wages."

**Townsend Plan**—"Although many thousands of well-intentioned Americans believe that the social security program does not go far enough, in the judgment of competent authorities, it is the one plan which the public are prepared to accept. Its acceptance, however, may be jeopardized by other plans, which, while representing good intentions and a desire to solve a tremendous problem, may destroy the real objective sought, namely, the welfare of the people."

#### Compensation for Nurses

**Nurses**—"I accordingly recommend such additions to existing law as would make possible the inclusion of this very deserving group (nurses) within the provisions of the workmen's compensation act."

**Forty-eight hour law**—"The adoption of this humane measure of legislation has made necessary the employment of some 2,500 women and men, and while it has increased the cost of conducting the institutions of the state, should shortly be reflected in an improvement both physically and mentally of its real beneficiaries—the wards of the state."

#### Compulsory Auto Insurance

**Compulsory insurance**—"There is need for immediate and drastic action. It is worthy of your consideration whether violators of the automobile laws may not be required to install governors on their cars limiting operation to 30 miles per hour as a condition of continued license."

**Installment selling**—"Many abuses . . . so much confusion and evasion in the statement of interest rates on unpaid balances, that it is next to impossible for the consumer to find out the true rate he will be obliged to pay."

**Mortgage rates**—"In view of the plentitude of money and the interest rates paid by the fiduciary institutions, there is, in my opinion, need for further reduction."

JAN 2 1936

Date

# Misgivings Over Curley's Tax Program Expressed

## Boston Post Says If Recommendations Are Adopted 1936 Will Be No Happy Year For Taxpayers

BOSTON, Jan. 2 — Massachusetts newspapers, mostly Republican, expressed misgivings editorially today over the increased tax program outlined by Governor Curley in his annual message to the Legislature.

The Democratic chief executive in his 12,000-word message yesterday recommended continuance of the 10

per cent surtax on incomes, doubling of truck licensing fees, a 40-cent-a-gallon tax on alcohol, an increase from 3½ to 5 per cent in the State's share of dog-racing receipts; a tax of two cents on each package of cigarettes and a corresponding levy upon other tobacco products.

He also advocated continuance for five years of the three-cent-a-gallon tax on gasoline, and a \$5 annual fee on slot machines.

"If Governor Curley's recommendations, in his annual message to the Legislature yesterday, are enacted into law, 1936 will be no happy New Year for taxpayers," said the Independent-Democratic Boston Post. "The Governor is hot after them. He would reenact the three-cent gasoline tax and continue this rate for five years.

"It seems there is some cause for jealousy because other States have a higher gasoline tax than Massachusetts.

"These things would, he believes, relieve the real estate tax-payer. But somehow new taxes never lighten the burden on the real estate owner. He is being constantly relieved—relieved of more money. He has therefore grown cynical about 'relief.'"

The Republican Boston Herald was more vehement. In an editorial titled "Spend Now! Save Later!" the Herald accused Curley of emphasizing revenue rather than retrenchment.

"Economies in State administration can wait, as there is 'ample time' for the work of determining just what form they should take," the Herald said. "... He (the Governor) placed the emphasis, unfortunately, on revenue, not retrenchment."

Governor Curley's smooth proposal for eliminating the State tax while in other proposals recommending large increases in State expenses may be taken as more delusive than hopeful bait for the trouble psychology of taxpayers,"

observed the Republican Springfield Union.

Referring to Curley's proposal for a commission to study taxation, the Republican Worcester Telegram stated:

"This is excellent, but it is largely a gesture and will be largely a gesture—until the State proceeds actually to reduce the cost of its government."

House Speaker Leverett Saltonstall, a Republican, also assailed the Governor's message which, he said, "shouts extravagance and whispers economy."

The Governor's message was remarkable in that it consisted largely in rehearsal, recapitulation and readvocacy of matters which he has presented many times before to the public in speeches, legislative messages and interviews. He hammered away in this annual legislative message on the value of the Roosevelt social security program and on the desirability of a one chamber legislature and biennial sessions of the Legislature. Other subjects, dear to the Governor's heart, as better care for inmates of state institutions, were stressed at great length.

The real surprise was the plan advocated for additional revenue to operate the state government. He wished legislation to secure revenue sufficient in amount to obviate the necessity of laying any state tax upon cities and towns, as a means of relieving real estate of the inequitable burden that it is now required to bear. He, therefore, suggests new forms of taxation.

First, he recommends a tax of 40 cents on each proof gallon of alcohol, which, he says, having been freed from taxation has deprived the State of necessary revenue and is operating to allow unfair competition with others engaged in the alcoholic beverage business.

He recommends next that the fees for the operation of motor trucks in Massachusetts be doubled so that they will be more nearly like the rates charged by adjoining States. He also asks for a continuation for five years of the extra one cent tax on the sale and use of gasoline.

He would increase the "handle" on dog racing betting from 3.5 per cent to 5 per cent, which, he estimates, would give the State increased revenue of a quarter of a million dollars.

Governor Curley's next revenue

producing plan is the most surprising. He advocates a tax of 2 per cent be laid on each package of cigarettes and a corresponding rate upon other tobacco products "for the purpose of increasing the General Fund and thus relieving the State of the necessity of assessing a state tax upon the cities and towns."

The Governor made no direct reference to the ambitions of those sponsoring the Townsend Club plan of granting \$200 a month to all citizens over 60 years of age but his message contained what may be construed as an indirect attack on the Townsend scheme.

After advocating the Social Security program, on which he will base his candidacy for the United States Senate, His Excellency says: "Although many well intentioned citizens believe that the Social Security program does not go far enough, in the judgment of competent authorities it is the one plan which the public are prepared to accept."

"Its acceptance, however, may be jeopardized by other plans, which, while representing good intentions and a desire to solve a tremendous problem, may destroy the real objective sought, namely, the welfare of the entire people."

Only nine lines are given to the subject of mortgage interest rates, the governor stating that the reduction in these rates from 6 to 5.2 per cent, thus saving the people \$12,000,000, has been a contributing factor in the lightening of the burden of the home owner. In view of the plentitude of money and the low interest rates paid by banking institutions, the governor thinks there ought to be further reductions in mortgage interest rates.

Governor Curley renews a recommendation of last year that steps be taken to promote economic education, not only in the secondary schools, but among the adult population.

He recommends that the Housing Authority act enacted last year be amended as to authorize cities and towns to raise and appropriate money and to pay it over to housing authorities within their respective limits in order to assist in the prosecution of slum clearance and low cost housing projects.

Much attention is given in the message to the governor's desire for a one body legislature and biennial sessions of the Legislature. He again finds that there is no need for the upper body, the Senate, the elimination of which would do away with conference committees between the House and Senate. These committees have inordinate powers, he states, and, as they are appointed by the House Speaker and the Senate President these two state officials have vast authority. A one body Legislature and biennial sessions he advocates as a money saving program for the tax payers. He recommends that judges of any of the three courts of state-wide jurisdiction upon reaching the age of 70 be allowed to retire voluntarily at full salary from full active service, as federal judges are now permitted to do.

Discussing the rate question as it affects public utilities, gas and electricity, the governor states that in

*Continued*



his opinion the institution of a sliding scale system of rate determination will best serve the people of the state. This is a matter on which the governor has aired his views many times.

The borrowing of money by the state, cities and towns renders necessary recourse to banks outside of Massachusetts. Therefore, the governor thinks that a change in the law to permit larger deposits of state, city and town funds in banks outside of Massachusetts is essential.

## GOV. CURLEY'S PROPOSALS FOR ACTION BY LEGISLATURE

Tax of 2 cents on each package of cigarettes and a corresponding rate upon other tobacco products.

Fee of at least \$5 a year on every slot machine.

Continue for five years additional tax on gasoline.

Double the fees for operation of motor trucks "so that they will be more nearly like the rates charged by adjoining states for such common carriers."

Tax of 40 cents on each proof gallon of alcohol.

Increase from 3½ to 5 per cent handle taken by State Racing Commission on dog races.

Legislation to secure revenue to obviate necessity of laying state tax on cities and towns to relieve real estate.

Continue 10 per cent assessment upon tax against individuals, estates and corporations.

Erection of addition to State Capitol at \$1,000,000.

Voluntary retirement at age of 70 of statewide court judges at full salary, subject to further duty at request of chief justice.

Prohibit practice by District Court judges in civil cases in their own courts.

District Courts to be established on a circuit basis.

Special justices to be paid on a per hour basis.

Unicameral Legislature with reduced membership and biennial sessions.

Abandon State Prison at Charlestown and utilize site as receiving station.

Imprison only first offenders at Concord Reformatory to do away with "college of crime."

Hospital for criminally insane at Norfolk at cost of \$1,750,000.

Centrally located structure as World War Memorial to provide accommodation for veterans of all wars.

Committee of legislators, real estate and business interests to study and report program for reducing cost of operating activities of the state.

Commission of recognized authorities on taxation and legislators to develop program for reduction in the cost of government.

Practicing as physician or surgeon without the required annual registration would be made a criminal offense.

Enlargement of institutions for mentally ill to accommodate 2000 patients.

For benefit of gas and electric consumers authorize Public Utilities Commission to determine by agreement with companies or otherwise a fair rate of return, fair rate base and basis of participation by public and companies in excess earnings.

Duties of State Industrial Accident Board to be taken over by Department of Labor and Industries.

Drastic action to reduce spurious claims in automobile accidents or repeal compulsory insurance law.

Discontinuance of employment of boys and girls under the age of 16.

Increase powers of law enforcement officers in pursuing criminals by eliminating by agreement border lines between states.

Amend existing law to conform with provisions of Federal act on unemployment insurance.

Promote economic education for school pupils and adults.

Allow cities and towns to appropriate money to assist in slum clearance and low-cost housing projects.

*Concluded*

Courant  
Hartford, Ct.

JAN 2 1936

Date

## Gov. Curley Urges Series Of Reforms

Proposes Relief of Realty  
Taxpayer, Institution  
Increases, Labor Law  
Changes

Boston, Jan. 1.—(AP.)—Massachusetts Legislators had before them tonight a long list of recommendations for laws which Governor James M. Curley believed desirable to advance the commonwealth's social and economic welfare.

In a message that took him an hour and 25 minutes to deliver before a joint session of the House and Senate, the Governor said the state's most pressing problems were:

Relief of the real estate taxpayer, increases in the capacity of state institutions, further labor law reforms and the increasing cost of compulsory automobile liability insurance.

To the assembled legislators he recommended specific legislation covering these and a multitude of lesser problems.

### New Taxes Suggested.

To ease realty taxes, Governor Curley recommended laws obviating the state tax assessed by the commonwealth on cities and towns, which, he said, would cut \$2 from the tax rate of every city and town.

To offset loss of this source of revenue, he proposed a series of specific new taxes, which included doubling of the fees for the operation of motor trucks, an excise of 40 cents a gallon on alcohol, a tax of two cents a package on cigarettes, and an increase to 5 per cent of the 3½ per cent share the state now receives from dog racing.

He recommended also appointment of a committee to study what economics were possible to state administration.

The governor devoted a major share of his message to the problems of caring for mentally diseased persons, which, he adjured the legislature, demanded "serious consideration coupled with courageous action."

He detailed at length serious overcrowding of patients and employees in state hospitals and correctional institutions, urging that necessary increases of facilities be provided without delay.

GAZETTE  
Haverhill, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

# SHAFTS AIMED AT GOVERNOR OVER MESSAGE

Saltonstall and Parkman  
Point "Inconsistencies"  
in Address

BOSTON (AP)—Blunt and sharp criticism of Gov. James M. Curley's message to the second session of the 149th Massachusetts Legislature came today from a state senator and the speaker of the House, both Republicans.

"Bluntly, it shouts extravagance and whispers economy," said Speaker Leverett Saltonstall of the Democratic Governor's message, delivered yesterday.

"A welter of vague generalities," was the comment of State Senator Henry Parkman.

"The Governor's address sounded well," Saltonstall said, "but even a hurried analysis of his recommendations reveals several inconsistencies.

"In one statement he accuses the Legislature of being underhanded in passing a bill and in another declares that it is fortunate the Legislature acted as it did on the same bill.

"The Governor makes several recommendations for the construction of public buildings, but omits to state how the money is to be raised.

"He talks freely of reducing the cost of government. But in this respect merely suggests that a study be made—the findings of course to be made to the Legislature after the Governor's term has expired."

The Governor has announced himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination for U. S. senator.

"It is significant," Saltonstall said, "that the Governor's attack has shifted from the executive council to the Legislature. Last year he wanted the executive council abolished. Now he controls it, he makes no reference to it whatever."

Senator Parkman, referring to that part of Governor Curley's message pertaining to the housing of mental defectives, said:

"The Governor showed some heat on the failure to provide additional facilities for housing mental defectives \* \* \* and would like to have the public believe his predecessors in office and the Legislature were responsible. He forgets that he was presented at the last session with an adequate program of building but preferred to insist on an appropriation for highways and sidewalks."

Charles L. Cabot, secretary of the Boston Bar association, described the retirement plan for judges as "awful

under the circumstances."

"I am in favor of some plan to provide for the retirement of judges," Cabot asserted, "but I should certainly be concerned at the prospect of giving anyone the power to forcibly retire all judges at the age of 70. . . . It would mean giving the Governor the opportunity to obtain absolute control over the courts of the state. . . . It would be far better to take the chance of having to get along with one or two judges from time to time who might be approaching senility than it would be to throw overboard a large section of the best members of the bench."

The Governor's tax recommendation was criticized by Norman McDonald, of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations. He declared, "He seems to want economical reforms in the interests of the taxpayers, but only after he himself is out of the State House. What the people want and what they are going to insist upon is economy right now and relief from the depressing burden of taxation that is burdening the life of everybody who owns property in the state."

The Governor's proposal to levy a two-cent tax on each package of cigarettes also was opposed. Clarence D. Hunter, a Boston wholesaler, and Clarence Marshman, of Springfield, head of the state retail tobacco dealers, announced both organizations would hold special meetings within a week to map plans for blocking any move to tax tobacco.

ENTERPRISE  
Leominster, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

## Prison Inmates Are Dissatisfied

BOSTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Inmates of Massachusetts prisons were described by Arthur T. Lyman, commissioner of correction, to Gov. James M. Curley today as "smoldering in resentment at parole board practices." Lyman discussed the issue with the Governor at a conference on the public hearing the executive council will hold tomorrow on prison and parole board administration. The Governor, said the commissioner, reported that for some time he decried the failure of the parole board to discuss paroles with him," adding that Lyman's department and the board, should work cooperatively."

INDEPENDENT  
Harwich, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

Curley wants a new prison and yet he insists on pardoning killers and hardened criminals.

Harwich voted for water on Friday and they will get some sooner than they voted for it.....as soon as this snow melts.

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

TRIBUNE  
Lawrence, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

## GOV. CURLEY SEES PROSPERITY IN 1936

BOSTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Optimism bubbled tonight from Gov. James M. Curley's New Year's greeting to the people of Massachusetts.

"The year 1936," he said, "gives promise of opening in a more inviting manner than any year that America has known for the past six years. Not only the sunshine of heaven but the sunshine of prosperity appears to penetrate every portion of our country.

"The task that lies immediately ahead in the development of an economic and humanitarian program will unquestionable tax the talent and ingenuity of the American people but, animated by faith in God, in themselves and in our common country, we will succeed in solving our problems.

"We can, without fear, enter into the New Year firm in the belief that the blessings in store for the people of America will be more abundant than has ever previously been the lot of the American people."



JAN 2 1936

## CURLEY'S PLANS BITTERLY HIT

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"Bluntly, it shouts extravagance and whispers economy," said Speaker Leverett Saltonstall of the Democratic governor's message, delivered yesterday.

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"The governor showed some heat on the failure to provide additional facilities for housing mental defectives . . . and would like to have the public believe his predecessors in office and the legislature were responsible. He forgets that he was presented at the last session with an adequate program of building but preferred to insist on an appropriation for highways and sidewalks."

Among Curley's recommendations are:

Broadening of workman's compensation act to include nurses in institutions in its provisions.

Reorganization of department of labor and industries to provide for transfer to its jurisdiction of the duties of the industrial accident board.

Raising of the compulsory school attendance age from 14 to 16 years.

Appointment of additional motor vehicle registry inspectors.

Installation of 30-mile-per-hour speed governors on motor cars of automobile law violators.

Reduction in mortgage interest rates.

Regulation of installment plan selling.

Promotion of economic education in secondary schools and among adult population.

Housing authority to permit cities and towns to finance slum clearance and low cost housing projects. State authority to finance low-cost housing projects in local communities.

Amendment of unemployment insurance act to make it conform to federal act.

Legislation to permit the pursuit of law violators into other states.

Unicameral legislature, reduction in membership and biennial sessions.

Retirement at full salary for supreme, superior and land court judges at 70 years of age.

Equipment for mental disease research building. Financing for hospital for criminally insane. Enlargement of 12 mental disease hospitals. New living quarters for 1500 mental disease hospital employees. New school for feeble-minded.

Adoption of sliding scale for gas and electricity rates and expansion of public utilities department to administer this plan.

Criminal offense to practice medicine without state license.

Modern tuberculosis hospital at Rutland.

\$1,000,000 addition to state house. Abolition of metropolitan planning division.

Authority to increase size of legal deposits of public funds in banks outside the commonwealth.

Prohibit practice of law by district court judges in civil cases in their own courts. Establishment of district courts on circuit basis. Hourly instead of daily compensation for special justices.

Abandonment of state prison at Charlestown, with state reformatory at Concord reserved for first offenders.

Commission to study placing out of state wards, segregation of prisoners, establishment of institution for treatment of social diseases and changes in parole system.

Commission to study taxation. Continuation of 10 per cent surtax on incomes. Five-year continuation of three-cent tax on gasoline. Double present motor truck registration fees. Tax of 40 cents on each proof gallon of alcohol. Increase state's share of "handle" on dog racing wagers from 3 1/2 to 5 per cent. Retail sales tax of two cents on cigarettes and tobacco. Fee of \$5 on slot machines. \$100,000 appropriation for advertising state's recreational facilities.

Committee to represent commonwealth at Harvard tercentenary.

Erection of state war memorial.

Committee to study methods of reducing cost of state government.

JAN 2 1936

## REPUBLICANS ATTACK CURLEY'S MESSAGE

House Speaker Saltonstall and  
State Senator Parkman  
Assail Governor

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"The governor showed some heat on the failure to provide additional facilities for housing mental defectives x x x and would like to have the public believe his predecessors in office and the legislature were responsible. He forgets that he was presented at the last session with an adequate program of building but preferred to insist on an appropriation for highways and sidewalks."

## TELEGRAM

Lawrence, Mass.

JAN 2 1936  
GOV. CURLEY'S MESSAGE

With an occasional mention of the word "economy" Governor Curley in a two hour message to the legislature yesterday pointed out a course that lacks economical logic. It is filled with suggestions of more boards, commissions, bureaus, and expenditures that will make the taxpayers tremble when they finally digest its purport. At the same time, there is a very subtle suggestion coursing through the message: a suggestion that our legislative bodies are inefficient and to be blamed for all the troubles that have beset the state. That suggestion evidently carries a conviction that these legislative bodies should be abandoned and a small group of easily controlled men be substituted.

Yet, remarkable as it may seem, Governor Curley did not repeat his severe criticism of a year ago of the Governor's council; neither did he emphatically point out its uselessness, and the demand that it should be abolished. Evidently something has happened to change his mind regarding the Council. Instead of doing away with that very "ancient and useless" body of councilors, the governor would not do away with the legislature.

In the two hour dissertation upon the accomplishments and efforts "on behalf of the state" by the governor, and the devastating inefficiencies of the legislature, there is a continuation of expense suggestions. Little thought has been given to the taxpayer. It would require longer space than is permitted here to even outline the new boards and commissions, and to mention the new construction work including a million dollar addition to the State House, but not a single word about economizing. All represents extravagances we cannot afford at the present time. Piling up new salaried positions—political conveniences—but not one suggestion of relieving the state payroll of a single nickle.

One very interesting feature of the governor's address relates to the mental defectives within the state. He cites the fact that the schools for the feeble minded of the commonwealth are overcrowded by a large percent and that there are thousands upon the waiting list. In fact, he asserts that, so deficient is the state in this regard, there can be no new pupils accepted in these institutions for another four years. While the governor thus takes occasion to call the attention of the people to this unfortunate condition and seeks to lay the blame for it upon the legislature, he did not move a finger to improve this condition last winter when he had an opportunity. His indifference might have been due to the suggestion by him that his son was attending an educational institution that was objecting to the establishment of a proposed school for the feeble minded.

The governor offers one very interesting bit of Curleyistic information. He says that, for the first time since the law has been in effect, a reduction in compulsory automobile insurance rates has been effected in his administration, but he forgot to mention that the reduction resulted from a very important change in the law—the elimination of the guest coverage. That was shifting the burden from the insurance companies to the auto owner; a very nice present to the companies.

The governor is to be congratulated in having talked for two hours and have made a very nice political speech for himself, but really offering nothing constructive for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The people would have been far more pleased if he had made at least one suggestion of how economies could be affected in the administration of the state affairs.



JAN 2 1936

## More Spending

The address by Governor Curley, delivered to the Legislature, is one that required a vast amount of time and work. Its extreme length is almost staggering, and a considerable amount of ground is covered.

The address, however, is disappointing, in that economies in Government, so much needed, are not pointed out, in fact hardly referred to. Most of the address deals in recommendations for spending more money; spending and spending and more spending, with \$100,000 here, \$1,000,000 there, and large sums in other places.

Having made these several recommendations, the Governor then looks here and there for ways and means to raise the necessary revenue. Of course, such expenditures of money will require a way of financing such projects.

When the \$100,000,000 Legislature of last year was putting through its drastic program, it was asserted that the gasoline tax would take care of the \$13,000,000 bond issue. The public was informed, in Leominster and elsewhere, that the gasoline tax was yielding large sums, varying from \$18,000,000 to \$25,000,000 a year, and that it was ample, with increased revenues from gasoline consumption in the years just ahead taking care of the appropriation.

It was asserted in these columns and by others who dared to say anything that the gasoline tax simply could not meet past obligations, maintain old highways and new highways to be constructed, and in addition produce the revenue desired to meet the colossal bond issue. The public was informed that the revenue would be ample and that the gasoline-consuming public would not "feel it."

When figures were published, the retort from legislators was that the figures were erroneous and misleading, as those who employed them did not know what they were talking about.

Now comes the very thing expected and predicted—the recommendation for an increase in the gasoline tax. It is inevitable, so long as economies are not practiced.

A \$100,000,000 Legislature can do nothing else but pay the fiddler. The revenue must be raised in some manner, and it is unfortunate that the Governor in his opening para-

graphs places the responsibility on the Legislature, and charges that body with providing funds "not only grudgingly but in such limited amount as to make impossible the complete fulfillment of the pledge of work and wages." It has seemed so many, when the tax bills roll in that a 100 million dollar Legislature has not expended money grudgingly.

Moreover, the program of work and wages promised a great deal. Those were campaign promises, not made by the public, not made by the taxpayers, not made by public officials speaking ex cathedra. If campaign promises have not been fulfilled, and if the one who makes such promises cannot deliver, and is unable to fulfill the promises, the responsibility should not be placed upon somebody else.

Of course the 10 per cent surtax the Governor would retain. The public was informed last year also by legislators that this was a trivial thing, and that the taxpayers would "not feel it."

They are feeling it, and feeling it keenly, and it is the avowed intention apparently that the taxpayers shall continue to feel it, and feel even more than they do now.

The Governor proceeds to give himself due credit for some measures, for instance mentioning what he had in mind and recommended, and then affirms that the Unemployment Compensation law was the state's contribution to the social welfare of humanity in the history of the nation. Exponents of the New Deal, from President Roosevelt down, should very much applaud that statement, in spite of the more than 60 per cent of the voters, in the Literary Digest poll, who are registering their protest to President Roosevelt's policies.

Some of the names called, and the epithets employed, when speaking of the Legislature, show rather deep feeling. Many will heartily agree with the sentiments expressed when they consider some roll-calls and votes of last year, but might disagree with the Chief Executive as to what members of the Legislature most deserve the names and the epithets.

The increase of taxes; the move for new taxes; the call for legislation that would mean further expenditures; coupled with a definite and drastic move for economies are not at all welcome news to the ones who must pay the bills.

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

COURIER-CITIZEN

Lowell, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

Governor Curley's idea that there ought to be a different law as to the voluntary retirement of judges of the high courts may be sound. Certainly there is room for objection to the present law, which it is claimed would enable the governor and Council to decree the retirement of any justice they happened not to like, on grounds of physical or mental incapacity. Such a law opens the door to rampant abuse, in case some governor is minded to abuse the power and knows he can command the obsequious following of a Council of his own mind. It may be that Governor Curley wouldn't dream of remodelling the Supreme Judicial court by resort to a forcible purge of this kind—but some governor might. The state is perhaps more fortunate than it has realized in having a chief magistrate so little inclined to play partisan politics and so given to treat public appointments as a matter for calmly dispassionate action.

TELEGRAM

Lawrence, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

## MISGIVINGS OVER CURLEY PROGRAM

Would Boost Truck License  
Fees, Gas Tax and Share  
of State from Racing

By ALLEN MARTIN

United Press Staff Correspondent  
BOSTON, Jan. 2 (UP)—Massachusetts newspapers, mostly Republican expressed misgivings editorially today over the increased tax program outlined by Governor Curley in his annual message to the legislature.

The Democratic chief executive in his 12,000-word message yesterday recommended continuance of the 10 per cent surtax on incomes, doubling of truck licensing fees, a 40-cent-a-gallon tax on alcohol, an increase from 3 1-2 to 5 per cent in the state's share of dog-racing receipts, a tax of two cents on each package of cigarettes and a corresponding levy upon other tobacco products.

He also advocated continuance for five years of the three-cent-a-gallon tax on gasoline, and a \$5 annual fee on slot machines.

JAN 2 1936

## STATE HOUSE NEWS IN BRIEF

### Movement Started to Establish Flat Rate Insurance.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—A movement is on foot to ask the present legislature to establish a flat rate for automobile insurance. A measure to that effect was filed with the House clerk yesterday by Rep. Timothy J. Murphy of Dorchester, who hails from a high-rate district.

Sen. Charles McAree of Haverhill has joined in the protest against the increase from \$3.25 to \$9.75 in the cost of guest insurance, and yesterday called on Insurance Commissioner Francis J. DeCelles to aid the legislature in formulating a "way out" of the new increase and says: "We cannot sit idly by and allow our district to be discriminated against so flagrantly." Sen. McAree also seeks legislation to make the milk control board, established as an emergency body, a permanent institution.

Gov. Curley, in a letter to State Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman yesterday, advocated a mental examination of all prisoners in correctional institutions. He said the examination would be made so that insane prisoners could be housed in proper state institutions.

Rep. F. E. Pierce of Greenfield yesterday filed a bill calling for the appointment of two associate commissioners in the department of taxation and corporations to be appointed by the Governor, one for two years and one for three. The concurrence of at least a majority of the commissioners would be necessary in every official act of the department.

The city of Boston was authorized by the State Emergency Finance Corporation to borrow \$3,000,000 against tax titles, the proceeds of which will be used to pay off revenue loans for 1935. Authority was also granted to the town of Harwich to borrow \$143,000 for a new water system, and the city of Haverhill to borrow \$100,500 for the construction of three bridges.

Rep. John Philip of Boston filed a bill yesterday that would permit of reinstatement of Boston police who struck in 1919, and Rep. Frank M. Leonardi of Boston seeks to reduce the interest charges on small loans from 3 to 1½ percent in another bill.

Rep. Elmer C. Nelson, of Milford, has filed a bill which, if enacted into law, would prevent gas and electric companies from collecting penalty charges in excess of five per cent of the amount of the bill from customers who fail to pay on time.

Gov. Curley announced yesterday that he will be in Washington in time for the Jackson day dinner, and added that the trip will give him an opportunity to again press for Federal money for the Connecticut and Blackstone river projects.

### ENTERPRISE Leominster, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

### Small Crowd Present To Hear Gov. Curley Address Legislature

Senator and Mrs. E. H. Nutting attended the annual inauguration exercises at the State House yesterday. It was the 18th time that he has listened to the annual address of the chief executive to the Legislature of the state, and he said it was the smallest crowd he had ever seen at such occasions and estimated that there were about 1,000 present, whereas last year there were upwards of 10,000, with loud speakers in the auditorium and corridors, but this year there were no need of them.

Senator Nutting is now serving his 18th year in the Legislature, 12 as Representative and is now beginning his sixth as Senator. He has the distinction of being the oldest man in the Senate. He served his first term under Former Gov. David I. Walsh and every Governor since then.

He said he never saw Boston when it was so apparently deserted as yesterday. He made the trip in his automobile and put it in a garage when he arrived, but when he

reached the State House he said there were 100 places where he might have parked his car, while

on other occasions he said he always found all parking spaces filled by the time he reached there.

### ITEM

Lynn, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

## SHARP CRITICISM CURLEY ADDRESS BY REPUBLICANS

### Speaker Saltonstall Says "It Shouts Extravagance and Whispers Economy"

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#### Reducing Costs.

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JAN 2 1936

# Will Gov. Curley of Massachusetts "Decide" to "Carry" State for F.D.R.

## Enigmatic Figure Has a Faculty for Winning

By BRAD ANGIER

Central Press Correspondent

BOSTON.—What part will Gov. James Michael Curley of Massachusetts play in the Democratic presidential campaign of 1936? That may mean a great deal to President Roosevelt, for the Bay State is needed by the president.

Governor Curley himself has eyes on the Democratic presidential nomination in 1940. He plans to run for U. S. senator in 1936. (It is assumed that Senator Marcus A. Coolidge, Democrat, will not run again).

A few years ago, his third four-year term as mayor of Boston coming to a close, Jim Curley's political balloon seemed crashing earthward. This man, who might have been mayor of the Hub for the past 20 consecutive years if it were not for a statute that prevents a mayor from succeeding himself, failed in his attempts to obtain a more important post than delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1932.

### An Opportunist

Opportunist Four years previously he had supported Al Smith's candidacy for the presidency. Now he abruptly switched to Franklin D. Roosevelt, and at a time when Massachusetts was steadfastly wearing brown derbies and whistling "The Sidewalks of New York". Men whose names were scarcely known outside their own neighborhoods were elected over Curley to represent the state at the Democratic national convention.

But with the same stubborn confidence in his judgment that has always characterized him, Curley went to the convention on his own. He maneuvered so as to become an official delegate from Puerto Rico, an island he smilingly admitted he knew only from tourist literature. In this capacity he not only threw his vote into the increasing Roosevelt landslide, but he made a speech in behalf of the former New York governor that was generally acclaimed the finest bit of oratory of the entire coalition.

Curley's worst enemy, and he had thousands of them, will not deny that he is a good orator.

### Unpopular With Home Bosses

Even after Curley's almost single-handed stand for Roosevelt in this state had been vindicated in Chicago and the Democratic bigwigs here had fallen into line, Curley remained so unpopular with party leaders in this section that Farley sent him clear across the



Gov. James M. Curley of Massachusetts

country into California to campaign.

Roosevelt was swept into office by a record majority. Curley, commuting between Boston and Washington, was offered a number of political appointments, including at least one European ambassadorship. His third four-year term as mayor of Boston was coming to a close. The law stated that he could not succeed himself. Would he take the opportunity to make a graceful exit from the Bay State?

Opportunities! Curley, said by associates to be disappointed because the position of ambassador to Italy was not given to him, after many newspapers had compared his profile to none other than Julius Caesar's, stayed home and ran for governor.

### Licks Opponents

The Democratic state convention, controlled by Senator David

Walsh, nominated a ticket notable by its deficiency in Curley men. Was Curley finished? He tripled his already strenuous efforts, put the names of himself and his personally selected ticket on the ballot, essayed a bit of political strategem by having a man whom he later appointed registrar of motor vehicles further split the gubernatorial race, and not only won the nomination in the primaries, but was overwhelmingly elected.

Massachusetts' supporters have been hopeful that Vice-President John Nance Garner would "not choose" to run again. They have had Curley "picked" to get the Democratic vice-presidential nomination, in that event.

But Curley himself makes no move in the open unless he is certain he can "get away" with it.



## State House Notes and News

by Arthur W. Woodman

Minute-man Staff Correspondent

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, JAN. 1

—Heralding a new era of "social justice," Governor James M. Curley today laid before the Massachusetts legislature a broad plan for "social security," overshadowed by a detailed program of state building at institutions and a fiscal policy containing multitudinous unpopular tax proposals.

Reforms in structure by adoption of a unicameral legislature, reduction of membership and adoption of biennial session is urged by the Chief Executive in his annual message to the General Court before large throngs in the House of Representatives.

Slightly touching on a definite program of "social security" for which he has definitely declared himself, the Governor reviewed his success and failure of the past year, hailing his victories as the foundation of a social security platform. Explaining the failure of the "work and wages" program, now a much mourned slogan, the Governor asserted the responsibility rests with the legislature "which provided funds not only grudgingly but in such limited amount as to make impossible the complete fulfillment of the pledge of work and wages.

An amazing feature of the New Year's Day address is the taxation financial program drafted by the Governor.

Features outlined include a continuation of the 10 per cent surtax, adopted last year, continuation for five years of the additional gasoline tax, doubled license fee for trucks on the highway, additional taxes on dog racing, with horses remaining free from a tax increase, transfer of alcoholic taxes from the special old age assistance fund to the general fund, a 40 cents a gallon tax on each proof gallon of alcohol, a two cent cigarette tax and a five dollar license fee for slot machines.

To the end that the state tax be dismissed, these new forms of taxation are recommended.

Judicial reforms are urged on the legislature, which, if adopted would clear the Supreme Judicial Court of the elder jurists. The judges, according to the Governor "because of age, can no longer meet completely the requirements of the office". Under the pension plan devised by the Governor to retire jurists at full pay when they reach the age of 70, his claim is that the "Commonwealth would be assured of a full quota of judges intellectually in the prime of life, without the need of drastic action against men who

have given long and honorable service and whose only fault is the natural one of failing to recognize the gradual waning of their powers.

In accord with recent trends, Governor Curley announced himself wholeheartedly in favor of a vast spending program designed to produce a building program at State Institutions without listing contemplated expenditures and devoid of gubernatorial recommendation for financing the projects.

Throughout the entire message appeared eulogies of his administration in 1935 and the benefits produced under his guidance. His condemnation of the legislature which blocked his proposals was carried through in his 1936 New Year's Greeting as he requested additional funds to complete the unfinished program proposed a year ago.

Additional buildings, equipment for newly erected hospitals, finances for additional personnel, housing for added workers and new buildings to relieve overcrowding are asked without provision for the appropriation of funds to carry through the program.

In line with the federal government housing act, slum clearance and low cost housing developments are a vital part of the "social security" program which was today laid before the legislature for consideration.

Contrary to his opening words to the General Court wherein he hailed the new year as the "end of the depression", asserting that "The year 1936 should prove memorable in the annals of our country marking as it will the end of the greatest depression ever visited upon the American people", the Governor hailed a new program of social welfare overburdened with reminders of the "scriptural admonition 'I am my brother's keeper'".

Throughout his discussion of legislative reforms is noted a definite trend of the new democracy to centralize governmental authority.

Economy in operating government is hailed as the cause for a reduction in the number of legislators, abolition of a legislative branch and creation of biennial sessions.

Removal of the stumbling block of numbers, with the control of law making in the hands of a selected few, further removed from the voting public, is contrary to the intent of the framers of constitution of the Commonwealth, carried further with later amendments, providing for large delegations to be selected by the

voters as spokesmen, during a time when population was not as great as today.

Control of governmental authority, and absorption of local governmental functions, admittedly passes from the hands of the electorate into the autocratic demination of a distant minority, with the limiting of governmental bodies.

In keeping with the desires of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, the Governor has urged upon the General Court an increase in the compulsory school age from 14 to 16, the main purpose given, to stimulate employment for the adult unemployed.

In whipping the legislature publicly, Governor Curley today left the House chamber, with a perplexed legislature wondering just how it may justify the enormous expenditures urged by the Governor while their 1935 financial escapade still leaves a disagreeable birthmark on their political faces.



JAN 2 1936

# CURLEY PLANS RELIEF ON REAL ESTATE TAXES

## Chief Executive Outlines New Tax Program and Stresses Need of Economy in Government

STATE HOUSE, Boston, Jan. 1.—With elimination of the State Tax as a means of directly relieving the burden on real estate and the need for economy in government as the keynote of his message, Governor James M. Curley addressing a joint convention of the Senate and House of Representatives, in the first meeting of the 1936 legislative session, outlined a new tax program and proposed a study which would put the Commonwealth's budget system on a real debit and credit standard.

To raise sufficient new revenue to make it possible to wipe out the present \$10,000,000 state tax now assessed on the cities and towns of the Commonwealth, Governor Curley recommended the following new tax plan:

1. Continuation of the 10 per cent surtax on individuals, estates and corporations.

### Favors Bigger Gas Tax

2. A n increase in the three cent per gallon tax on gasoline for a five year period.

3. Doubling of the fee assessed on motor trucks operating in the States.

4. Transfer to the General Fund of receipts from the tax on intoxicating beverages not used for old age assistance.

5. Forty cents per gallon tax on each proof gallon of alcohol.

6. Two cent per package tax on cigarettes and corresponding tax on tobacco products.

7. Five dollar tax on slot machines.

8. Increase of from three and a half to five per cent in the State's share of the handle at dog racing tracks.

### Suggests Economy Study

To bring about economy in state government the governor recommends the appointment of a committee consisting of six legislators and 10 persons representing the real estate and business interests of the Commonwealth. Another study which the governor stressed as essential is that of the appointment of a commission of recognized authorities on taxation, including members of the Legislature, enforced with ample funds to employ every possible expert assistance, to

revise the tax system of the Commonwealth.

Governor Curley opened his address with the unqualified prediction that the new year will mark "the end of the greatest depression ever visited upon the American people." He devoted a great deal of time discussing social security legislation and promised that the operation of the program for social justice would represent the dawn of a new day and a new era in the life of the nation. The chief executive warned the legislators that the acceptance of the plan "may be jeopardized by other plans, which, while representing good intentions and a desire to solve a tremendous problem, may destroy the real objective sought, namely, the welfare of the entire people."

### "Work and Wages"

As to "work and wages," Governor Curley had the following to say: "With the funds that have been available through legislative action in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, employment has been furnished, and men and women have been transferred from welfare rolls to payrolls, but it is accepted by every forward looking intelligent individual that both the federal and state governments have their limitations and that in the last analysis it is in private industry that we must look for the ultimate transfer of the unemployed to employment."

One of the governor's first recommendations for new legislation was the proposal for an expansion of the Workmen's Compensation Act to provide coverage for nurses employed in institutions. "The work of these men and women is equally as hazardous as persons in the law enforcing or fire protection branches of the public service, since they are constantly exposed to the danger of disease and death, and in my opinion, are entitled to protection," the governor declared.

### Labor Recommendations.

Stressing the need for reorganization of the state department of labor and industries as essential if the interests of employer, employee and taxpayer alike are to be served, the chief executive renewed his recommendation for legislation to permit the department of labor to

take over the duties of the State Industrial Accident Board. Still another labor recommendation made by the chief executive was the renewal of his proposal of raising the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years.

"For the first time since the law has been in effect a definite halt has been made in the steadily increasing cost of placing a car on the road," the governor said in discussing the compulsory automobile insurance statute. "A definite forward step has been taken in this matter in the elimination of the guest from compulsory insurance. He added that the costs can only be lowered by reducing the number of claims and maintained this result could be accomplished by increasing the personnel of the registry of motor vehicles. Unless such provision is made, he asserted, "I can see no alternative other than a repeal of the compulsory insurance law." He therefore renews his recommendation for more motor vehicle inspectors declaring there is need for immediate and drastic action. "Racketeering upon spurious claims by venal attorneys in collusion with doctors and professional claimants must be stopped," he warned. "A great industry which is threatened with destruction through criminal exploitation must be conserved." He also suggested consideration of whether law violators should be required to install governors on their cars limiting operation to 30 miles per hour as a condition of continued license.

The reduction in mortgage interest rate from 6 to 5 1-2 per cent has lightened the burden on home owners but the chief executive expressed the opinion that in the view of the plenitude of money a further reduction might well be made.

Support is given by the governor, in another recommendation, to the report of the special recess commission which studied the subject of consumer credit. The commission favored the enactment of a uniform instalment sales law.

Still another recommendation which the governor renewed in his second message to the Legislature is that steps be taken to promote economic education not only in the secondary schools, but among the adult population. He maintained that it would be advisable to appoint a commission to study the subject.

He favored expansion of the so-called housing authority act to the authorized to raise and appropriate money and to pay it over to the housing authorities to assist in the prosecution of slum clearance and low cost housing projects.

### Lauds Job Insurance

"The unemployment insurance act," the governor informed the legislators, "should ultimately prove a panacea for industrial depressions through maintaining within the ranks of the consumers the unemployed men and women of the nation as well as the aged, who, without legislation of this character, would be without the funds necessary not only for the maintenance of their families, but would be unable to aid private industry,



through the absence of purchasing power."

To insure the public safety, the governor recommended that immediate legislative steps be taken, in accordance with recent federal legislation, to allow law enforcing officials of one state to pursue law violators into another state. "The advantages enjoyed by organized crime through speedy motor vehicles, the radio, able attorneys and other agencies cannot be successfully combatted until such time as a portion of the fetters with which legal restrictions bind law enforcing agencies have been removed," the governor declared in making this recommendation.

#### Urges Smaller Legislature

As another means of reducing the cost of state government the chief executive recommended adoption of a constitutional amendment to "make the unicameral legislature possible, a reduction in membership and biennial sessions." "There is no need of two chambers today," the governor declared.

With a view to relieving the anxieties of ageing judges and to improve the judicial service of the Commonwealth, the governor recommended legislation permitting a judge of any of the three courts of state-wide jurisdiction, upon reaching the age of 70, to retire voluntarily at full salary. Such a provision is now in force with respect to federal justices, the chief executive reminded the law makers.

The legislature was bitterly denounced by the governor for its failure to provide the necessary funds to construct a new hospital for the criminally insane. "The duplicity practiced in 1935 through the authorization for establishment of a hospital for the criminally insane at a cost of \$1,750,000 without making provision for the money savors of a low order of knavery without precedent in the history of the Commonwealth," the governor declared. He recommended that the institution be constructed at Norfolk and be supervised by the mental diseases department.

#### Aid for Mentally Ill

"The institutions for the mentally ill should be enlarged to accommodate 2,000 patients each as speedily as possible," the governor asserted. "This would mean the enlargement of 12 state institutions, providing for a total of 24,000 mental patients." He also favored the construction of a new state school for feeble minded children. Referring to the delay in the necessary mental diseases building program the governor stated that "attempts to gloss over this situation upon the plea of overburdening the taxpayer should no longer be tolerated, and we should meet a condition and a situation, the further disregarding of which should stamp the lawmaking bodies of Massachusetts as both unworthy and unfit."

Indicating that the special state commission on sliding scales is preparing a plan which it believes will materially reduce the gas and electric rates throughout the State, Governor Curley sponsored the enactment of a so-called contract law by which the public utilities department by agreement with the companies, or otherwise, could fix a fair rate of return, a fair rate

base and the basis of participation by the public and companies in excess earnings of public utilities engaged in the distribution of gas and electricity.

#### Would Weed Out Quacks

Because of the recent report that there are more than 1,000 persons who are not qualified in either medicine or surgery conducting business in Massachusetts as physicians or surgeons, the governor asked the General Court to pass a statute to require such professional men to pass a test and pay an annual registration fee before being allowed to practice in Massachusetts. Other health measures recommended by the governor were the abandonment of the Rutland State Hospital and the construction of a new institution there and provide additional accommodations for employes at the Pondville Cancer hospital.

As another part of his public building program the Commonwealth's chief executive called upon the Legislature to appropriate \$1,000,000 for the construction of an addition to the State Capitol. He reminded the law makers that the state is paying \$80,000 annually to house offices of state functions.

With the creation of the State Planning Board the need for the Metropolitan Planning Division ceases to exist, the governor declared, favoring abolition of the division. There is no valid reason for the continuance of the division.

#### District Court Changes

Numerous changes in the district court system were outlined to the senators and representatives by the governor. They include: Prohibit practice by the district court justices in civil cases in their own courts; establishment of district courts on a circuit basis; give presiding justices the option of sitting full time with adequate compensation and appointments of presiding justices should be made on that basis in the future; remuneration of special justices on an hourly basis.

Referring to the Commonwealth's penal institutions, the governor renewed his recommendation for the abandonment of the State Prison at Charlestown and the housing of felons at Norfolk. He also suggested the appointment of a committee to study the placing of state wards, the segregation of prisoners, establishment of an institution for the care and treatment of persons afflicted with social diseases and radical changes in the parole system of the State.

"I believe the time has come to make a thorough study of the tax problem and the expenditure problem of our state and local governments, and to prepare a comprehensive tax and expenditure program," the governor declared in stressing the point that insufficient attention has been given the subject.

"I recommend that legislation be passed having for its objective the securing of revenue sufficient in amount to obviate the necessity of laying any 'State Tax' upon the cities and towns, as a means of relieving real estate of the inequitable burden that it is now required to bear."

#### Would Relieve Home Owner

He said the 10 per cent surtax "will tend to eliminate the state tax and thus help to reduce the burden on the home owner." The increase in the gasoline tax would be in accordance with the recognized policy of broadening the tax base, he declared. Doubling of the motor truck fees would, the governor asserted, provide revenue where sorely needed and without hardship. Taxation of proof alcohol would remove this products unfair competitive advantage over those engaged in the alcoholic beverages business, the governor stated.

The proposed increase state share on dog racing would work no hardship to the operators and would prove beneficial to the Commonwealth through increasing the revenue approximately \$250,000, the chief executive reminded the legislators. His suggested tax on tobacco, the governor maintained, would not fall heavily on any individual, while the tax on slot machines would aid the smaller merchants of the Commonwealth.

Governor Curley renewed his recommendations for the appropriation of \$100,000 to advertise the recreational advantages of the State and a like amount for the conservation of bird and fish life. He asked that steps be taken to erect a war memorial and suggested the appointment of a committee to represent the state at the Harvard College Tercentenary exercises.

In conclusion the governor declared that his tax program represents only a portion of what is possible, provided the question of ways and means of economizing, and at the same time more efficient conducting of the departments of the state, is answered. He closed with the recommendation for the appointment of a committee to study economy in government.

*Concluded*



ITEM  
Lynn, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

## CURLEY URGES ECONOMY AND SOME NEW TAXES

Would Eliminate State Tax on  
Cities and Towns to Lift  
Realty Load

INCREASE "GAS" TAX

More Tax on Alcohol, and Two  
Cents a Package on  
Cigarets

STATE HOUSE, Boston, Jan. 1, 1936.—With elimination of the State tax as a means of directly relieving the burden on real estate and the need for economy in government as the keynote of his message, Gov. James M. Curley, addressing a joint convention of the Senate and House of Representatives, in the first meeting of the 1936 legislative session, outlined a new tax program and proposed a study which would put the Commonwealth's budget system on a real debit and credit standard.

To raise sufficient new revenue to make it possible to wipe out the present \$10,000,000 State tax now assessed on the cities and towns of the Commonwealth, Gov. Curley recommended the following new tax plan:

### New Tax Plan.

1. Continuation of the 10 per cent sur tax on individuals, estates and corporations.
2. An increase in the three-cent per gallon tax on gasoline for a five-year period.
3. Doubling of the fee assessed on motor trucks operating in the State.
4. Transfer to the general fund of receipts from the tax on intoxicating beverages not used for old age assistance.
5. Forty cents per gallon tax on each proof gallon of alcohol.
6. Two cents per package tax on cigarettes and corresponding tax on tobacco products.
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8. Increase of from three and a half to five per cent, in the State's share of the handle at dog racing tracks.

To bring about economy in State government the governor recommends the appointment of a committee consisting of six legislators and 10 persons representing the real estate and business interests of the Commonwealth. Another study which the governor stressed as essential is that of the appointment of a commission of recognized authorities on taxation, including members of the Legislature, enforced with ample funds to employ every possible expert assistance, to revise the tax system of the Commonwealth.

Governor Curley opened his address with the unqualified prediction that the new year will mark "the end of the greatest depression ever visited upon the American people." He devoted a great deal of time discussing social security legislation and promised that the operation of the program for social justice would represent the dawn of a new day and a new era in the life of the nation. The chief executive warned the legislators that the acceptance of the plan "may be jeopardized by other plans, which, while representing good intentions and a desire to solve a tremendous problem, may destroy the real benefit, namely, the welfare of the entire people."

### Up to Private Industry.

As to "work and wages," Governor Curley had the following to say: "With the funds that have been made available through legislative action in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, employment has been furnished, but it is accepted by every forward looking intelligent individual that both the Federal and State governments have their limitations and that in the last analysis it is private industry that we must look for the ultimate transfer of the unemployed to employment."

Stressing the need for reorganization of the state department of labor and industries as essential if the interests of employer, employee and taxpayer alike are to be served, the chief executive renewed his recommendation for legislation to permit the department of labor to take over the duties of the State Industrial Accident Board. Still another labor recommendation made by the chief executive was the renewal of his proposal of raising the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years.

### The Guest Rider.

"For the first time since the law has been in effect a definite halt has been made in the steadily increasing cost of placing a car on the road," the governor said in discussing the compulsory automobile insurance statute. "A definite forward step has been taken in this matter in the elimination of the guest from compulsory insurance. He added that the costs can only be lowered by reducing the number of claims and maintaining this result could be accomplished by increasing the personnel of the registry of motor vehicles. Unless such provision is made, he asserted, "I can see no alternative other than a repeal of the compulsory insurance law." He therefore renews his recommendation for more motor vehicle inspectors declaring there is need for immediate and drastic action. "Racketeering upon spurious claims by venal attorneys in collusion with doctors and professional claimants must be stopped," he warned. "A great industry which is threatened with destruction through criminal exploitation must be conserved." He also suggested consideration of whether law violators should be required to install governors on their cars limiting operation to 30 miles per hour as a condition of continued license.

The reduction in mortgage interest rate from 6 to 5½ per cent, has lightened the burden on home owners but the chief executive expressed the opinion that in the view of the plentitude of money a further reduction might well be made.

### Unemployment Insurance

"The unemployment insurance act," the governor informed the legislators, "should ultimately prove a panacea for industrial depressions through maintaining within the ranks

of the consumers the unemployed men and women of the nation as well as the aged, who, without legislation of this character would be without the funds necessary not only for the maintenance of their families, but would be unable to aid private industry, through the absence of purchasing power."

With a view to relieving the anxieties of aging judges and to improve the judicial service of the Commonwealth, the governor recommended legislation permitting a judge of any of the three courts of State-wide jurisdiction, upon reaching the age of 70, to retire voluntarily at full salary. Such a provision is now in force with respect to federal justices, the chief executive reminded the law makers.

The Legislature was bitterly denounced by the governor for its failure to provide the necessary funds to construct a new hospital for the criminally insane. "The duplicity practiced in 1935 through the authorization for the establishment of a hospital for the criminally insane at a cost of \$1,750,000 without making provision for the money savors of a low order of knavery without precedent in the history of the Commonwealth," the governor declared. He recommended that the institution be constructed at Norfolk and be supervised by the mental diseases department.

"The institutions for the mentally ill should be enlarged to accommodate 2000 patients each as speedily as possible," the Governor asserted.

Indicating that the special State commission on sliding scales is preparing a plan which it believes will materially reduce the gas and electric rates throughout the State, Governor Curley sponsored the enactment of a so-called contract law by which the public utilities department by agreement with the companies, otherwise, could fix a fair rate of return, a fair rate base and the basis of participation by the public and companies in excess earnings of public utilities engaged in the distribution of gas and electricity.

### New State Capitol.

As another part of his public buildings program the Commonwealth's chief executive called upon the Legislature to appropriate \$1,000,000 for the construction of an addition to the State Capitol. He reminded the law makers that the State is paying \$80,000 annually to house offices of State functions.

With the creation of the State Planning Board the need of the Metropolitan Planning Division ceases to exist, the governor declared, favoring abolition of the division.

There is no valid reason for the continuance of the division.

Numerous changes in the district court system were outlined to the senators and representatives by the governor. They include: Prohibit practice by the district court justices in civil cases in their own courts; establishment of district courts on a circuit basis; give presiding justices the option of sitting full time with adequate compensation and appointments of presiding justices should be made on that basis in the future; remuneration of special justices on any hourly basis.

Referring to the Commonwealth's penal institutions, the governor renewed his recommendation for the abandonment of the State Prison at Charlestown and the housing of felons at Norfolk. He also suggested the appointment of a committee to study the placing of State wards, the segregation of prisoners, establishment of an institution for the care and treatment of persons afflicted with social diseases and changes in the parole system of the State.

cont

"I believe the time has come to make a thorough study of the tax problem and the expenditure problem of our State and local government, and to prepare a comprehensive tax and expenditure program," the governor declared in stressing the point that insufficient attention has been given the subject.

"I recommend that legislation be passed having for its objective the securing of revenue sufficient in amount to obviate the necessity of laying any 'State Tax' upon the cities and towns, as a means of relieving real estate of the inequitable burden that it is now required to bear."

He said the 10 per cent surtax "will tend to eliminate the State tax and thus help to reduce the burden on the home owner." The increase in the gasoline tax would be in accordance with the recognized policy of broadening the tax base, he declared. Doubling of the motor truck fees would, the governor, asserted, provide revenue where sorely needed and without hardship. Taxation of proof alcohol would remove this product's unfair competitive advantage over those engaged in the alcoholic beverage business, the governor stated.

The proposed increase State share on dog racing would work no hardship to the operators and would prove beneficial to the Commonwealth through increasing the revenue approximately \$250,000, the chief executive reminded the legislators. His suggested tax on tobacco, the governor maintained, would not fall heavily on any individual, while the tax on slot machines would aid the smaller merchants of the Commonwealth.

Governor Curley renewed his recommendations for the appropriation of \$100,000 to advertise the recreational advantages of the State and a like amount for the conservation of bird and fish life. He asked that steps be taken to erect a war memorial and suggested the appointment of a committee to represent the State at the Harvard College Tercentenary exercises.

In conclusion the governor declared that his tax program represents only a portion of what is possible, provided the question of ways and means of economizing, and at the same time more efficient conducting of the departments of the State, is answered. He closed with the recommendation for the appointment of a committee to study economy in government.

## Recommendations Of Gov. Curley in Annual Message

Broadening of workman's compensation act to include nurses in institutions in its provisions.

Reorganization of department of labor and industries to provide for transfer to its jurisdiction of the duties of the industrial accident board.

Raising of the compulsory school attendance age from 14 to 16 years.

Appointment of additional motor vehicle registry inspectors.

Installation of 30-mile-per-hour speed governors on motor cars of automobile law violators.

Reduction in mortgage interest rates.

Regulation of installment plan selling.

Promotion of economic education in secondary schools and among adult population.

Housing authority to permit cities and towns to finance slum clearance and low cost housing projects, State authority to finance low-cost housing projects, State authority to finance low-cost housing projects in local communities.

Amendment of unemployment in-

surance act to make it conform to federal act.

Legislation to permit the pursuit of law violators into other states.

Unicameral legislature, reduction membership and biennial sessions.

Retirement at full salary for supreme, superior and land court judges at 70 years of age.

Equipment for mental disease research building. Financing for hospital for criminally insane. Enlargement of 12 mental disease hospitals. New living quarters for 1500 mental disease hospital employees. New school for feeble-minded.

Adoption of sliding scale for gas and electricity rates and expansion of public utilities department to administer this plan.

Criminal offense to practice medicine without state license.

Modern tuberculosis hospital at Rutland.

1,000,000 addition to State House.

Abolition of metropolitan planning division.

Authority to increase size of legal deposits of public funds in banks outside the commonwealth.

Prohibit practice of law by district court judges in civil cases in their own courts. Establishment of district courts on circuit basis. Hourly instead of daily compensation for special justices.

Abandonment of state prison at Charlestown, with state reformatory at Concord reserved for first offenders.

Commission to study placing out of state wards, segregation of prisoners, establishment of institution for treatment of social diseases and changes in parole system.

Commission to study taxation. Continuation of 10 per cent. surtax on incomes. Five-year continuation of three-cent tax on gasoline. Double present motor truck registration fees. Tax of 40 cents on each proof gallon of alcohol. Increase state's share of "handle" on dog racing wagers from 3 1/2 to 5 per cent. Retail sales tax of two cents on cigarettes and tobacco. Fee of \$5 on slot machines. Transfer existing balances in military and naval service fund, escheated estates fund and unclaimed dividends fund to general fund.

\$100,000 appropriation for advertising state's recreational facilities.

Committee to represent commonwealth at Harvard tercentenary.

Erection of state war memorial.

Committee to study methods of reducing cost of state government.

*Concluded*



JAN 2 1936

# BITTER BATTLE OVER HIGH TAX PROGRAM LOOMS

## SALTONSTALL WILL OPPOSE CURLEY PLANS

**Leads G. O. P. Forces  
Against Onslaught  
on Judges**

### NEW LEVIES SOUGHT

**Cigaretts, Dog Racing,  
Trucks, Gasoline  
Incomes Hit**

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—Senate and House convened today and adjourned immediately until Monday at 2 P. M.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—Legislative wheels on Beacon Hill began to grind today as the second session of the 149th general court settled down to business with a tremendous increase in taxation to meet government costs the focal point.

The anticipated short session, according to capitol observers, will be marked by a battle for political advantage between the administration forces of Gov. Curley and those of Speaker of the House Leverett Saltonstall, candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

The governor in his annual message made 50 recommendations, as big tax levies on cig-

arets, tobacco products, slot machines, alcohol, more on dog racing motor trucks, continuation of the three-cent gasoline tax and the 10 percent extra on incomes taxes and abolishment of one house of the legislature and of the \$10,000,000 state tax, now a burden on real estate.

Speaker Saltonstall urged only such new laws as will accelerate and not retard the confidence that better times are ahead.

"Years of Democratic misrule," he said, "have burned into the hearts and minds of the voters that their jobs, their businesses and their home are safest under a Republican administration in Massachusetts."

The recommendation of the governor that high court judges retire on full pay at 70 years of age was met by a sharp statement from Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., Boston Republican, that the opening of the equity court case against former Boston City Treasurer Edmund Dolan furnished the motive for the retirement proposal.

In his message, Gov. Curley made it plain that he does not look for any extensive saving in State expenditures until there has been a comprehensive study of both revenues and expenditures.

He proposed that such a study be made by a special commission to report to the legislature of 1937.

While urging retrenchment and additional taxes in an effort to save the real estate owners from their excessive burden of local taxes, the Governor recommended expenditures of large sums of money to improve facilities in the various institutions of the State, particularly those under the supervision of the department of mental diseases.

Construction of a war memorial, with no estimate of the cost given; an addition to the State House at an estimated cost of \$1,000,000; and an expenditure of \$1,000,000 for advertising the State's recreational attractions are among the other large expenditures suggested.

In discussing this phase of the recommendation, Gov. Curley referred to the provisions of the State Constitution which permit

nim, with the consent of the Executive Council, to remove judges on account of advanced age or mental or physical disability and urged that it would be better for them to retire voluntarily without making it necessary to take removal proceedings.

In view of the fact that there has been rumor of late to the effect that the Governor might exercise his powers to remove certain judges, many of the members of the Senate and House professed to see in his proposal a veiled threat that he would force retirement if necessary.

Another recommendation which stirred considerable hostility was that for setting up a single chamber Legislature composed of 140 elected members in place of the present Senate of 40 members and House of 240. Coupled with this recommendation was a proposal for biennial sessions of the Legislature.

The question of biennial sessions is one that has been discussed annually at the State House for several years with the advocates of that change coming very near to getting their proposal endorsed at the last session by a number sufficient to put the question of amending the Constitution on the ballot.

"That battle will be renewed with vigor at the current session, and may have a chance of receiving legislative approval."

Other recommendations which seem destined to meet with stiff opposition were those for placing the Industrial Accident Board within the Department of Labor and Industries and increasing the compulsory school age from 14 to 16. Both of these questions have been before the Legislature in other years, and have been fought strenuously.

There was much favorite discussion of Governor Curley's recommendation that judges of district courts be prohibited from appearing in civil cases in their own courts.

Under a recent rule of the Supreme Court, district court judges were prohibited from practicing in criminal cases anywhere in the State. There is some sentiment in favor of making that same rule

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apply in connection with all civil cases anywhere and it appeared that the Governor's proposal that the prohibition against civil cases be applied to district judges within their own jurisdictional courts would be approved.

Both branches met at 11 o'clock yesterday, according to custom, and with no contests over the presiding officers in either Senate or House, the joint convention was called on time. The reading of the Governor's address, one of the longest ever given, consumed an hour and 25 minutes.

the legislators that the acceptance of the plan "may be jeopardized by other plans, which, while representing good intentions and a desire to solve a tremendous problem, may destroy the real objective sought, namely, the welfare of the entire people."

#### Up to Private Industry.

As to "work and wages," Governor Curley had the following to say: "With the funds that have been made available through legislative action in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, employment has been furnished, and men and women have been transferred from welfare rolls to pay rolls, but it is accepted by every forward looking intelligent individual that both the federal and state governments have their limitations and that in the last analysis it is private industry that we must look for the ultimate transfer of the unemployed to employment."

One of the governor's first recommendations for new legislation was the proposal for an expansion of the workmen's compensation act to provide coverage for nurses employed in institutions. "The work of these men and women is equally as hazardous as persons in the law enforcing or fire protection branches of the public service, since they are constantly exposed to the danger of disease and death, and in my opinion are entitled to protection," the governor declared.

Stressing the need for reorganization of the State Department of Labor and Industries as essential if the interests of employer, employee and taxpayer alike are to be served, the chief executive renewed his recommendation for legislation to permit the Department of Labor to take over the duties of the State Industrial Accident board. Still another labor recommendation made by the chief executive was the renewal of his proposal of raising the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years.

#### More Motor Inspectors.

"For the first time since the law has been in effect a definite halt has been made in the steadily increasing cost of placing a car on the road," the governor said in discussing the compulsory automobile insurance statute. "A definite forward step has been taken in this matter in the elimination of the guest from compulsory insurance." He added that the costs can only be lowered by reducing the number of claims and maintained this result could be accomplished by increasing the personnel of the registry of motor vehicles. Unless such provision is made, he asserted, "I can see no alternative other than a repeal of the compulsory insurance law." He therefore renews his recommenda-

tion for more motor vehicle inspectors declaring there is need for immediate and drastic action. "Racketeering upon spurious claims by venal attorneys in collusion with doctors and professional claimants must be stopped," he warned. "A great industry which is threatened with destruction through criminal exploitation must be conserved." He also suggested consideration of whether law violators should be required to install governors on their cars limiting operation to 30 miles per hour as a condition of continued license.

The reduction in mortgage interest rate from 6 to 5½ per cent has lightened the burden on home owners but the chief executive expressed the opinion that in the view of the plenitude of money a further reduction might well be made.

Support is given by the governor, in another recommendation, to the report of the special recess commission which studied the subject of consumer credit. The commission favored the enactment of a uniform instalment sales law.

#### Economic Education.

Still another recommendation which the governor renewed in his second message to the legislature is that steps be taken to promote economic education not only in the secondary schools, but among the adult population. He maintained that it would be advisable to appoint a commission to study the subject.

He favored expansion of the so-called housing authority act to the end that cities and towns be authorized to raise and appropriate money to pay it over to the housing authorities to assist in the prosecution of slum clearance and low cost housing projects.

"The unemployment insurance act," the governor informed the legislators, "should ultimately prove a panacea for industrial depressions through maintaining within the ranks of the consumers the unemployed men and women of the nation as well as the aged, who, without legislation of this character, would be without the funds necessary not only for the maintenance of their families, but would be unable to aid private industry, through the absence of purchasing power."

#### Pursuit of Criminals.

To insure the public safety, the governor recommended that immediate legislative steps be taken, in accordance with recent federal legislation, to allow law enforcing officials of one state to pursue law violators into another state. "The advantages enjoyed by organized crime through speedy motor vehicles, the radio, able attorneys and other agencies cannot be successfully combated until such time as a portion of the fetters with which legal restrictions bind law enforcing agencies have been removed," the governor declared in making this recommendation.

#### Unicameral Legislature.

As another means of reducing the cost of the state government, the chief executive recommended the adoption of a constitutional amendment to "make the unicameral legislature possible, a reduction in membership and biennial sessions." "There is no need for two chambers today," the governor declared.

With a view to relieving the anxieties of aging judges and to improve the judicial service of the commonwealth, the governor recommended legislation permitting a judge of any of the three courts of state-wide jurisdiction, upon reaching the age of 70, to retire voluntarily at full salary. Such a provision is now in force with respect to federal justices, the chief executive reminded the law makers.

The legislature was bitterly denounced by the governor for its failure to provide the necessary funds to construct a new hospital for the criminally insane. "The duplicity practiced in 1935 through the authorization for the establishment of a hospital for the criminally insane at a cost of \$1,750,000 without making provision for the money savors of a low order of knavery without precedent in the history of the commonwealth," the governor declared. He recommended that the institution be constructed at Norfolk and be supervised by the Mental Diseases department.

"The institutions for the mentally ill should be enlarged to accommodate 2000 patients each as speedily as possible," the governor asserted. "This would mean the enlargement of 12 state institutions, providing for a total of 24,000 mental patients." He also favored the construction of a new state school for feeble minded children. Referring to the delay in the necessary mental diseases building program the governor stated that "attempts to gloss over this situation upon the plea of overburdening the taxpayer should no longer be tolerated; and we should meet a condition and a situation, the further disregarding of which should stamp the lawmaking bodies of Massachusetts as both unworthy and unfit."

#### Gas and Electric Rates.

Indicating that the special state commission on sliding scales is preparing a plan which it believes will materially reduce the gas and electric rates throughout the state, Governor Curley sponsored the enactment of a so-called contract law by which the Public Utilities department by agreement with the companies, or otherwise, could fix a fair rate of return, a fair rate base and the basis of participation by the public and companies in excess earnings of public utilities engaged in the distribution of gas and electricity.

Because of a recent report that there are more than 1000 persons who are not qualified in either medicine or surgery conducting business in Massachusetts as physicians or surgeons, the governor asked the General Court to pass a statute to require such professional men to pass a test and pay an annual registration fee before being allowed to practice in Massachusetts. Other health measures recommended by the governor were the abandonment of the Rutland State hospital and the construction of a new institution there and provide additional accommodations for employees at the Pondville cancer hospital.

#### State House Addition.

As another part of his public buildings program the commonwealth's chief executive called upon the legislature to appropriate \$1,000,000 for the construction of an

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addition to the State House. He reminded the law makers that the state is paying \$80,000 annually to house officers of state functions.

With the creation of the State Planning board the need for the Metropolitan Planning division ceases to exist, the governor declared, favoring abolition of the division. There is no valid reason for the continuance of the division.

Numerous changes in the district court system were outlined to the senators and representatives by the governor. They include: Prohibit practice by the district court justices in civil cases in their own courts; establishment of district courts on a circuit basis; give presiding justices the option of sitting full time with adequate compensation and appointments of presiding justices should be made on that basis in the future; remuneration of special justices on an hourly basis.

Referring to the commonwealth's penal institutions, the governor renewed his recommendation for the abandonment of the State prison at Charlestown and the housing of felons at Norfolk. He also suggested the appointment of a committee to study the placing of state wards, the segregation of prisoners, establishment of an institution for the care and treatment of persons afflicted with social diseases and radical changes in the parole system of the state.

#### Urges Tax Study.

"I believe the time has come to make a thorough study of the tax problem and the expenditure problem of our state and local governments, and to prepare a comprehensive tax and expenditure program," the governor declared in stressing the point that insufficient attention has been given the subject.

"I recommend that legislation be passed having for its objective the securing of revenue sufficient in amount to obviate the necessity of laying any 'state tax' upon the cities and towns, as a means of relieving real estate of the inequitable burden that it is now required to bear."

He said the 10 per cent surtax "will tend to eliminate the state tax and thus help to reduce the burden on the home owner." The increase in the gasoline tax would be in accordance with the recognized policy of broadening the tax base, he declared. Doubling of the motor truck fees would, the governor asserted, provide revenue where sorely needed and without hardship. Taxation of proof alcohol would remove this products unfair competitive advantage over those engaged in the alcoholic beverages business, the governor stated.

#### Increased Dog Tax.

The proposed increase state share on dog racing would work no hardship to the operators and would prove beneficial to the commonwealth through increasing the revenue approximately \$250,000, the chief executive reminded the legislators. His suggested tax on tobacco, the governor maintained, would not fall heavily on any individual, while the tax on slot machines would aid the smaller merchants of the commonwealth.

Governor Curley renewed his recommendations for the appropriation of \$100,000 to advertise the recreational advantages of the state and a like amount for the conservation of

bird and fish life. He asked that steps be taken to erect a war memorial and suggested the appointment of a committee to represent the state at the Harvard college tercentenary exercises.

In conclusion the governor declared that his tax program represents only a portion of what is possible, provided the question of ways and means of economizing, and at the same time more efficient conduct of the departments of the state, is answered. He closed with the recommendation for the appointment of a committee to study economy in government.

*Concluded*

#### TRIBUNE

Lawrence, Mass.

N 2 1936

## MERRIMACK PROJECT TO BE PUSHED BY GOV. CURLEY

### Governor Says He Will Seek Appropriations to Commit Federal Government to That and Other N. E. Developments

BOSTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Appropriations for development of the Connecticut, Blackstone and Merrimack rivers will be sought in Washington by Governor James M. Curley when he visits the capital to attend the Jackson Day dinner, he announced tonight.

"These projects are by no means dead," said the governor. "I want to get some appropriations as a commitment on the federal government's part. A million dollars on each river project would serve to start the improvements."

Governor Curley said that while in Washington he would also discuss the development of a national

guard camp at Bourne, on Cape Cod.

The governor released a statement from William F. Callahan, commissioner of public works, indicating the state would take immediate steps to carry through the program for a new 40-foot ship channel for Boston harbor, for which \$1,000,000 was allotted from works progress administration funds.

Callahan said the state also was in a position to proceed with dredging of the channel at the Fore River bridge, Quincy, as soon as it was advisable for the work to start.

EAGLE

Lawrence, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

# REAL ESTATE TAX RELIEF IS PROPOSED BY CURLEY

## Governor Outlines New Tax Program For State

### Also Stresses The Need For Economy In Government

STATE HOUSE, Boston, Jan. 1.—With elimination of the State Tax as a means of directly relieving the burden on real estate and the need for economy in government as the keynote of his message, Governor James M. Curley addressing a joint convention of the Senate and House of Representatives, in the first meeting of the 1936 legislative session, outlined a new tax program

and proposed a study which would put the Commonwealth's budget system on a real debit and credit standard.

To raise sufficient new revenue to make it possible to wipe out the present \$10,000,000 state tax now assessed on the cities and towns of the Commonwealth, Governor Curley recommended the following new tax plan:

1. Continuation of the 10 per cent surtax on individual, states and corporations.

#### Favors Bigger Gas Tax

2. A n increase in the three cent per gallon tax on gasoline for a five year period.

3. Doubling of the fee assessed on motor trucks operating in the States.

4. Transfer to the General Fund of receipts from the tax on intoxicating beverages not used for old

age assistance.

5. Forty cents per gallon tax on each proof gallon of alcohol.

6. Two cent per package tax on cigarettes and corresponding tax on tobacco products.

7. Five dollar tax on slot machines.

8. Increase of from three and a half to five per cent in the State's share of the handle at dog racing tracks.

To bring about economy in state government the governor recommends the appointment of a committee consisting of six legislators and 10 persons representing the real estate and business interests of the Commonwealth. Another study which the governor stressed as essential is that of the appointment of a commission of recognized authorities on taxation, including

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members of the Legislature, enforced with ample funds to employ every possible expert assistance, to revise the tax system of the Commonwealth.

Governor Curley opened his address with the unqualified prediction that the new year will mark "the end of the greatest depression ever visited upon the American people." He devoted a great deal of time discussing social security legislation and promised that the operation of the program for social justice would represent the dawn of a new day and a new era in the life of the nation. The chief executive warned the legislators that the acceptance of the plan "may be jeopardized by other plans, which, while representing good intentions and a desire to solve a tremendous problem, may destroy the real objective sought, namely, the welfare of the entire people."

#### "Work and Wages"

As to "work and wages," Governor Curley had the following to say: "With the funds that have been available through legislative action in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, employment has been furnished, and men and women have been transferred from welfare rolls to payrolls, but it is accepted by every forward looking intelligent individual that both the federal and state governments have their limitations and that in the last analysis it is in private industry that we must look for the ultimate transfer of the unemployed to employment."

One of the governor's first recommendations for new legislation was the proposal for an expansion of the Workmen's Compensation Act to provide coverage for nurses employed in institutions. "The work of these men and women is equally as hazardous as persons in the law enforcing or fire protection branches of the public service, since they are constantly exposed to the danger of disease and death, and in my opinion, are entitled to protection," the governor declared.

#### Labor Recommendations.

Stressing the need for reorganization of the state department of labor and industries as essential if the interests of employer, employee and taxpayer alike are to be served, the chief executive renewed his recommendation for legislation to permit the department of labor to take over the duties of the State Industrial Accident Board. Still another labor recommendation made by the chief executive was the renewal of his proposal of raising the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years.

"For the first time since the law has been in effect a definite halt has been made in the steadily increasing cost of placing a car on the road," the governor said in discussing the compulsory automobile insurance statute. "A definite forward step has been taken in this matter in the elimination of the guest from compulsory insurance. He added that the costs can only be lowered by reducing the number of claims and maintained this result could be accomplished by increasing the personnel of the registry of motor vehicles. Unless such provision is made, he asserted, "I can see no alternative other than a repeal of the compulsory in-

surance law." He therefore renews his recommendation for more motor vehicle inspectors declaring there is need for immediate and drastic action. "Racketeering upon spurious claims by venal attorneys in collusion with doctors and professional claimants must be stopped," he warned. "A great industry which is threatened with destruction through criminal exploitation must be conserved." He also suggested consideration of whether law violators should be required to install governors on their cars limiting operation to 30 miles per hour as a condition of continued license.

The reduction in mortgage interest rate from 6 to 5 1/2 per cent has lightened the burden on home owners but the chief executive expressed the opinion that in the view of the plenitude of money a further reduction might well be made.

Support is given by the governor, in another recommendation, to the report of the special recess commission which studied the subject of consumer credit. The commission favored the enactment of a uniform instalment sales law.

Still another recommendation which the governor renewed in his second message to the Legislature is that steps be taken to promote economic education not only in the secondary schools, but among the adult population. He maintained that it would be advisable to appoint a commission to study the subject.

He favored expansion of the so-called cities and towns be authorized to raise and appropriate money and to pay it over to the housing authorities to assist in the prosecution of slum clearance and low cost housing projects.

#### Lauds Job Insurance

"The unemployment insurance act," the governor informed the legislators, "should ultimately prove a panacea for industrial depressions through maintaining within the ranks of the consumers the unemployed men and women of the nation as well as the aged, who, without legislation of this character, would be without the funds necessary not only for the maintenance of their families, but would be unable to aid private industry, through the absence of purchasing power."

To insure the public safety, the governor recommended that immediate legislative steps be taken, in accordance with recent federal legislation, to allow law enforcing officials of one state to pursue law violators into another state. "The advantages enjoyed by organized crime through speedy motor vehicles, the radio, able attorneys and other agencies cannot be successfully combated until such time as a portion of the fetters with which legal restrictions bind law enforcing agencies have been removed," the governor declared in making this recommendation.

#### Urges Smaller Legislature

As another means of reducing the cost of state government the chief executive recommended adoption of a constitutional amendment to "make the unicameral legislature possible, a reduction in membership and biennial sessions." "There

is no need of two chambers today," the governor declared.

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#### Would Weed Out Quacks

Because of the recent report that there are more than 1,000 persons who are not qualified in either medicine or surgery conducting business in Massachusetts as physicians or surgeons, the governor asked the General Court to pass a statute to require such professional men to pass a test and pay an annual registration fee before being allowed to practice in Massachusetts. Other health measures recommended by the governor were the abandonment of the Rutland State Hospital and the construction of a new institution there and provide additional accommodations for employees at the Pondville Cancer hospital.

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wealth's chief executive called v on the Legislature to appropriate \$1,000,000 for the construction of an addition to the State Capitol. He reminded the law makers that the state is paying \$80,000 annually to house offices of state functions.

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#### District Court Changes

Numerous changes in the district court system were outlined to the senators and representatives by the governor. They include: Prohibit practice by the district court justices in civil cases in their own courts; establishment of district courts on a circuit basis; give presiding justices the option of sitting full time with adequate compensation and appointments of presiding justices should be made on that basis in the future; remuneration of special justices on an hourly basis.

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"I believe the time has come to make a thorough study of the tax problem and the expenditure problem of our state and local governments, and to prepare a comprehensive tax and expenditure program," the governor declared in stressing the point that insufficient attention has been given the subject.

"I recommend that legislation be passed having for its objective the securing of revenue sufficient in amount to obviate the necessity of laying any 'State Tax' upon the cities and towns, as a means of relieving real estate of the inequitable burden that it is now required to bear."

#### Would Relieve Home Owner

He said the 10 per cent surtax "will tend to eliminate the state tax and thus help to reduce the burden on the home owner." The increase in the gasoline tax would be in accordance with the recognized policy of broadening the tax base, he declared. Doubling of the motor truck fees would, the governor asserted, provide revenue where sorely needed and without hardship. Taxation of proof alcohol would remove this products unfair competitive advantage over those engaged in the alcoholic beverages business, the governor stated.

The proposed increase state share on dog racing would work no hardship to the operators and would prove beneficial to the Commonwealth through increasing the revenue approximately \$250,000, the chief executive reminded the legislators. His suggested tax on tobacco, the governor maintained, would not fall heavily on any in-

dividual, while the tax on slot machines would aid the smaller merchants of the Commonwealth.

Governor Curley renewed his recommendations for the appropriation of \$100,000 to advertise the recreational advantages of the State and a like amount for the conservation of bird and fish life. He asked that steps be taken to erect a war memorial and suggested the appointment of a committee to represent the state at the Harvard College Tercentenary exercises.

In conclusion the governor declared that his tax program represents only a portion of what is possible, provided the question of ways and means of economizing, and at the same time more efficient conducting of the departments of the state, is answered. He closed with the recommendation for the appointment of a committee to study economy in government.

*Concluded*

#### LEADER

Lowell, Mass.

JAN 2 1936



## Kill This One George L. Bean St. Margaret's Night Address

We cannot for the life of us see eye to eye with Governor Curley in his proposal to increase the state tax on gasoline. Granted that new sources of revenue must be found if the general state tax is to be eliminated in order to relieve real estate owners, nevertheless, there is no just reason why the overburdened motorist should again be the goat. One can understand why cigarettes and other tobacco products should be taxed, why slot machines should have a levy placed upon them and why the state's share of dog racing receipts should be increased, but ownership of an automobile has long since left the category of luxuries. The public has a right to drive machines and drive them at moderate expense. This latest proposal is nothing short of confiscatory. The governor has been ill-advised. If he does not rescind this part of his program, the legislature should kill it the minute it appears.

Whenever you hear some one "beefing" about the "City Hall crowd" and municipal employees who "give little return for their money," consider the case of George L. Bean, elevator operator at the hall for 25 years, who died last evening. Mr. Bean, in all those years, never missed a day's work. He was invariably cordial and obliging, always ready to make the stranger in the building feel at home. An humble employee in an humble position, yet he was one of those who gave overflowing measure of service for his modest wages. Moreover, the "hall" is full of faithful workers of the same stamp as Mr. Bean—men and women who get few public plaudits, but whose services are invaluable in keeping the vast municipal machinery running smoothly.

While the automobile is no longer a luxury, we continue to tax it as such. John T. Flynn, well known writer, in a recent article in Collier's Weekly, said that the car owner has taken just about as much punishment as the traffic will stand. If the trend continues, one of our most useful industries will be hamstrung by taxes and regulations. The Boston Globe recently said editorially: "The fact is that the tax on gasoline brings what looks like easy money to the legislators. There is the constant temptation to increase it. This is the sort of thing that may be expected. Nothing lends itself more easily to abuse." The Bystander is glad to note, incidentally, that the Lowell Chamber of Commerce has taken cognizance of the situation and has referred the matter to its executive committee for probable consideration at a meeting this month.

We trust that the local School committee will literally stop, look and listen before increasing the department's payroll by one penny at its meeting this evening—the final of the present board. There are rumors afloat that seven new teachers are to be named, that various members of the janitorial force at the high school are to have pay increases granted and that, in a word, there will be a belated shaking of the municipal Christmas tree. In all honesty, do we need a single new teacher in the Lowell public schools? Will the education of any child be seriously neglected if no additional ones are elected tonight? Will any member of the janitorial staff resign if he doesn't get a wage advance? We seriously doubt it. If any employee is worth more money, the Bystander would be the last to prevent his or her getting it, but this isn't the time. Let the city get on its feet again. Employees in private industry have had to take a lot on faith for the past few years. City workers can hardly expect to do less.



JAN 2 1936

# CURLEY WOULD END STATE TAX

## TWO-CENT TAX ON CIGARETS, INCREASE IN GASOLINE LEVY URGED IN ANNUAL MESSAGE

**Eight-Point Plan Put Out to End Assessment on Cities**

**BIENNIAL SESSIONS**

**Governor Also Proposes Unicameral Legislature and More Motor Inspectors**

(Special to the Courier-Citizen.)

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, Jan. 1 —With elimination of the state tax as a means of directly relieving the burden on real estate and the need for economy in government, as the keynote of his message, Governor James M. Curley, addressing a joint convention of the Senate and House of Representatives today in the first meeting of the 1936 legislative sessions, outlined a new tax program and proposed a study which would put the commonwealth's budget system on a real debit and credit standard.

### Increased Gas Tax.

To raise sufficient new revenue to make it possible to wipe out the present \$10,000,000 state tax now assessed on the cities and towns of the commonwealth, Governor Curley recommended the following new tax plan:

1—Continuation of the 10 per cent surtax on individuals, estates and corporations.

2—An increase in the three-cent per gallon tax on gasoline for a five-year period.

3—Doubling of the fee assessed on motor trucks operating in the state.

4—Transfer to the general fund of receipts from the tax on intoxicating beverages not used for old age assistance.

5—Forty cents per gallon tax on each proof gallon of alcohol.

6—Two cent per package tax on cigars and corresponding tax on tobacco products.

7—Five dollar tax on slot machines.

8—Increase of from 3½ to 5 per cent in the state's share of the handle at dog racing tracks.

The message which lasted an hour and 25 minutes, drew immediate

comment from two men who have been in opposition to his administration. One, Leverett Saltonstall, speaker of the House of Representatives, and candidate for the Republican nomination for governor this year, remarked:

"Bluntly, the message shouts extravagance and whispers economy."

Senator Henry Parkman jr., of Boston, a consistent foe of the governor, commented that the message "was long and pretty dull," adding:

"Out of a welter of vague quantities and the usual high sounding phrases liberally sprinkled with adjectives, I detected a few specific suggestions with which I am in hearty accord."

### Economy Study.

To bring about economy in state government the governor recommends the appointment of a committee consisting of six legislators and 10 persons representing the real estate and business interests of the commonwealth. Another study which the governor stressed as essential is that of the appointment of a commission of recognized authorities on taxation, including members of the legislature, enforced with ample funds to employ every possible expert assistance, to revise the tax system of the commonwealth.

Governor Curley opened his address with the unqualified prediction that the new year will mark "the end of the greatest depression ever visited upon the American people." He devoted a great deal of time discussing social security legislation and promised that the operation of the program for social justice would represent the dawn of a new day and a new era in the life of the nation. The chief executive warned

# Republican Newspapers Assail Curley's Proposals

## Increased Taxation Program of the Governor in His Annual Message Denounced in Editorials.

By ALLEN MARTIN.

United Press Staff Correspondent.

BOSTON, Jan. 2 (U.P.)—Massachusetts newspapers, mostly Republican, expressed misgivings editorially today over the increased tax program outlined by Governor Curley in his annual message to the legislature.

The Democratic chief executive in his 12,000-word message yesterday recommended continuance of the 10 per cent surtax on incomes, doubling of truck licensing fees, a 40-cent-a-gallon tax on alcohol, an increase from 3½ to 5 per cent in the state's share of dog-racing receipts, a tax of two cents on each package of cigars and a corresponding levy upon other tobacco products.

He also advocated continuance for five years of the three-cent-a-gallon tax on gasoline, and a \$5 annual fee on slot machines.

"If Governor Curley's recommendations, in his annual message to the legislature yesterday, are enacted into law, 1936 will be no happy new year for taxpayers," said the Independent-Democratic Boston Post. "The governor is hot after them. He would re-enact the three-cent gasoline tax and continue this rate for five years."

"It seems there is some cause for jealousy because other states have a higher gasoline tax than Massachusetts . . .

"These things would, he believes, relieve the real estate tax-payer. But somehow new taxes never lighten the burden on the real estate owner. He is being constantly relieved—relieved of more money. He has therefore grown cynical about 'relief.'"

The Republican Boston Herald was more vehement. In an editorial titled "Spend Now! Save Later!" the Herald accused Curley of emphasizing revenue rather than retrenchment.

"Economies in state administration can wait, as there is 'ample time' for the work of determining just what form they should take," the Herald said. ". . . He (the governor) placed the emphasis, unfortunately, on revenue, not retrenchment."

"Governor Curley's smooth proposal for eliminating the state tax while in other proposals recommending large increases in state expenses may be taken as more delusive than hopeful bait for the troubled psychology of taxpayers,"

observed the Republican Springfield Union.

Referring to Curley's proposal for a commission to study taxation, the Republican Worcester Telegram stated:

"This is excellent, but it is largely a gesture and will be largely a gesture—until the state proceeds actually to reduce the cost of its government."

House Speaker Leverett Saltonstall, a Republican, also assailed the governor's message which, he said, "shouts extravagance and whispers economy."

The governor advocated the new revenues to obviate the necessity of levying a state tax on cities and towns.

"No student of government today can fail to be impressed with the great complexity of the tax problem and the impossibility of properly approaching it without simultaneously considering the volume of expenditures," he said. "I believe that the time has come to make a thorough study of the tax problems and the expenditure program."

Curley recommended appointment of a "commission of recognized authorities on taxation, including members of the legislature."

"The problem of commanding reliable revenue sources to meet the expenditure requirements in maintaining the standard of government established in Massachusetts continues to demand our best thought and effort in securing the necessary funds without bearing too heavily upon the home owners in our taxing program," Curley said.

"The deficiency bill annually enacted by the General Court under the title of 'state tax' represents an assessment upon each city and town which is reflected as a portion of the local property tax bill, which with the county tax covers all charges other than those made for purely local needs."

"The amount established by the legislature as a 'state tax' upon a city and town is in practice deducted from revenues collected by the state for distribution before the balance is distributed for municipal purposes, but the amount assessed is found in the determination of the local tax rate and thus is made to appear as a direct tax for state purposes upon property locally situated."

Other recommendations by the governor included:

Legislation to enable judges of

state courts to retire voluntarily at full salary at 70.

Raise compulsory school attendance age from 14 to 16.

Unicameral legislature with biennial sessions.

Interstate compacts under federal legislation to permit law-enforcing authorities of one state to pursue violators into another state.

A \$1,000,000 addition to the State House.

Construction of a war memorial.

An appropriation for advertising Massachusetts' recreational facilities.

Regulatory legislation on installment plan selling.

A building program for the Department of Mental Diseases.

Erection of a new tuberculosis hospital in Rutland.

Slum clearance and low-cost housing.

Sliding scale for gas and electric rates.



SUN  
Lowell, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

### THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Governor Curley, in his annual message to the legislature yesterday, gave the taxpayer little cause for exclaiming "Happy New Year."

The Governor urged the enactment of various new or increased taxes to the end that it might lighten the burden on the real estate taxpayer. The theory of such taxation is commendable, but it recalls to mind that on a number of occasions different taxes have been levied in order to make it possible to reduce other forms of taxation. On such a promise the people accepted the new taxes. Yet, it is difficult, if not impossible, to recall an instance where the tax that was supposed to be lowered actually was permanently lowered. In the long run, and in fact, many runs which were not so long, it simply meant more money leaving the pocket of the worker. For that reason it is wise to keep your fingers crossed when you are told about taxes to lower other taxes.

Such suggestions as raising the gasoline tax, the tax on cigarets and tobacco products, re-enactment of the 10% assessment on income taxes, and doubling the fee on motor trucks, are not likely to be as well digested by the people as was yesterday's holiday dinner.

On the other hand, the Governor made a number of recommendations which are certain to meet with the approval of the majority of the public.

Some of these are: Increase the state's revenue from dog racing from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 per cent. It might be added this figure could well be raised to 10 per cent. A further reduction in mortgage interest rates. Reduction in gas and electric rates. Barring of district court judges from practising in their own courts. Imposition of a \$5 tax on slot machines. On the latter the Governor could much better have advised a campaign to rid the state of slot machines. The sole purpose they serve is to take bread and butter out of the mouths of wives and children, and make racketeers rich.

After balancing the Governor's vocal budget as of yesterday a deficit is found. The worth while suggestions are outweighed by those which are not worth while.

MOORHEAD (MINN) NEWS  
THURSDAY, JAN. 2, 1936

### LOOKING FAR AHEAD.

Governor Curley of Massachusetts has taken out a curious life insurance policy. The accumulated proceeds of the \$11,000 a year policy are to be left to the poor of Boston 125 years after the death of Mr. Curley's last surviving child. At that time, this long-range benefactor figures, the total sum will amount to \$45,548,529. It will yield an income of \$2,500,000 a year, enough to give 2,100 families about \$20 a week.

That would not be a munificent sum today, but nobody knows what it will be 150 years from now. What changes will there be in finance and money and poverty by that time? Will interest rates be maintained so that the sum will grow as planned? For that matter, will there be any poor in Boston in the year 2085?

## ENDORSES GOODWIN IN LABOR UNION

### Governor Curley Changes Attitude After Learning "Good He Is Doing"

#### UNPAID COUNSEL

### Issues Statement On His Work In Brockton And Haverhill

Reversing his attitude towards Motor Registrar Frank Goodwin's activities as unpaid labor counsel for the Brockton Brotherhood, Governor James M. Curley notified Mr. Goodwin he was free to continue his service in that union. Last week, when the controversy was first made public the Governor called upon Goodwin to either cease his outside activities or resign as registrar.

The Governor said he had reached this conclusion when he learned the immense amount of good the registrar had accomplished for the members of his union. He released a statement on the situation after conferring with Goodwin in his offices for 55 minutes.

"I believe that the question of ethics of the head of an important department in matters of this character may well be waived in view of the results that have been achieved in the preservation of an important basic Massachusetts industry," the Governor said.

The Governor added that the shoe workers in Brockton, where Mr. Goodwin has been active for two and a half years, enjoyed a prosperity and happiness that was unique in the industry in this state. In view of his excellent work, and the fact that he carried on this work during his own time, the Governor said he could not see his way to interfere.

#### Governor's Statement

His statement said in part:

"I have conferred with Frank A. Goodwin today, after making a thorough investigation of his ac-

tivities in the field of shoe manufacturing, and I am convinced that there is justification for the position he has taken.

Mr. Goodwin announced his determination to remain as unpaid counsel for the shoe union when Gov. Curley demanded last Friday

that he either resign as registrar or cease his labor work. The action was taken after a group of workers purporting to represent a rival union, wrote a protest against a speech Goodwin made in Haverhill urging the workers to join his union.

"I am not swayed in this decision by the fact that his work is carried on during his own time, and not during the time of the state," the Governor's statement continued.

#### "No Other Course"

"During the past two and a half years of the operation of the organization of workers in which Mr. Goodwin has been interested in the Brockton district, there has been peace in the industry, the men have found steady employment with conditions satisfactory both as to wages and regulations and a real spirit of cooperation between employer and employe has been developed."

"The conditions that obtain in Brockton are in striking contrast with conditions that obtain elsewhere in the Commonwealth, notably in Lynn and Haverhill.

"Provided the same happy results for the industry, for the employer and for the worker can be developed in other sections of Massachusetts and that harmony can replace hatred, and continuity of employment can replace strikes and lockouts and 'red' agitation can be replaced by cooperation, there is no justification for any individual interfering in the industrial life of the Commonwealth and the welfare of its people, in taking any steps that would prevent a consummation of results in other shoe centers similar to that which has been established in the Brockton area.

"Under the circumstances with a realization of the valued services rendered by Mr. Goodwin as Registrar of Motor Vehicles and the equally valued services that he has been rendering an important basic industry, there is no way in which I could justify any course other than to continue him as Registrar of Motor Vehicles."

Appraised of the Governor's statement Registrar Goodwin said:

"I knew when His Excellency got all the facts he would change his mind. I appreciate his action

## NEWS

Malden, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

### The Higher Tax Fallacy

IS IT POSSIBLE that anybody can be fooled by the repeated assertions from Washington and Beacon Hill that higher tax receipts show the nation and the state to be enjoying greater prosperity? As Al Smith says, let's look at the record. The tax receipts of this state have increased \$5,000,000 over last year. At the start, \$3,500,000 of this increase that the administration would fool us into believing comes from greater prosperity, comes from ten per cent added to every state tax bill, and voted for by renegade Republicans, who allied themselves with spendthrift Democrats. This ten per cent was spent in waste and extravagance and on projects that there was no need of. That \$3,500,000 spells anything but more prosperity. A large part of the increase in tax receipts comes from inheritance taxes, which means that more and richer people passed away in 1935 than in 1934. That cannot be laid to greater prosperity. The public service companies, national banks and trust companies paid considerably more, but that of course was due to the ten per cent extortion. Then the state received over \$2,400,000 from taxes on alcoholic beverages. Whether that is an indication of prosperity is a considerable question. We have always contended that much of the money spent in the saloons would be spent in the dry goods stores, the meat markets, with the clothier and furniture dealer if the saloons were boarded up. Still we find hundreds of men who deal in the necessities of life voting for the open bar room. We believe they are economically wrong, and are simply voting to take cash out of their own tills. This record, however, tells briefly where the extra \$5,000,000 in Massachusetts tax receipts come from. Surely no additional prosperity is responsible for it, and the wasteful politicians cannot fool an intelligent public into believing that fallacy.

### My Brother's Keeper

ALMOST at the beginning of his inaugural, Governor Curley says that we are beginning to properly evaluate the true concept of the Scriptural admonition: "I am my brother's keeper." We trust that the we in this instance is the editorial we and that the Governor himself has arrived at a point where he realizes that he is his brother's keeper. The saying, however, was not an admonition, but a surly inquiry by Cain after he killed Abel and was reproved by the Almighty, after which he turned with a sneer and asked, "Am I my brother's keeper?" And the answer was Yes and has been Yes all down through the ages. It is more emphatically Yes today than ever before. If the administration on Beacon Hill wants the people of the Commonwealth to believe that its answer is Yes, let it stop the extravagance that has been going on during the past year. Let it do something to reduce or even keep down taxes that are overburdening its brothers in industry and business, its hundreds of brothers who have retired and are attempting to live upon their hard earned savings. Let it consider these

*Continued*



brothers when scores of needless employees are added to the state pay roll, when an extra ten per cent is added to the state tax and wrung from the people. Let it consider their brothers whose income is reduced when it furnishes automobiles without number to state officials who ought to walk or ride in street cars. If it honestly wants to answer that question put by Cain to his Maker in the dawn of creation, let His Excellency give us a program of genuine economy and stand back of his words with deeds. One gesture, however, the Governor does make along the line of economy, and that is his advocacy of biennial sessions of the General Court, which as we have pointed out repeatedly will mean an immense saving to the tax payers. But will he line up his party, which has followed him supinely on every extravagance in this one stroke of economy? Will the renegade Republicans who stood loyally by him when he added ten per cent to every state tax bill forego their \$2000 a year every other year to help him show the tax payers that he means business? When they do we shall take some stock in this talk about "my brother's keeper."

*concluded*

**ENTERPRISE**  
Marlboro, Mass.  
JAN 2 1936

### BEAR THESE IN MIND

From the Haverhill Gazette

There are three logical reasons for the extraordinary interest of the Brockton Brotherhood in the Haverhill industrial situation. Parenthetically, let us say that we call this interest extraordinary because not before, to our knowledge has the Brotherhood or spokesmen for it shown the degree of interest in the affairs of another industrial center that is now being shown in Haverhill.

The first reason is the importance of the Boot and Shoe Workers union in Haverhill. The Brotherhood is in power in Brockton because it succeeded in ousting the Boot and Shoe. If the Boot and Shoe becomes firmly established in Haverhill, Brotherhood leaders may fear that it will acquire a prestige in New England sufficient to endanger the security of independent unions, including the Brotherhood. Thus, in their effort to keep the power and jobs they have in Brockton, they may look upon Haverhill as an outpost which, in the interest of themselves, they must guard against the Boot and Shoe.

The second reason is Politician Frank A. Goodwin, who under the title of adviser, is a dominant figure in the Brotherhood. When Goodwin was trying to get himself elected governor last year, Brockton unionists not only supplied him with a base of operations, but also constituted an important part of his political support. If, through extension of the Brotherhood, he can develop comparable influence in Haverhill, he will have another reservoir of votes and money that he can tap to assist him in political campaigns of the future.

Definition of this reason leads us directly to the third, which is none other than Governor Curley himself. Curley is a politician quite as ambitious as Goodwin, and more successful. Since the 1934 campaign their political careers have been intertwined. Goodwin has vote-getting powers that are useful to Curley and Curley has appointive powers that are useful to Goodwin. Next fall Curley probably will be a candidate for the United States Senate. Certainly he will be a candidate for something; and whatever that is, Goodwin's value to him will be measured by the votes Goodwin can get for him. Thus, anything that increases Goodwin's political power interests Curley. Needless to say, the organization of a local union in Haverhill, along Brotherhood lines, a union in which Goodwin would have strong influence, would be a fortunate development politically for Curley.

These reasons, we repeat, depend on personalities and situations that exist without regard for the interests of Haverhill workers. Indeed, they suggest determined efforts to exploit Haverhill workers for selfish ends. And Haverhill workers will be wise to bear them in mind and also ponder earnestly on the fact that the United union, while posing as their savior, denounced Goodwin at a mass meeting this week, now plans to sponsor his appearance at a mass meeting Monday.

Union politics is no exception to the rule that politics makes strange bedfellows.

**NEWS**  
Milford, Mass.  
JAN 2 1936

## LEGISLATIVE WHEELS START TO TURN TODAY

Taxation and Economy  
Are Focal Points of  
Bay State Session.

### SHORT SITTING TO DISCLOSE BATTLE

Curley and Saltonstall  
Will Seek Political  
Advantage.

By International News Service  
Boston, Jan. 2—Legislative wheels on Beacon Hill began to grind today as the second session of the 149th General Court settled down to business with taxation and economy in government costs and focal points.

The anticipated short session, according to capitol observers, will be marked by a battle for political advantage between the administration forces of Gov. James M. Curley and those of Speaker of the House Leverett Saltonstall, candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

Recommendation for new taxes, including one for two cents on each package of cigarets and corresponding rates on other tobacco products, featured the message of Governor Curley before the 1936 session of the legislature which opened yesterday.

Calling for the raising of revenue sufficient to wipe out the \$10,000,000 state tax assessed upon cities and towns, the Governor also proposed: Continuation of the special 10 per cent tax on incomes of individuals and corporations; continuation of the three-cents-a-gallon tax on gasoline instead of going back to the basic two-cent tax; an increase from 3 1-2 to 5 per cent in the State's share of the "handle" from dog racing; a tax of \$5 on each slot machine operating in the state; a tax of 40 cents per proof gallon on alcohol, and doubling the fee for motor trucks.

JAN 2 1936

## SUGGESTIONS OF GOV. J. M. CURLEY TO LEGISLATURE

Boston, Jan. 2. (AP)—Quotations from Gov. James M. Curley's annual message to the legislature:

**Work and wages**—The legislature . . . provided funds not only grudgingly but in such limited amount as to make impossible the complete fulfillment of the pledge of work and wages.

**Townsend plan**—Although many thousands of well-intentioned Americans believe that the social security program does not go far enough, in the judgment of competent authorities, it is the one plan which the public are prepared to accept. Its acceptance, however, may be jeopardized by other plans, which, while representing good intentions and a desire to solve a tremendous problem, may destroy the real objective sought, namely, the welfare of the people.

**Nurses**—I accordingly recommend such additions to existing law as would make possible the inclusion of this every deserving group (nurses) within the provisions of the workmen's compensation act.

**Forty-eight hour law**—The adoption of this humane measure of legislation has made necessary the employment of some 2,500 women and men, and while it has increased the cost of conducting the institutions of the state, should shortly be reflected in an improvement both physically and mentally of its real beneficiaries — the wards of the state.

**Minors**—Good citizenship as well as personal opportunity necessitates the raising of the school-leaving age from 14 to 16.

**Compulsory insurance**—There is need for immediate and drastic action . . . It is worthy of your consideration whether violators of the automobile laws may not be required to install governors on their cars limiting operation to 30 miles per hour as a condition of continued license.

**Installment selling**—Many abuses . . . So much confusion and evasion in the statement of interest rates on unpaid balances, that it is next to impossible for the consumer to find out the true rate he will be obliged to pay.

**Mortgage rates**—In view of the plenitude of money and the low interest rates paid by the fiduciary institutions, there is, in my opinion, need for further reduction.

**Housing**—Unwholesome, unhealthy, unsightly tenement property, sometimes termed slum areas, is apparently destined to remain with us until such time as in the interests of public health and public decency we possess sufficient determi-

plea of political expediency nor the demand for economy at the expense of those whose plea for consideration has so long been denied will justify failure to report the required financial legislation so essential to the well being of the mental defectives and so necessary to the honor of the commonwealth.

**Utility rates**—The consumers of the commonwealth should share in any returns to the companies in excess earnings should take the form of reduced rates.

**Physicians' registration**—Persons engaged in occupations less dangerous to the public welfare are required to pass certain tests . . . There can be no valid argument pressed to exclude physicians and surgeons.

**State House building**—I recommend that an appropriation in the sum of \$1,000,000 be made available for the erection of an addition to the state capitol. . . . nation and courage to terminate the same.

**Legislature**—I recommend the adoption of a constitutional amendment to make the unicameral legislature possible, a reduction in membership, and biennial sessions.

**State institutions**—Neither the

hurried analysis of his recommendations reveals several inconsistencies.

"In one statement he accuses the legislature of being underhanded in passing a bill and in another declares that it is fortunate the legislature acted as it did on the same bill.

"The governor makes several recommendations for the construction of public buildings, but omits to state how the money is to be raised.

"He talks freely of reducing the cost of government. But in this respect merely suggests that a study be made—the findings of course to be made to the legislature after the governor's term has expired."

The governor has announced himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination for U. S. senator.

"It is significant," Saltonstall said "that the governor's attack has shifted from the executive council to the legislature. Last year he wanted the executive council abolished. Now he controls it, he makes no reference to it whatever."

Senator Parkman, referring to that part of Governor Curley's message pertaining to the housing of mental defectives, said:

"The governor showed some heat on the failure to provide additional facilities for housing mental defectives x x x and would like to have the public believe his predecessors in office and the legislature were responsible. He forgets that he was presented at the last session with an adequate program of building but preferred to insist on an appropriation for highways and sidewalks."

ARGUS  
Montpelier, Vt.

JAN 2 1936

## CURLEY ADDRESS CRITICIZED BY REPUBLICANS

### Term It Shout of Extravagance, Welter of Vague Generalities

Boston, Jan. 2, (AP)—Blunt and sharp criticism of Governor James M. Curley's message to the second session of the 149th Massachusetts legislature came today from a state senator and the speaker of the house, both Republicans.

"Bluntly, it shouts extravagance and whispers economy," said Speaker Leverett Saltonstall of the Democratic governor's message, delivered yesterday.

"A welter of vague generalities," was the comment of State Senator Henry Parkman.

"The governor's address sounded well," Saltonstall said, "but even a



JAN 2 1936

# Legislature Begins Study of Curley Plan For New State Taxes

## Cigaret, Racing Levies Sought

## Governor Asks Gas Revenue, Special Surtax Continued; Would Aid Realty

Special to Standard-Times

BOSTON, Jan. 2—Members of the 149th General Court took home with them today for study copies of Governor Curley's annual message outlining an increased tax program and prepared to begin work on it Monday.

The Legislature, which convened yesterday noon to hear the message, met briefly today to adjourn over the weekend.

The Democratic Chief Executive in his 12,000-word message recommended continuance of the 10 percent surtax on incomes, doubling of truck licensing fees, a 40-cent-a-gallon tax on alcohol, an increase from 3 1/4 to 5 percent in the state's share of dog-racing receipts, a tax of two cents on each package of cigarettes and a corresponding levy upon other tobacco products.

### Slot Machines Tax

He also advocated continuance for five years of the three-cent-a-gallon tax on gasoline, and a \$5 annual fee on slot machines.

The Governor advocated new revenues to obviate the necessity of levying a state tax on cities and towns.

"No student of Government today can fail to be impressed with the great complexity of the tax problem and the impossibility of properly approaching it without simultaneously considering the volume of expenditures," he said. "I believe that the time has come to make a thorough study of the tax problems and the expenditure program."

"The problem of commanding reliable revenue sources to meet the expenditure requirements in maintaining the standard of government established in Massachusetts continues to demand our best thought and effort in securing the necessary funds without bearing too heavily upon the home owners in our taxing program," Curley said.

"The deficiency bill annually enacted by the General Court under the title of 'state tax' represents an assessment upon each city and town which is reflected as a portion of the local property tax bill, which with the county tax covers all charges other than those made for purely local needs."

"The amount established by the Legislature as a 'state tax' upon a city and town is in practice deducted from revenues collected by the state for distribution before the balance is distributed for municipal purposes, but the amount assessed is found in the determination of the local tax rate and thus is made to appear as a direct tax for state purposes upon property locally situated."

### Other Recommendations

Other recommendations by the Governor included:

Legislation to enable judges of state courts to retire voluntarily at full salary at 70.

Raise compulsory school attendance age from 14 to 16.

Unicameral legislature with biennial sessions.

Interstate compacts under Federal legislation to permit law-enforcing authorities of one state to pursue violators into another state.

A \$1,000,000 addition to the State House.

Construction of a war memorial. An appropriation for advertising Massachusetts' recreational facilities.

Regulatory legislation on installment-plan selling.

A building program for the department of mental diseases.

Erection of a new tuberculosis hospital at Rutland.

Slum clearance and low-cost housing.

Sliding scale for gas and electric rates.

### Message Scored

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"In one statement he accuses the Legislature of being underhanded in passing a bill and in another declares that it is fortunate the Legislature acted as it did on the same bill."

### Criticizes Plans

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"It is significant," Saltonstall said, "that the Governor's attack has shifted from the Executive Council to the Legislature. Last year he wanted the Executive Council abolished. Now he controls it, he makes no reference to it whatever."

### Boosts for General Fund

In furtherance of his program to accomplish a completely balanced State budget, without the necessity of assessing any deficit on the cities and towns, the Governor recommended transfer of the revenue from liquor and beverage licenses from their present application to old-age assistance into the general revenue of the State.

He also proposed to transfer to the general funds of the State a special fund now held in the State treasury for the payment of claims under the 1919 State bonus to military and naval applicants, the escheated estates fund and the unclaimed dividend fund.

Through the imposition of the new taxes, the continuation of existing special taxes and the transfers to general revenue, the Governor estimated that he could cut down the State tax by approximately \$8,500,000. Retrenchment in departmental operating expenses which he believes can be accomplished this year should result, in the opinion of the Governor, in making up sufficient financial savings to do away with the additional \$1,500,000 necessary to abolish the State tax.

In his message, Governor Curley made it plain, however, that he does not look for any extensive saving in State expenditures until



there has been a comprehensive study of both revenues and expenditures. He proposed that such a study be made by a special commission during the current year, the commission to report to the legislature of 1936.

### Urges Large Expenditures

While urging retrenchment and additional taxes in an effort to save the real estate owners from their excessive burden of local taxes, the Governor recommended expenditures of large sums of money to improve facilities in the various institutions of the State, particularly those under the supervision of the department of mental diseases.

Doing away with the State prison at Charlestown and extension of the facilities at Norfolk and Concord, at a cost of approximately \$2,000,000, along the lines which he has outlined on previous occasions, is included within the Governor's new building program which he hopes to put into effect this year.

Governor Curley was sharp in his denunciation of the failure of the Legislature of last year to provide adequately, as he sees it, for the extension of the building facilities for the treatment of the mentally ill. He would spend \$1,750,000 at Norfolk for the establishment of a hospital for those in the insane institutions, but he would have it placed under the charge of the State Department of Mental Diseases, instead of the Department of Correction.

Construction of new hospital facilities at Rutland State Sanatorium, with the single-room system substituted for the ward system, for treatment of tuberculosis patients, improvement of the fire fighting facilities at all State institutions and extensions for cancer treatment are also a part of the new building program proposed by the Governor.

### War Memorial and Capitol Addition

Construction of a War Memorial, with no estimate of the cost given; an addition to the State House at an estimated cost of \$1,000,000; and an expenditure of \$100,000 for advertising the State's recreational attractions are among the other large expenditures suggested by the Governor for favorable legislative action.

The Governor declared, at the outset of his speech:

"The year 1936 should prove memorable in the annals of our country, marking as it will the end of the greatest depression ever visited upon the American people. In common with every American citizen, it was my belief, at the time of the assemblage of the Legislature in 1935, that a program of work and wages, both in the nation, the states, and subdivisions of the states, would be in full operation.

"I believed that New Year's Day in 1936 would find the people of America transferred from welfare rolls to payrolls, and prosperity so general in the nation that no worthy individual seeking opportunity to employ the talents of brain and hand with which God had endowed him would be denied the opportunity.

"In Massachusetts I advocated an independent course for the absorption of the unemployed, realizing the intricate and ponderous character of Federal Government agencies and their inability to provide work and wages within a reasonable time.

"In the Commonwealth this Administration has discharged its portion of the obligation imposed by the Legislature, which provided funds not only grudgingly but in such limited amount as to make impossible the complete fulfillment of the pledge of work and wages.

### "Social Justice Program"

"We are embarking upon a program of social justice that five years ago would have been regarded as the quintessence of socialism. We are beginning to properly evaluate the true concept of the Scrip-

tural admonition, "I am my brother's keeper."

"The adoption by the 1935 Legislature of a state unemployment compensation law as the state's contribution to the social welfare program represents the most forward step undertaken for the welfare of humanity in the history of the nation. The adoption of the program in its entirety is today taxing the thought and ingenuity of the ablest minds in the land.

"The operation of the program for social justice should represent the dawn of a new day and a new era in the life of the nation.

### Reactionary Elements

Against this adoption will be found arrayed the same reactionary elements that have opposed every great reform in the history of the nation, actuated in large measure either by personal selfishness or by fear of confiscation of property, which not infrequently has been accumulated through the sweating of the wasted bodies of women and children in industry."

Turning to the last session, he said that it was "notable not alone for the fact that it was the longest session in the history of the Commonwealth, but for the additional fact that it marked the enactment of more progressive and humane legislation than any previous session.

### "1. Workmen's Compensation Act:

"Among the measures of prime importance enacted were those dealing with workmen's compensation, which marked the end of the atrocious practice of discontinuing payment to persons permanently incapacitated at the end of five years, and the making of provision for payment during the lifetime of the individual. Equally important from the standpoint of the worker was the amendment to the law defining the 'average weekly wage,' thereby ending the vicious practice of payment to a worker suffering injury in his employment insufficient to provide for even the most meager of his needs.

"Dependents of the workers are no longer subject to privation be-

cause of the penalties imposed by money lenders in the matter of the attachment of wages to an extent which rendered the borrower helpless, resulting in privation to his dependents.

### Nurses' Compensation

"The Workmen's Compensation act as enacted makes provision for the protection of laborers, workmen and mechanics, and certain other classes of employees, but no provision has been made for the protection of nurses in the institutions. The work of these men and women is equally as hazardous as persons in the law-enforcing or fire-protection branches of the public service, since they are constant-

ly exposed to the danger of disease and death, and, in my opinion, are entitled to protection.

"I accordingly recommend such additions to existing law as would make possible the inclusion of this very deserving group within the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation act."

Among other statements by the Governor were these:

Forty-eight hour law — "The adoption of this humane measure of legislation has made necessary the employment of some 2,500 women and men, and while it has increased the cost of conducting the institutions of the state, should shortly be reflected in an improvement both physically and mentally of its real beneficiaries — the wards of the state."

### Raise School Age

Minors—"Good citizenship as well as personal opportunity necessitates the raising of the school-leaving age from 14 to 16."

Compulsory insurance—"There is need for immediate and drastic action. It is worthy of your consideration whether violators of the automobile laws may not be required to install governors on their cars limiting operation to 30 miles per hour as a condition of continued license.

"For the first time since the law has been in effect a definite halt has been made in the steadily increasing cost of placing a car on the road. The cost of compulsory insurance is based upon a claim payment, and all of our efforts in the field of accident prevention will be nullified unless we can keep down the cost of claim payments.

"Accidents are important, but claims are nearly equally important. Twenty accidents at \$100 per claim may produce a cost of \$2,000, and, on the other hand, one accident may produce a cost of \$5,000. Accidents are a fair index to claims, but statistics show that claim payments cannot be measured by the number of accidents.

"A definite forward step has been taken in this matter in the elimination of the guest from compulsory insurance. The full effect of this amendment will not be experienced until next year, but it is in effect partial repeal. The presence of guest coverage in the law offered the least protection to the individual and the greatest temptation to collusion and exaggerated claims. By eliminating the guest from the compulsory insurance coverage the cost of placing a car on the road was reduced by 8.4 percent.

"Now that the guest has been eliminated from this law we should turn public attention to another weak spot—the occupant of the nonnegligent car."

Installment selling — "Many abuses so much confusion and evasion in the statement of interest rates on unpaid balances, that it is next to impossible for the consumer to find out the true rate he will be obliged to pay."

Mortgages rates—"In view of the plenitude of money and the low interest rates paid by the fiduciary institutions, there is, in my opinion, need for further reduction."

Housing — "Unwholesome, unhealthy, unsightly tenement property, sometimes termed slum areas, is apparently destined to remain with us until such time as in the interests of public health and public decency we possess sufficient determination and courage to terminate the same."

*Continued*



### Biennial Session

Legislature — "I recommend the adoption of a constitutional amendment to make the unicameral legislature possible, a reduction in membership, and biennial sessions."

"The chief advantages of these changes would be an obvious economy, a saving for our hard-pressed taxpayers. I not only adhere to this belief at the present time but I am convinced that still further economies might be achieved through the adoption of the unicameral Legislature similar to the system now in operation in Nebraska."

"There is no need for two chambers today. Historically, the Senate, or 'upper' house, was to act as an aristocratic check on the more democratic 'lower' house, similar to the English Lords-Commons relationship. Yet the progress of political democracy has emasculated the House of Lords, and in our own state has fortunately made both our Senate and our House of Representatives truly democratic bodies."

"Nor is there the basis for two chambers that we find in Washington, where one house is made up of representatives of governmental units and the other consists of men chosen by population groups of equal size. In our Commonwealth the members of both houses are representative of population groups of equal size, and so duplicate constituencies."

State institutions — "Neither the plea of political expediency nor the demand for economy at the expense of those whose plea for consideration has so long been denied will justify failure to report the required financial legislation so essential to the well being of the mental defectives and so necessary to the honor of the Commonwealth."

### Bridgewater Cases

"In the Bridgewater State Hospital for the criminally insane there are at present 897 patients. Sixty-five percent of them are ordinary mental cases who are at Bridgewater because of a previous conflict with the law. Only 35 percent need more secure care than the civil state hospital usually provides. The present state hospital for the criminally insane is under the Department of Correction, whereas I believe that the greater number of patients there do not need correctional treatment so much as mental care and treatment by the Department of Mental Diseases."

"At Bridgewater, also, are 500 defective delinquents on indeterminate sentence. They are not natural criminals, but get into trouble because of their feeble-mindedness. There are not sufficient accommodations for them at present. A new hospital for the criminally insane would release proper facilities for them at Bridgewater."

Utility rates—"The consumers of the Commonwealth should share in any returns to the companies in excess earnings should take the form of reduced rates."

Physicians' registration — "Persons engaged in occupations less dangerous to the public welfare are required to pass certain tests. There can be no valid argument pressed to exclude physicians and surgeons."

State House building—"I recommend that an appropriation in the sum of \$1,000,000 be made available for the erection of an addition to the State Capitol."

Finance — "It is gratifying to me to know the fiscal year end found

the state treasury with the largest free cash balance during the last five years, \$2,486,043."

His message was delivered by the Governor under the strain of a severe cold which has incapacitated him several days.

Although he read from a prepared copy, the Governor temporarily discarded the manuscript during the discussion of finances and assured the Legislators that the discontinuation of the state tax was entirely feasible and would afford a \$2 reduction in municipal tax rates if legislation is adopted to make it possible, through his alternate tax proposals.

Calling on the Legislature to forget political considerations and report his financial recommendations and other suggestions for legislation, Governor Curley made much of the common interest involved and the opportunity for service to the people of the state.

Some of the measures recommended by the Governor were indorsements of reports of special commissions. Among these were the more stringent laws on installment buying and establishment of a sliding scale of public utility rates.

Mrs. Mary Donnelly, the Governor's daughter, and her husband, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward C. Donnelly were among those seated in the Speaker's gallery. With them were Paul, Francis and George Curley, Miss Kathleen Donnelly, Police Commissioner and Mrs. Eugene McSweeney, Dr. Martin H. English, the Governor's personal physician, and Edmond C. Dolan, former Boston city treasurer.

Members of the family of Speaker Saltonstall were among the guests in the Speaker's gallery.

*Concluded*

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JAN 2 1936

## WATT ATTACKS GOODWIN ACTS

Blames Registrar for Labor  
Trouble in Haverhill  
Shoe Industry

BOSTON, Jan. 2 (INS)—Attacking both Governor Curley and Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin, Secretary Robert J. Watt of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor today declared "if any trouble results in the Haverhill shoe industry the responsibility must rest largely on the shoulders of Registrar Goodwin and his Allied Brotherhood."

Despite a strike called by the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union which claims the right to represent Haverhill shoe workers, 30 factories opened as usual today in the face of picket lines.

Manufacturers, insistent they would deal only with a rival union, the Boot and Shoe Workers, with whom most of the firms already have signed an agreement for 1936, said they would operate regardless of the strike call.

Watt said Goodwin's eloquence, not a study of facts, caused the Governor to withdraw his ultimatum to the Registrar to resign his official position or halt his labor activities.

The secretary charged that Brockton shoe wages slumped from ten to 25 percent after Goodwin's activities in that city and that seven factories employing between 1,800 and 2,000 workers closed.

### PRESS CLIPPING SERVICE

N. Y. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE  
Thursday, January 2, 1936

### Tax Suggestions

Governor Curley, in his annual message to the Massachusetts Legislature, urged that revenue be raised from other sources to obviate need of putting a State tax on cities and towns. He favored the appointment of a commission of recognized tax authorities, including members of the Legislature, to make a study of the problem. He recommended a number of taxes, including a 2c a package impost on cigarettes and a 40c a gallon levy on alcohol.



JAN 2 1936

# GOVERNOR CURLEY ASKS FOR MORE TAXES IN ANNUAL MESSAGE

## Also Lays Before Legislature Broad Plan for "Social Security"—Makes Many Other Recommendations

State House, Boston, Jan. 2.—Heralding a new era of "social justice," Governor James M. Curley yesterday laid before the Massachusetts legislature a broad plan for "social security," overshadowed by a detailed program of state building at institutions and a fiscal policy containing multitudinous unpopular tax proposals.

Reforms in structure by adoption of a unicameral legislature, reduction of membership and adoption of biennial sessions is urged by the chief executive in his annual message to the General Court before large throngs in the House of Representatives.

Slightly touching on a definite program of "social security" for which he has definitely declared himself, the governor reviewed his success and failure of the past year, hailing his victories as the foundation of a social security platform. Explaining the failure of the "work and wages" program, now a much mourned slogan, the governor asserted the responsibility rests with the legislature "which provided funds not only grudgingly but in such limited amount as to make impossible the complete fulfillment of the pledge of work and wages."

### Taxation Program.

An amazing feature of the New Year's day address is the taxation financial program drafted by the governor.

Features outlined include a continuation of the 10 percent surtax, adopted last year, continuation for five years of the additional gasoline tax, doubled license fee for trucks on the highway, additional taxes on dog racing, with horses remaining free from a tax increase, transfer of alcoholic taxes from the special old age assistance fund to the general fund, a 40 cents a gallon tax on each proof gallon of alcohol, a two-cent cigarette tax and a \$5 license fee for slot machines.

To the end that the state tax be dismissed, these new forms of taxation are recommended.

### Would Retire Elder Jurists.

Judicial reforms are urged on the legislature, which, if adopted would clear the supreme judicial court of

the elder jurists. The judges, according to the governor "because of age, can no longer meet completely the requirements of the office." Under the pension plan devised by the governor to retire jurists at full pay when they reach the age of 70, his claim is that the "Commonwealth would be assured of a full quota of judges intellectually in the prime of life, without the need of drastic action against men who have given long and honorable service and whose only fault is the natural one of failing to recognize the gradual waning of their powers."

In accord with recent trends, Governor Curley announced himself wholeheartedly in favor of a vast spending program designed to produce a building program at state institutions without listing contemplated expenditures and devoid of gubernatorial recommendation for financing the projects.

### Condemns Legislature.

Throughout the entire message appeared eulogies of his administration in 1935 and the benefits produced under his guidance. His condemnation of the legislature which blocked his proposals, was carried through in his 1936 New Year's greeting as he requested additional funds to complete the unfinished program proposed a year ago.

Additional buildings, equipment for newly erected hospitals, finances for additional personnel, housing for added workers and new buildings to relieve overcrowding, are asked without provision for the appropriation of funds to carry through the program.

In line with the federal government housing act, slum clearance and low cost housing developments are a vital part of the "social security" program which was laid before the legislature for consideration.

### Contrary Remarks.

Contrary to his opening words to the General Court wherein he hailed the new year as the "end of the depression," asserting that "The year 1936 should prove memorable in the annals of our country, marking as it will the end of the greatest depression ever visited upon the American people," the governor hailed a new program of social welfare overburdened with reminders of the "scriptural admonition 'I am my brother's keeper.'"

Throughout his discussion of legislative reforms is noted a definite trend of the new democracy to centralize governmental authority.

Economy in operating government is hailed as the cause for a reduction in the number of legislators, abolition of a legislative branch and creation of biennial sessions.

Removal of the stumbling block of numbers, with the control of law making in the hands of a selected few, further removed from the voting public, is contrary to the intent of the framers of constitution of the Commonwealth, carried further with later amendments, providing for large delegations to be selected by the voters as spokesmen, during a time when population was not as great as today.

Control of governmental authority, and absorption of local governmental functions, admittedly passes from the hands of the electorate into the autocratic domination of a distant minority, with the limiting of governmental bodies.

### For Increase in School Age Limit

In keeping with the desires of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, the Governor has urged upon the General Court an increase in the compulsory school age from 14 to 16, the main purpose given, to stimulate employment for the adult unemployed.

In whipping the legislature publicly Governor Curley today left the House chamber, with a perplexed legislature wondering just how it may justify the enormous expenditures urged by the Governor while their 1935 financial escapade still leaves a disagreeable birthmark on their political faces.

### Legislative Recommendations

In his address Governor Curley proposed the following legislative program for 1936:

Extension of the 10 percent surtax on intangibles, adopted at the Governor's request last year to prevail for but one year.

Continuation for five years of the additional gasoline tax.

Doubled license fee for the operation of motor trucks on Massachusetts highways.

Payment of tax receipts from liquor taxes be made directly to the general fund, rather than set aside for distribution to cities and towns to meet old age costs.

Imposition of a 40-cents per gallon tax on each proof gallon of alcohol.

Increased tax on dog racing from 3 1-2 to five percent.

Two cent tax on cigarettes and corresponding rate on other tobacco products.

Five dollar a year tax on slot machines placed throughout the state

Transfer of amounts reposing in the military and naval service fund of 1919 the escheated estates fund and unclaimed dividend fund to the general fund, is proposed.

Construction of addition penal facilities at Norfolk.

### Would Abolish State Prison

Abolition of the Charlestown site maintaining the prison as a receiving station.

Discontinuance of bicameral legislature with the creation of a unicameral body.

Reduction of legislative membership.

Adoption of biennial sessions of the General Court.

Voluntary retirement of judges with full pay at the age of 70.

Construction of living quarters for 1500 additional employees at state mental hospitals, necessitated by adoption of the 48-hour law.

Construction of a new state school under the jurisdiction of the department of mental diseases.

New state hospital for the mentally ill, to be constructed at Norfolk at a cost of \$750,000.

Construction of hospital for criminally insane at Bridgewater.

Appropriation of funds to fireproof state institutions.

*Continued*



Legislative grant for the expenditure of \$12,000 to equip the research building at the Wrentham State hospital with further appropriations to provide for personnel for the institution.

Erection of new structures at Rutland for the care of tubercular patients.

Construction of housing facilities for employees at the Rutland Hospital and Pondville Cancer Hospital.

#### For Addition to State House.

Extension of the present State House building by expenditure of \$1,000,000 for an addition, to house state departments, now private tenants.

Abolition of the Metropolitan Planning Division.

Inclusion of nurses at state institutions in the provisions of the Workmen's compensation Act.

Merger of the powers of Industrial Accident Board with those of the Department of Labor and Industries.

Extension of the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years.

Creation of additional jobs as "inspectors" in the Registry of Motor Vehicles.

Prohibition of the practice of civil law by district court judges in their own courts.

Establishment of district courts on a circuit court basis.

Compensation for special justices to be determined on an "hour" basis, abolishing the present system measuring payment per diem.

Institution of a sliding scale for electric light rates.

Authority be granted the state department of public utilities to determine a fair rate of return for utility companies, a fair rate base, and a basis for participation in profits by the public.

Appointment of additional employees in the state department of public utilities to cope with this additional work.

#### Interest Rate Cut Favored.

Further reduction in mortgage interest rates.

Adoption of a uniform installment sales law, regulating the method for computing interest on unpaid balances.

Additional \$100,000 for advertising Massachusetts as a recreational center.

Creation of a commission to study the advisability of promoting economic education in schools, secondary schools and among the adult population.

#### Broader Housing Laws.

Broadened housing laws permitting cities and towns to raise and appropriate monies to promote slum clearance creating low cost housing projects.

Extension of powers of state housing board to act where local boards are inactive to provide for slum clearance and low cost housing.

Revision of state unemployment insurance laws to conform with federal statutes.

Adoption of state laws granting power for police authorities to move without consideration of state boundary lines (to be adopted in anticipation of federal legislation which may make such co-operation between states legal.)

Appropriation of \$100,000 for propagation of insectivorous birds to aid the conservation of bird and fish life.

Creation of a committee to represent the Commonwealth at the Tercentenary anniversary of Harvard College.

Erection of a war memorial, as asked last year.

#### Probe of Operating Costs.

Creation of a commission to probe possible methods of reducing operating costs in the state.

Adoption of legislation encouraging the lending of money by banks for business enterprises and home construction, as a means of developing property values in Massachusetts.

Establishment of a law, making criminal the practice of medicine or surgery in the Commonwealth without the proper credentials issued by the board of registration in medicine.

Creation of a new commission, composed of experts to probe state taxation matters and the complex problem of state expenditures, to be given limitless authority as to expenditures for the probe, the hiring of expert advice and without restraint as to time element in making the survey.

Installation of governors limiting speed to 30 miles per hour of automobiles operated by persons involved in accidents.

*Concluded*

## NEWS

Newburyport, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

### The Governor's Message

This year's message to the legislature will not be taken so seriously as Governor James M. Curley's last year's message. Some of his recommendations last year were later found to be unconstitutional and others received no support from the governor himself, who seemed never to have made them seriously. Last year the governor's plan to make his attorney general lord of all district attorneys was found to be unconstitutional. Again last year Mr. Curley asked for biennial sessions but showed no interest in the subject when the legislature refused to consider it seriously. Therefore we take with a grain of salt many of His Excellency's recommendations in this year's message.

In his introduction Governor Curley says that 1936 marks the end of the depression, and then asks for a series of depression taxes and building projects which recognize the fact that he expects the depression to last till 1937 at least. But a little discrepancy like that does not bother the governor. He has recently chosen as a slogan the words "social security". It is hard to tell what Mr. Curley means by this term, but it seems to boil down to making large state expenditures for the benefit of Mr. Curley's friends and satellites, the glorified politicians. The slogan has no connection with Madame Perkins' grandiose scheme of pensions. He apologizes for the failure of his "work and wages" promises and blames its lack of success on a parsimonious legislature.

Once again he asks for a smaller number of legislators. He must make this request with his tongue in his cheek, for the legislators will never consent to a reduction in their number. His unicameral legislature will receive no attention from either legislature or public. He again calls for biennial sessions but will probably give this measure no support in the legislature. If he would expend half his mighty energy into putting biennial sessions through the legislature that he employs in killing off his personal enemies, biennial sessions would be passed this winter.

His suggestion that the state tax be dismissed by passing new tax laws has no significance. New taxes are not only unnecessary but the present taxes should be reduced. Give this legislature new taxes, and it will forget both the state tax and real estate, and proceed to spend the new money on fresh extravagances. He is planning to get rid of the older members of the supreme court so that he may place some of his friends there. For his extravagant projects the governor asks for higher taxation. The Republican majority in both branches should see that these new taxes are not authorized. Here is a chance for party service.



TELEGRAM  
Nashua, N. H.

JAN 2 1936

# CURLEY'S ADDRESS HIT BY CRITICS

## Blunt, Sharp Comment by Senator and Speaker

BOSTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Blunt and sharp criticism of Governor James M. Curley's message to the second session of the 149th Massachusetts legislature came today from a state senator and the speaker of the House, both Republicans.

"Bluntly, it shouts extravagance and whispers economy," said Speaker Leverett Saltonstall of the Democratic Governor's message, delivered yesterday.

"A welter of vague generalities," was the comment of State Senator Henry Parkman.

"The Governor's address sounded well," Saltonstall said, "but even a hurried analysis of his recommendations reveals several inconsistencies.

"In one statement he accuses the legislature of being underhanded in passing a bill and in another declares that it is fortunate the legislature acted as it did on the same bill.

"The Governor makes several recommendations for the construction of public buildings, but omits to state how the money is to be raised.

### Reducing Costs

"He talks freely of reducing the cost of government. But in this respect merely suggests that a study be made—the findings of course to be made to the legislature after the Governor's term has expired."

The Governor has announced himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination for U. S. Senator.

"It is significant," Saltonstall said "that the Governor's attack has shifted from the executive council to the legislature. Last year he wanted the executive council abolished. Now he controls it, he makes no reference to it whatever."

### Mental Defectives

Senator Parkman, referring to that part of Governor Curley's message pertaining to the housing of mental defectives, said:

"The Governor showed some heat on the failure to provide additional

facilities for housing mental defectives \* \* \* and would like to have the public believe his predecessors in office and the legislature were responsible. He forgets that he was presented at the last session with an adequate program of building but preferred to insist on an appropriation for highways and sidewalks."

GAZETTE  
Northampton, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

### ONE CHAMBER

Governor Curley in his address to the legislature yesterday made one suggestion which is not unlike the movement in Northampton for a one-board government. He advocates a unicameral legislature, similar to the system now in operation in Nebraska, instead of the present two-chamber plan. He proposes a reduction in the membership of the legislature, and the adopting of biennial sessions.

The governor's arguments in favor of these changes include the following: "One great advantage in the unicameral legislature is that it does away with the conference committee that exists to reconcile the differences in a measure passed by both houses, and that often ends by producing a bill that is satisfactory to nobody. These secret meetings of conference committees are undemocratic, uneconomic, undesirable—yet absolutely necessary under our present two-house system.

"Furthermore, the unicameral system enables us to place responsibility, and to conduct the business of government efficiently and economically. All votes would be taken in the open and subject to roll call, and each act would be transacted under the spotlight of publicity. It would enable the representative to act so that the voter could follow his record, without confusion, without evasion, without subterfuge, but in clearly defined votes and statements."

If these benefits are to be expected from the unicameral system, the proposal should have a strong appeal to many citizens, even though the members of the legislature may be cool toward the idea of reducing their own number and meeting only once every two years.

Economy in operating government is hailed as the cause for a reduction in the number of legislators.

NEWS  
Newburyport, Mass.

JAN 2 1936

### POLITICS IN THE SCHOOLS.

Exposure of political graft in the public schools of Boston is made as Governor James M. Curley nominates an unknown political friend to be commissioner of education in Massachusetts. There is no direct connection between the events, but they both proceed from the mingling of politics in school matters. It was time politicians were notified all over the state to keep their dirty hands off the schools. The Parent-Teacher associations will have reason to insist on this time and time again in the coming years. The prevalent degeneration in this Commonwealth is not yet checked and political school committeemen are always watchful to seize their opportunities.

The accused politicians who have dabbled with the schools have not yet had their day in court, but revelations already made have convinced the state that school management has been rotten to the core. We do not care to go into details. It is clear that in the schools as elsewhere the practice of gaining a living out of politics is prevalent. The former mayor of Boston has been a past master at it. An intelligent people should examine the qualifications of candidates for every office to see whether the aspirant is trying to make money out of the position sought or whether he is sincerely patriotic. There is much to be said in favor of these Back Bay politicians. Nobody ever suggests that they are in politics to make a living. They have money enough to live on and do not need it. There are men in high office in this state who, everybody knows, are in politics to fill their own pockets, and many of them have been highly successful. We do not need to call any names. Yet they command enthusiastic followers who refuse to see that they are grafters. Many voters follow them blindly. It is a fair presumption that any rich politician who entered office poor has indirectly stolen the people's money by political trickery.

Let us keep education unspotted by this contamination, and have no mercy for the school committeeman who favors an appointment for political motives. No teacher and no janitor should be chosen without an eye solely on the good of the children. The best we can afford is none too good for them. The spectacle of prospective teachers being required to pay for advancement on the lists is revolting and disgusting. In smaller cities we are not liable to descend so low, but we need to watch carefully to punish those who would introduce political motives into school management.